



*To Britain's more fertile literal Soil,
My Guardian Care, with incessant Toil. —
Her Youth! who do my Emblems well dispense
Earth's choicest Fruit; grateful to ev'ry Sense,
By Cultivation thrive. This buds, That's blown
Each: th' Admiration, of Sensation grown. —*

T H E
Royal Universal *British* GRAMMAR
A N D
V O C A B U L A R Y.

B E I N G

A Digestion of the entire *English* Language into its proper Parts of SPEECH. Compiled and calculated for equal Ease, both for the MASTER and SCHOLAR. In a Method entirely New.

In which

An exact Parallel is observed between the Names, Qualities, and Affirmations, according to Being, Doing, and Suffering, in the *English* or modern *British* Language, and the Declensions of the Nouns, both Substantive and Adjective; the Pronouns and Conjugations of Verbs in the *Latin* and other Languages; the Regular Words of each Part of Speech are distinctly separated from the Irregular; and Plain, and Concise Rules are given precedent to the full and entire Scope of Examples.

The WHOLE being delivered

By proper QUERIES and ANSWERS.

In this WORK the Etymology of the *English* Language is illustrated, and rendered very facile; the various Acceptations of the same Word are carefully distinguished; the proper Accents accurately marked; and Children may be taught the Formation of more than TEN THOUSAND Sentences, by marginal Insertions, apposed to that Part of Speech term'd *Qualities*; which have not increased the VOLUME two Pages.

By D. F A R R O, S. M.

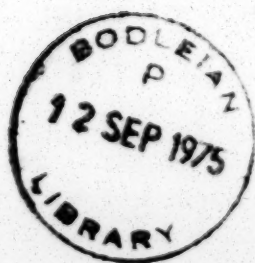
Practice in Art removes Difficulty.

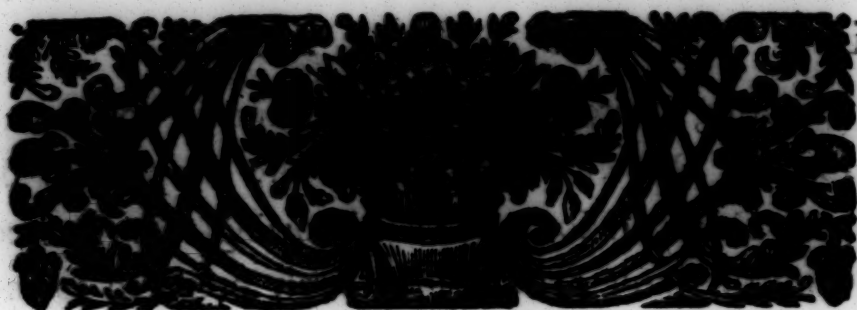
The THIRD EDITION.

L O N D O N:

Printed for the AUTHOR, in *Red-Lion-Court, Watling Street*; J. HODGES, at the *Looking-Glass* on *London-Bridge*; R. BALDWIN, at the *Rose* in *Pater-noster Row*; and other Booksellers in Town and Country.

M DCC LIV.





DEDICATION

TO HIS

ROYAL HIGHNESS

GEORGE
PRINCE of *WALES*.

May it please Your Royal Highness,

THIS *Grammar and Vocabulary*, which contain the full Scope of the modern *British* Language, with all her Circumstances or Accidents, being designed for the universal Use, Benefit, and Advantage, of the Subjects of the *British* Dominions, is most humbly dedicated and presented, both by the Author and Nature, to your ROYAL HIGHNESS,

imploring Shelter and Patronage beneath your comfortable ROYAL WING, with the Impression of your ROYAL MOTION, well knowing that the true *Genii* of *Great Britain* are entirely prepared to accept, and will most readily and chearfully pursue whatsoever may be directed by the judicious and well-guiding Motions of your ROYAL HIGHNESS, our most hopeful and much admired PRINCE, whom *Britannia's* true Sons (without any Manner of Doubt) esteem, account, and compare (if so weak a Comparison may be presumed) to a fruitful Soil, adorn'd with multiparous Signatures of hidden, immense, and inestimable Treasures, which the Almighty Creator will, in his good Time, providentially communicate and dispense through his ROYAL MEDIUM, the Person of your ROYAL HIGHNESS, to the *British* Dominions in general.

BUT, to panegyrize duly on what appears so very conspicuously in your ROYAL PERSON, must be referred to the hard and laborious Task, which will be found a Toil for the most able and strongest Perception, Reason, and Judgment; therefore it behoves the Author to prostrate for your ROYAL PARDON in presuming a Hint at such a Measure of hereditary Excellency (as his weak Abilities are in no Capacity to prognosticate upon), to adhere

DEDICATION. v

to his Duty, and to render Almighty GOD most humble Thanks for *Being*, and *Enjoyment* of the common national Blessings under the auspicious and benign Reigns of your most illustrious and excellent GRANDSIREs ; and may the surviving, His present most Excellent MAJESTY King GEORGE the Second, long live, for the further Paternal Use, Benefit, and Ornament, of the most noble, absolute, independent, and hereditary Monarchy of the *British* Dominions ; so that when it shall please HEAVEN to call our most Gracious SOVEREIGN to reign with CHRIST above, and your ROYAL HIGHNESS to the Accession of the *British* Throne, may you find the *British* Monarch's Path so levell'd and plain'd by Unity, Peace, and Concord, as shall render the ponderous Weight of the most renowned *British* Crown and Sceptre far more easy to your ROYAL HIGHNESS, in Support and Sway, than in the preceeding Reigns.

THESE, my truly honour'd, and justly esteem'd PRINCE, are the sincere Desires of him who wishes Health, Wealth, and Tranquility, with every beatifical Blessing, to your ROYAL HIGHNESS in particular ; and, in general, to every Branch of your most illustrious HOUSE.

AND

AND finally ; May this Work be found useful by any Means, in the Effect of the *Royal Sponsorship* which your HIGHNESS has engaged for the *Royal Infants* ; viz. His Highness Prince FREDERICK-WILLIAM, and her Highness Princess CAROLINE-MATILDA, (for whose Use and Benefit it is principally intended) this will inevitably add to the Happiness of a true *British* Subject, whose entire Delight and Satisfaction subsists in subscribing himself,

Your Royal Highness's

Most Humble,

Obedient, and

Dutiful Servant,

D. FARRO.



To the P U B L I C.

***I**T is hoped, that this Undertaking will not appear undeserving of the Reception and Encouragement of every worthy Teacher of our Language; (as well as Parents and Guardians) that, by following the Method here laid down, each School will be properly constituted a GRAMMAR SCHOOL; and the Trouble in instructing Children greatly diminished. Hereby the English Language is, in Effect, reduced to a Standard; its Copiousness manifested; and, contrary to the Opinion of too many, the extreme Easiness of its Attainment clearly demonstrated.*

Note, This GRAMMAR contains a Method so easy, that every Female Teacher in the British Dominions may open an English GRAMMAR SCHOOL, and render themselves much more useful to the Public.



TO ALL THE
Worthy TEACHERS
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
Throughout the
BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Worthy Gentlemen,



T cannot be objected, but must be acknowledged and confessed, that ye are very instrumental in the good Effects of a pious Education ; for your concurring Endeavours, with divine Grace, prevent a greater Corruption of the present Age, (notwithstanding its apparent Grossness) ; by which Means the succeeding Generations shall be more refined. Ye are the first and heavy burthened Labourers in clearing off the Rubbish of Nature, and cultivating her Soil for the Reception of the ministerial Seed. Nay, to you is committed the Setting out, and Direction of Youth, in their
b Erudition

Erudition by the Natural Parent — A Trust of high Concern and Importance, which appoints or substitutes you the Artificial Parents.

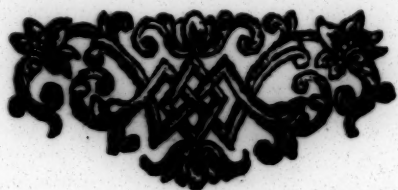
AND further, to the Honour, Reputation, and Endearment of every worthy Teacher to Mankind in general—I will only recite this one recorded memorable Saying of that renowned and illustrious Hero *Alexander* the Great, who, under the most refined Notions and Reflections, and in the most exalted Degree of his Reason, openly declared, that his Judgment was entirely unable to discern the true State of his own propounded Question; *viz.* Of the Two—to whom he was most obliged—whether to *Philip* King of *Macedonia*, his Father that begat him, or to *Aristotle* his Tutor, in his Education. However, such a Spirit of Acknowledgment, by so great and eminent a Person, ought not to be buried in Oblivion; but chearfully accepted, with such due Reverence and Veneration as shall distinguish every truly noble, ingenious, and heroic Son of *Great Britain*.

BUT to return from this Digression in considering your noble Office and Service in general — I entreat you, worthy Gentlemen, to receive my Offspring, this GRAMMAR and VOCABULARY, into
your

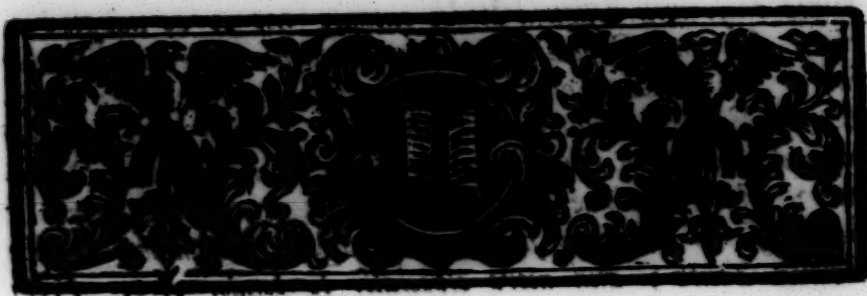
your Tuition, to nurse her up with the human tender Plants of your Nurseries, to defend her against the World, the Flesh, and the whole Body of Sin. And may this, my good Will, in a short Time, become useful and instrumental in your Hands, in the Administration of your Office, in your respective Seminaries of Literature, being a Design for a substantial Foundation, a speedy Progress and Perfection in our own Language.

THESE, Brethren, are the sincere Desires of your affectionate Brother and Fellow-Labourer in *Christ Jesus* our Lord.

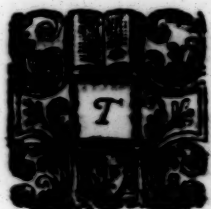
D. F.







T H E
P R E F A C E.



THE Subject of a Preface being such as requires a Declaration of the Author's Reasons and Inducements for setting about, or engaging in the Prosecution of the Work contained in the subsequent Sheets, with the Exhibition of their more superior Utility to the Public, than any Thing or Piece of the like Kind and Nature, and to discover a View of the near advancing universal Improvement to each particular Individual of the human Species; these are the Heads I propose to touch upon, with as much Brevity as possible. First, in Consideration of the several Essays, &c. on English Grammar, issued from the Result of very eminent Talents; the Memory of which Authors deserve now, and even commanded in their Day, the highest Celebration for their most kind, benevolent, and generous Affections, joined with elaborate Endeavours for the Improvement of Literature, with the Facility of obtaining it by the English or modern British Language: But what Progress, or how far their desired Effect have proceeded in rendering English Grammar universal, is to be judged of by the Number of entire English Grammar Schools now subsisting within the British Dominions, (I cannot determine that Point). Nevertheless, I have not only conceived, but, from experienced Series in Tails of teaching for seventeen Years,
second

found those well-designed Rules extant, not to be adapted to every Age and Capacity; as none could be more indefatigable in, or for the Cause of rendering my School to the entire Practice of English Grammar. Therefore I must confess myself obliged to my own Experience for Help, where I found Deficiency; which Fatigue encreased my Labour, opened to me a Sense of the Wanting-fitness of English Grammar to the British Youth; and more especially to tender Age. From hence proceeded Motives which induced me to compile my experienced Observations and Notions on English, or modern British Grammar; which, I make no Doubt, will be found the most effective to the great and grand Design; and more especially in the tenderest Age of Youth; considering I have adjoined with Grammar, the full Scope of the most noble and copious modern British Language, digested in such a Manner as shews it to be the most easy Language under the Copes of Heaven; and therefore too vainly attempted to complete, by pursuing its Nature and Genius through the Regions of the Principles of such Languages, as are absolutely fifty times more difficult than the modern British Tongue; viz. the Latin and French, &c. between which, I beg Leave to premise a few convincive Instances, in order to support the Assertion. And First, It must be observed, what Difficulty subsists between Noun Substantives of the Latin, &c. and the modern British Common Names. Here indeed we find the Latin Nouns subjected to five Declensions, with a more than ordinary Regard for Gender, by either Custom or Termination, &c. of the Nominative, more than by natural Signification; with a great Number of Exceptions to the general Rules for the Management of each; all which Difficulty is ballanced by certain small Particles, put in Apposition to the modern British Common Name; as is shewn in Page 56, which answers all the Purposes of their five Declensions; and Application of the same Kind of Words termed Prepositions in the Latin, &c. from whence it is plain, that the declined Languages are absolutely more than ten-fold difficult in that Part of Speech.

Secondly, Their Adjectives, which are paralleled by the modern British Qualities, they being dependent on whatsoever Noun you shall be pleased to assign, are also subjected to Declensions, Genders, and Formation of Numbers, exactly fitted to its Substantive; (a Business not very easy to manage); these
must

must also be acknowledged to cause, or exceed the Difficulty of managing Qualities in a more than ten-fold Toil.

Thirdly, *Their Pronouns, whether Substantive or Adjective, (which are paralleled by our Personal Names, and Personal Qualities)* do not, nay, cannot, shew less Fatigue than either of the foregoing Parts of Speech, seeing they depend on the Rectitude of different Declensions, Genders, &c.

Fourthly, *The Verbs of declined Languages* having no less than four different Conjugations, &c. for the forming different Manners or Moods of Expression, in both the Active and Passive Voice, in sundry Times, with many and various Exceptions, must absolutely render this Part of Speech far more than a ten-fold Degree in Difficulty of learning it, than the modern British Affirmation, under the like Circumstance, seeing we have but one entire Scale (and indeed we can desire no less) to parallel the Circumstances of the aforesaid Conjugations.

Lastly, *The remaining declined Part of Speech; viz. Participle, taking also the four indeclinable Parts, with the natural Syntax, which arises from such complicated Circumstances as attend Declensions, the different Manners of respecting Gender, managing Conjugations of Verbs, with Exceptions, Government, &c. with the Difficulty of orthographizing and pronouncing the French Language; these will greatly surmount the remaining Quantity of Difficulty, in Charge against the remaining opposite Parts of Speech, and Construction in the modern British Tongue.*

Now the total Aggregate of these Divisions, I hope, will be sooner proved, than granted, to superabound the Assertion, notwithstanding the Strangeness of its first Appearance.

However, I would not be understood to have any Notion or Intention to depreciate any Language. The Point aimed at, is to clear up some prejudicial Notions chiefly directed against the English Language; considering it must be admitted, all Languages in the World subsist in one and the same substantial Notion of Beings, Actions, and Passions, with the Manner or Quality of Beings, and their Actions and Passions, or Sufferings. For Instance, the Being Man is a known Being in all Places of the Globe; the Action to stab this Being is likewise known in general to all Beings of the human Species, to be an ill-natured Action, from which ensues the Pains and Passion of Death; but, alas! how widely different are the
Sounds

Sounds of Voice on the same Subject, Action, and Passion, as accustomed to every particular Region in the habitable World; so that we cannot reap the Benefit of Society, until we can arrive to a tolerable Degree on the Sense of Sounds, fitted to the Object, Actions, and Passions, subsisting in the Nation, Province, &c. wherein we shall be Breathing; nay further, it is far more difficult to describe or orthographize truly any one particular Language; therefore, whoever would be stiled Learned in such a Language, is absolutely required to have a full and perfect Knowledge of all the Accidents and Circumstances, as directed by Syntax, appertaining to that particular Language, before he can declare himself Master. Since this is Fact, the Case is, How should the most noble, sonorous, copious, modern British Tongue, supported by no other than natural Accidents, be attained with much less Fatigue, and by practising the Latin, rather than the Principles and Accidents of the English (reputing it mean to pursue them alone?) whereas the Latin is a dead Language, and circumscribed with numerous artificial Accidents, which Men, and many different Ages, have fixed, established, and confirmed upon her, as unalterable; whether in Declensions, Genders, (which in many Substantives is most absurd, concluding a great Number of Substantives to be Male or Female, when they are really inanimate; and whether they might not be relieved from such Bondage, is a Subject of Indifferency to me), or Conjugations, so very wide and different from the English, that there is but little subsists between the two Tongues, save so much as relates to the ideal and essential Subsistence. And as to the French Language, which is so much forced to endure the Latin Yoke to so high a Degree, yet it could not be brought to so easy a Pronunciation and Orthography. From what hath been said it appeareth, that any Language of principal Words, being attended in their Relations, Manners, &c. with only necessary Accidents, certainly is the plainest, and most easily attained in the shortest Time: Nay, such a Language might become (were not Mankind fond of Novelty and Obstinacy) the Universal Speech of the human Creation, and might restore, or effect a Rectitude of the Babel Confusion. Sure if such a Prosecution was to be set on Wheel, none of the European Tongues would be half so applicable as the most noble, facile, and excellent modern British Tongue.

Having

Having very briefly shewn my Reason and Inducement for pursuing this Work, I next, in like Manner, will make appear the Excellency of the following Sheets, as adapted to the Use of every Age; first considering, for a Child's Use, you having the full Scope of the Language, digested under every Part of Speech, the Regular separated from the Irregular, suitable to a Child's Capacity, on his or her first Entrance on Literature, then wanting a Stock of Words, or Sense on the Sound of the various Combinations of the Letters; viz. of the Vowels and Consonants, before he or she can be enabled to read; therefore incapable of learning Grammar by Sentences on the Accidents. This is contrary to all others, who have stepped into Practice before me, on this Subject; therefore I conclude, that a Child must inevitably gain the substantial Notion, with the Practice of gaining the Stock of different Words, or Parts of Speech, out of the various Tables in the Vocabulary, suited to every Capacity; and as that increases, the Accidents proceed on the Left and Right-Hand Margins, which will add further Pleasure, on their Application; as hath been convinced by Youth under my Tuition, of a very tender Age. (However, excuse me in this Declaration, knowing it to be very immodest to say anything in Commendation of myself.) I only hope the Trials will be made to the Effect, and Experience will declare, that an early Application will produce an able English Grammarian, in the same Time that a competent Stock of Words shall be acquired; which shall manifest the most surprizing Effects in Literature hitherto known, even in very Infancy. But, lest any one should cavil against the Utility of this Grammar, alledging that the Rules and Exceptions are numerous, long, tedious, and difficult, for Children; I answer, they are designed for the more advanced in Age, who shall delight in the Help of forming Queries and Answers on their Sense, and improved ideal Understanding in the Art of Grammar, on the modern British Tongue. And as the Delivery by Question and Answer affords the most Delight and Facility, seeing they explicate all Kind of Difficulty, which may be supposed to obstruct or blind the Understanding; and so Diligence, through a close Application of the Grammar and Vocabulary, consequently exhibits a perspicuous Prospect of the near approaching, universal, and consummate Improvement in English Literature; how unkind will the Censures be against this Undertaking, if

Sounds of Voice on the same Subject, Action, and Passion, as accustomed to every particular Region in the habitable World; so that we cannot reap the Benefit of Society, until we can arrive to a tolerable Degree on the Sense of Sounds, fitted to the Object, Actions, and Passions, subsisting in the Nation, Province, &c. wherein we shall be Breathing; nay further, it is far more difficult to describe or orthographize truly any one particular Language; therefore, whoever would be stiled Learned in such a Language, is absolutely required to have a full and perfect Knowledge of all the Accidents and Circumstances, as directed by Syntax, appertaining to that particular Language, before he can declare himself Master. Since this is Fact, the Case is, How should the most noble, sonorous, copious, modern British Tongue, supported by no other than natural Accidents, be attained with much less Fatigue, and by practising the Latin, rather than the Principles and Accidents of the English (reputing it mean to pursue them alone?) whereas the Latin is a dead Language, and circumscribed with numerous artificial Accidents, which Men, and many different Ages, have fixed, established, and confirmed upon her, as unalterable; whether in Declensions, Genders, (which in many Substantives is most absurd, concluding a great Number of Substantives to be Male or Female, when they are really inanimate; and whether they might not be relieved from such Bondage, is a Subject of Indifferency to me), or Conjugations, so very wide and different from the English, that there is but little subsists between the two Tongues, save so much as relates to the ideal and essential Subsistence. And as to the French Language, which is so much forced to endure the Latin Yoke to so high a Degree, yet it could not be brought to so easy a Pronunciation and Orthography. From what hath been said it appeareth, that any Language of principal Words, being attended in their Relations, Manners, &c. with only necessary Accidents, certainly is the plainest, and most easily attained in the shortest Time: Nay, such a Language might become (were not Mankind fond of Novelty and Obstinacy) the Universal Speech of the human Creation, and might restore, or effect a Rectitude of the Babel Confusion. Sure if such a Prosecution was to be set on Wheel, none of the European Tongues would be half so applicable as the most noble, facile, and excellent modern British Tongue.

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only on Account of adhering to the absolute natural Tenets of the English Language? Sure such cannot proceed from a true British Spirit, which bears the Character of most noble, generous, benevolent, and candid. Why should any one mourn to behold Great Britain's Language in the same Condition with her People; who have been so many Years free'd from Romish Thralldom? And why should any despise this so much excellent Speech or Language, only on Account of the most easy Access to the perfect Knowledge and Attainment of HER; which improves and enables all those that obtain her properly, to undertake, endure, and pursue, the more difficult Languages in Literature.

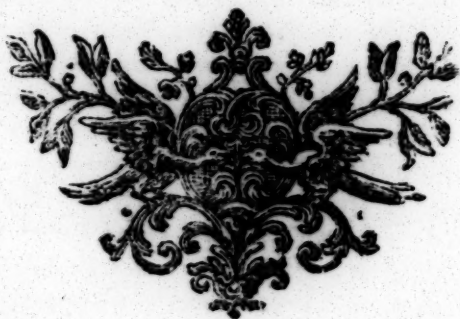
The Manner of using this Book in Schools, whether in Classes, or not; (considering that the Parallelling of Declension, Comparison of Quality, the forming of Sentences on each Quality, and the parallelling Verbs by Affirmations, may be performed by more than one, two, or three, at one Time), I refer to the Discretion of the Teacher, wishing he may meet all possible Gratitude from those Persons who shall put their Offspring under his ministerial Office, and laborious Toil.

I make no Doubt but there are some, who are weak enough to object against the Price, and Size, of the Book, conceiving it too high in both Senses: To such it might be answered, that if their Interest had not been most considered, their Convenience may be very easily suited, both for Expence and Volume; for the whole Bulk of Grammatical Questions and Answers, would not swell to three Sheets; to which a very short Vocabulary would produce a much smaller Volume. But a Youth's true and entire Interest subsists in the full Scope of the Language, which cannot be supposed to be wanting in this Volume; so neither could it be comprised in a less Number of Sheets, without great Detriment to the British Youth in general, considering it would very much abridge the proposed Intention, and continue a Bar to Perfection, which ought to be removed.

And further, considering when and wheresoever one Hundred Youths may be taught, there will not be found five, when advanced to Manhood, who will pursue one and the same Profession: And yet this Volume contains all the Terms, &c. of whatsoever Business each may hereafter pursue.

I having

I having been as brief as possible in the Points proposed, I conclude with my sincere and hearty Wishes, That Britannia's Sons in general may be universally benefited, and improved, by this Grammar and Vocabulary; and perfectly enabled to understand the true State of their most excellent Mother-Tongue, to the Glory of the Omnipotent G O D; the indelible Honour of their Country; adjoined with the highest Renown to themselves; far excelling the Sons of ancient Rome and Athens.
FAREWELL.





TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

NO W I'll intrude to mention, that I shall ever be willing to pay my grateful Acknowledgments and Respects to those Gentlemen who casually proved my very worthy Friends, as Opportunity permitted, entirely unknown to me by common Familiarity.—Therefore I make this Pressure upon them, to confess myself under the most extensive Obligation for their Approbation, warm Encouragement, and large assisting Subscriptions. However, Gentlemen, as your Injunctions must ever be obeyed, in regard to Amity, as well as in Compliance to your Modesty, seeing you disesteem the Modishness of printing a List of the Subscribers Names, you not choosing the censorious World should have the Opportunity to reflect and say you affect popular Commendation, &c. The which Motives induced you to desire me to desist mentioning your valuable Favours in any such Shape.—Nay, much more, have excused my Payment of the Hundredth Part of your Tribute of truly merited Thanks and Applause.—Therefore, I most humbly condescend to your much better Judgment and Reason in saying, Names prefixed to a Work do not always denote Extraordinary.—And as your ingenuous Dispositions condemn all Male-Artifice, or any Show of Imposition on the Pubick, advising every Person should choose for him, or herself, so you declare, there can be no Necessity for any such Means, where the Piece is genuine, natural, and easy.—By these your Sentiments, worthy Gentlemen and Benefactors, I am constrained to rest here contented, with only expressing and subscribing myself,


Your most Humble Servant,





THE
ROYAL UNIVERSAL
BRITISH GRAMMAR
AND
VOCABULARY.

Of GRAMMAR, and its Parts in general.

Q.  HAT is the simple and absolute Meaning of *Grammar*?

A. *Grammar* is both a *Science* and an *Art*, consisting in the System of a regular *Digestion* of *Rules* and *Observations*, which properly and absolutely appertain to each Part of a *Language* or *Speech* as is intended to be taught; and thereby the Learner is enabled artfully to adjust, discover, and understand Words, according to the *Idiom* and *Inflexion* of that *Language*, whenever he writes, speaks or hears it.

Q. Into how many *Parts* or *Heads* is this *Grammar* divided?

A. *Four*; (*viz.*) First, *Letters*; Secondly, *Syllables*; Thirdly, *Words*; and Fourthly, *Sentences*. And these contain the *Essence* of *Grammar* in Particular.

B

PART



P A R T I.

C H A P. I.

Of LETTERS in general.

Q. **W**HAT are *Letters*?

A. *Letters* are those *Signs, Marks, or Characters* which determine certain simple indivisible and radical *Sounds*.

Q. How many *Letters* or *Characters* are there used in *Great-Britain*, in order to depicture or figure the Expressions of the Language of that Kingdom?

A. *Twenty-six*; which entire Number is termed an *Alphabet* of those radical *Sounds*.

Q. Are the *Signs, Marks* or *Characters*, which signify those *Sounds*, always of one *Shape*?

A. No; for to this one *Alphabet* of radical *Sounds* is applied six different *Shapes* in the *Characters, or Letters*; which exhibit each of those particular *Sounds*; (*viz.*) the *Old English Alphabets*, the *Roman Alphabets*, and the *Italian Alphabets*, as appear in the following Scale.

The ALPHABETS of LETTERS.

Old English.		Roman.		Italian.	
Capital.	Small.	Capital.	Small.	Capital.	Small.
A	a	A	a	A	a
B	b	B	b	B	b
C	c	C	c	C	c
D	d	D	d	D	d
E	e	E	e	E	e
F	f	F	f	F	f
G	g	G	g	G	g
H	h	H	h	H	h
I	i	I	i	I	i
J	j	J	j	J	j
K	k	K	k	K	k
L	l	L	l	L	l
M	m	M	m	M	m
N	n	N	n	N	n
O	o	O	o	O	o
P	p	P	p	P	p
Q	q	Q	q	Q	q
R	r	R	r	R	r
S	s	S	s	S	s
T	t	T	t	T	t
U	u	U	u	U	u
V	v	V	v	V	v
W	w	W	w	W	w
X	x	X	x	X	x
Y	y	Y	y	Y	y
Z	z	Z	z	Z	z

Q. Why is the Language expressed in so many different Characters?

A. In order to give *Energy* to the Expressions, and enable the Reader to point out the *Subject Matter* of what he reads; and by a nice Observation is one very great *Help* to the understanding the *Propriety* of an *Expression*.

Q. Is there no other Term given to these Characters than Alphabet?

A. Yes; the Alphabet under each Character is divided into the Terms of *Vowels* and *Consonants*.

C H A P II.

Of the VOWELS.

Q. HOW many of those Letters in the Alphabet are termed *Vowels*?

A. Five; viz. *a, e, i, o, u*; but the Letter *y* is put for, or instead of the Letter *i*, at the End of a Word; as, *by, my, &c.*

Q. Why are these five Letters called *Vowels*?

A. These five Letters, either by themselves or their *Descendants*, being conjoined with the other Division of Letters termed *Consonants*, form all the Sounds or *Syllables* that the *Organs* of the *Mouth* are capable of expressing; and therefore they are the *Life* and very *Soul* of *Voice*?

Q. How, or in what Manner is each of these *Vowels* to be sounded?

A. Each of these *Vowel-Letters* admit at least a two-fold Sound; one termed a *short Sound*, and the other a *long*: As, *Man, Mane*; *met, mete*; *bit, bite*; *pop, pops*; *cub, cube*: And Custom has so far prevailed on the *Language*, to enforce some to perform the *Office* of others, as will appear very plain to the meanest Capacity in the following Work.

Q. How may any Person understand when to pronounce *short*, or when *long*?

A. The most *General Sign* of a *short Syllable* is, when it ends with *one or more Consonants*; and for a *long Vowel*, when the *Syllable* terminates with a *single Vowel*, or when
it

it is followed by *gh*, *gm*, *gn*, or *e final*, which is not a *Vowel* then; but only the *Sign* of pronouncing the *fore-going Vowel long*; as appears above, and will be fully shown in the following *Work*.

Also the *Vowel i* is particularly lengthened by *gh*, *ght*, *mb*, *gn*, *ld* and *rd*; as *nigh*, *night*, *climb*, *design*, *mild*, *mind*, &c.

Q. Is there no other *Sign* of a *short* and *long Syllable*?

A. Yes; one other *Sign* for a *short*, and another for a *long Syllable*, (and indeed sometimes contradict the former *Signs*) which are these; a *Breve* mark'd thus (*˘*) as *give*, *live*, and now it denotes the *Vowel i* to be *short*, notwithstanding the *e final* is at the *End*: And the *Circumflex* mark'd thus (*ˆ*) over a *Vowel*, denotes that *Vowel* to be *long*; as, *Ghōst*, *Hōst*, &c. notwithstanding they end with two *Consonants*. Also these *Marks* are often fixed over one of the *Vowels* of a *Diphthong*, which design the *Manner of sounding* that *Vowel*, over which either of them may happen to be fixed, as will appear in the following *Work*, under the *Title* of *Common Names*, containing *Diphthongs*.

Q. You mention the *Descendants* of the *Vowels*, what mean you by that *Term*?

A. I have no *Authority* for the *Term Descendants* of *Vowels*, for when I say *Descendants* I mean the ancient *Term Diphthongs*; but every *Diphthong* is composed of some two of the *five Vowels*, making but one *Sound* in *one* and the *same Syllable*; and therefore are as *Members*, or *Branches* of the *Life* and *Soul* of *Voice*, and may not improperly be termed *Descendants* of the *Vowels*.

C H A P. III.

Of the DIPHTHONGS and TRIPHTHONGS.

Q. HOW many *Diphthongs* are there in the *British Tongue*?

A. There are *fourteen Diphthongs* in the *British Language*, which appear, from the following *Scale*, to descend naturally from the *five Vowels*.

The

The S C A L E.

VOWELS.

a, e, i, o, u,
y.

DIPHTHONGS.

ai, ei, oi, ui.
ay, ey, oy, uy.
au, eu, ou.
aw, ew, ow.
ee, oo.
ea, oa.
eo, oe.
ie.

Also *ua*, *ue*, and *uo*, are esteemed Diphthongs by some ; but in my Opinion they scarce deserve *that Title*, being but rarely found, except after *q* and *g*, of which more hereafter.

Q. These *Diphthongs* appearing to create much *Difficulty* in the *British Language*, I desire to know how I may most readily obtain a just *Notion* of their *Sounds* ?

A. By the following *Method*, which requires a second *marshalling* of them with a Word or two following them, which exhibit their *Sounds* ; tho' I intend not to say much under this Head of *Grammar* concerning *Pronunciation* and *Orthography*, but refer that to be inserted as Occasion shall offer through all the *Parts of Speech* ; those two *Terms* being extraordinary *Accidents* in the *Language*, and accidentally blended through the whole Speech by *Custom*. I intend to teach the *Learner* those *Accidents* by *Observation*, before he shall be able to read the *Band of Orthographical Rules and Observations* generally proposed in this *Undertaking*, which indeed generally blunt the Spirits of too many, and affright them into a Conclusion that the *British Tongue* is too difficult to be mastered.

Q. Are the *Diphthongs* but of one Sort ?

A. The

A. The *Diphthongs* are of two Sorts, termed *Proper* and *Improper*.

Of the PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

Q. How many of the *Diphthongs* are termed *proper* ?

A. Six ; viz. *ai*, *au*, *oi*, *ee*, *oo* and *ou*.

Q. Why are these *Diphthongs* termed *proper* ?

A. Because both *Vowels* partake in the Sound of one *Syllable*, as is very apparent in the following *Scale* ; as

The Sound of	{	<i>Ai</i> or <i>ay</i>	} is taught in the	Words	{	<i>Fair</i> , <i>maid</i> , <i>day</i> , &c.
		<i>Au</i> or <i>aw</i>				<i>Fraud</i> , <i>laud</i> , <i>draw</i> , &c.
		<i>Oi</i> or <i>Oy</i>				<i>Void</i> , <i>boy</i> , &c.
		<i>Ee</i>				<i>Creed</i> , <i>deed</i> , &c.
		<i>Oo</i>				<i>Brood</i> , <i>food</i> , <i>mood</i> , &c.
		<i>Ou</i> or <i>ow</i>				<i>House</i> , <i>thou</i> , <i>cow</i> , &c.

Q. You said there were *fourteen Diphthongs* in the *British Language*, for what Reason have you inserted *twenty-one* ?

A. *Custom* has prevailed, and established it a Law to write at the *End* of Words *y* and *w*, instead of *i* and *u*, which alter not in Sound, only seem to give the Word a more agreeable *Aspect* ; for you must never terminate an *English Word* with a naked *i* or *u* : And therefore those *Diphthongs* which terminate with *y* or *w* are still the same that end with *i* or *u*, and do not encrease the Number of *Diphthongs* nor *Vowels* which would consequently happen.

Q. Do these *six proper Diphthongs* always remain or stand entire *proper Diphthongs* ?

A. They do not always preserve their *ancient Purity*, but are subject to the *Tyranny* of *Custom* ; she having restrained them in many Words from both partaking in Sound, laying sometimes the Stress more on the one *Vowel* than on the other, and sometimes takes away from both the *essential* and *natural Sound*, enforcing them to the Office of one or two other *Vowels*, which indeed require an *Introductory Exhibition* here, and the Rest I shall refer to hereafter.

Remarks

Remarks on the PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

AI.

Ai is almost degenerated into an *improper Diphthong*, by a prevailing *Custom* to sound it *â* in almost *every Word*; as, *Maid*, [made,] &c.

Ai sounds *î* in some few Words; as, *again*, [agin,] &c.

Ai, in *proper Names*, especially in *proper Names* in the *Old or New Testament*, is no *Diphthong*, but must be parted; as in *Ja-ir*, *Mo-sa-ic*, *Re-pha-im*.

AU.

Au is no *Diphthong* in some *foreign Words*; as *Sta-ni-sla-us*, *Ar-che-lâ-us*, but is a *Diphthong* in the *proper Names*, *Paul*, *Saul*, &c.

EE.

Ee is no *Diphthong* in Words compounded with the *Preposition re* or *pre*; as, *re-enter*, *pre-eminence*.

OU or OW.

Ou is bound to sound like *oo* in *Soup*, [Soop,] &c.

Ow often sounds like *ô* casting away the *w*; as, *know*, [no,] *crow*, [kro,] &c.

Ow, in the *Affirmation to bow*, (to bend,) and the *Name, a Bowl*, (a Globe,) is sounded *prop-ly*, as *ou* in the Word *Thou*.

But in the *Names a Bow*, (to shoot with,) and *a Bowl*, (a Vessel,) the *w* is lost.

OI and OY.

Oi is only found in the *Beginning and Middle of Words*; as *oil*, *oi-ster*, *noise*, *poise*, &c. Its *Sound* is always writ *oy* at the *End*, as *boy*, *coy*, *convoy*, &c.

Oi is no *Diphthong* in Words compounded with *con* which leave out the *n*; as, *co-i-ti-on*, *co-in-cide*, *co in-cluded*, &c.

Oi

Oi is no *Diphthong* in *Words* ending with the Termination *ing*, as, *do-ing*, *go-ing*, &c.

OO

Oo sounds like *ü* in *foot*, [füt,] *foot*, [fut,] *blood*, [blud;] it sounds *ô* in *Words* followed by *r*; as *door*, [dôre,] *floor*, [flore,] &c.

Oo is no *Diphthong* in *Words* derived from *Hebrew*, *Greek* or *Latin*; as, *Bo-oz*, *Co-os*, *co-operate*.

Of the IMPROPER DIPHTHONGS.

Q. What meaneth the *Term Improper Diphthongs*?

A. When two *Vowels* meet in *one Syllable*, and but one of them (either by its *short* or *long Tone*) give the *Syllable* its *Sound*, it is then determined to be an *improper Diphthong*; and on this *Rule* do *proper*, become *improper Diphthongs*.

Q. How many are the *absolute improper Diphthongs*?

A. All the remaining *Diphthongs* of the *British Tongue*, viz. eight; *ea*, *ei*, *eo*, *eu*, *ie*, *oa*, *oe* and *ui*.

Q. How are the *Sounds* of these to be obtained?

A. By frequent and strict *Observations* of the following *Scale*, the meanest *Capacity* may attain a *complete Knowledge* of them and their *Sounds*.

The SCALE.

EA.

Ea has four Sounds, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{a} \\ \check{a} \\ \acute{e} \\ \grave{e} \end{array} \right\}$ as in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Beâr, [bare.]} \\ \text{Heärt, [härt.]} \\ \text{Béad, [bède.]} \\ \text{Brëad, [brëd.]} \end{array} \right\}$

Ea is no *Diphthong* in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, or *Latin Words*, which chiefly occur in the *Books* of the *Old* and *New Testament*.

EO.

Eo has three Sounds, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \check{e} \\ \acute{e} \\ \grave{o} \end{array} \right\}$ as in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fëf-fee, jëp-pardy, \&c.} \\ \text{Pee-ple, fee-dary, \&c.} \\ \text{Gëorge, [Jörge.]} \end{array} \right\}$

EI or EY.

Ei and *ey* seem to have a proper Sound in the following Words; as, *bei-day*, *neigh*, *weigh*, *eight*, *sleight*, &c.

But as an improper Diphthong,

Ei sounds like $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ai, \text{ or } \hat{a}, \\ ee, \text{ or } \acute{e}, \end{array} \right\}$ in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Na-bour, are, vane, rain. \\ De-ceive, de-ceet. \end{array} \right.$

And

Ey sounds like $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} i \\ \end{array} \right\}$ in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Key, \&c. [ky.] \\ Eye, [i.] \end{array} \right.$

Ei is no Diphthong in Words compounded with *re*; as, *re-imbark*, *re-imburse*, &c.

EU, or EW.

Eu, or *ew*, always sounds \acute{u} ; as, *Deu-teronomy*, *Pleurisie*, *Pew-ter*, *Dew*, &c.

IE.

Ie sounds $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ee, \text{ or } \acute{e}, \\ i \\ \acute{i}, \text{ or } y, \end{array} \right\}$ in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Theef, releef, \&c. \\ Përse, fëld, \&c. \\ Li, \text{ or } ly, \&c. \end{array} \right.$

N. B. *Ie* at the end of a Word is not a Diphthong, the *e* being put after *i* only to cover its Nakedness; for no English, or British Word is allowed to terminate with a naked *i*, as aforesaid, tho' the Word terminates in the Sound of *i*: Therefore you must always write an *e* after the *i*, which is an *e servile*; or else, in the Room of *ie* write *y*; as, *signifie*, or *signify*, &c.

OA.

Oa sounds $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{o} \\ au \\ \hat{a} \end{array} \right\}$ in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Cloke, \text{ and this is its general Sound.} \\ Braud, graut. \\ Goâl, [Jale.] \end{array} \right.$

Oa is no Diphthong in proper Names in the Old Testament; as, *Zo-an*, *Zo-ar*, *Gil-bo-a*, &c. nor in the Word, *Go-a*.

Oa is no Diphthong in Words compounded with *co*; as, *co-adjutor*, &c.

OE.

Oe sounds $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} ee, \text{ or } \acute{e} \\ \delta \\ oo \end{array} \right\}$ in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} O\acute{e}\text{-co no-my, o\acute{e}\text{-co-no-mi-cal, o\acute{e}\text{-} \\ cu-me-ni-cal, O\acute{e}\text{-di-pus, \&c.} \\ Croe, doe, foe, floe, \&c. \\ Shoo, woe, [woo.] \end{array} \right.$

Oe at the End I judge to be no *Diphthong*, but am of the Opinion, that the *e servile* is joined to cover the Nakedness of the o.

UE.

Ue has the Appearance of a *Diphthong* in *Gu\l-der-land*, *Gu\er-kins*, and *guesfs*, whose true Spelling is *gh\fs*; but I can perceive the *u* to have no farther Use, than to render the *g* harsh, or guttural; but when it is immediately before *e* it is to be sounded *soft* like *j*.

Ue, in the Close of a Word after the Letter *g*, renders the *g* harsh and guttural, and consequently the *e servile*; as, *pl\ague*, *H\ague*, *v\ogue*, *r\ogue*, &c.

Note, No British Word may end in a naked *u*, therefore *e servile* is added to close the Word; which does not infer *ue* to be a *Diphthong*; neither in this Case; as, *gl\ue*, *d\ue*, *r\ue*, *sp\ue*, &c. When *ue* is not found to follow immediately after *g* or *q*, or in the Close of Words, it is to be parted; as in *af-flu-ence*, *cru-elty*, *gru-el*, &c.

UI.

Ui expresses three $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \acute{i} \\ \ddot{i} \\ \acute{u} \end{array} \right\}$ in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Gu\acute{i}le, begu\acute{i}le, \&c. \\ Bu\ddot{i}ld, rebu\ddot{i}ld, \&c. \\ S\acute{u}it, br\acute{u}it, \&c. \end{array} \right.$
several Sounds; as

Of the TRIPHTHONGS.

Q. How many *Triphthongs* are there?

A. Only three; which are shewn and expressed in the following Words.

Eau, in *beau-ty*, [bu-ty;] *beau*, [bo.]

Ieu, in *lieu*, [lu;] *lieu-te-nant*, [leef- or leev-tenant.]

Iew, in *view*, [vu.]

N. B. Let the foregoing Observations suffice, being sufficient under the first Head of Letters, termed *Vowels*, with their Descendants, or Issues, termed *Diphthongs* and *Triphthongs*; and I am positive any tolerable Master may, by the following Table of Syllables, and under the Title of *Common Names of one Syllable*, teach his Pupils the Quantity of Sound in each Vowel, and the changing one Letter for another (which are material Notions) long before they will be enabled to read these Observations and Remarks: Therefore I cannot recommend this first Part, with its Rule, &c. to be laid on the young *Tyro's* Shoulders entirely, until he become able, as he may learn the Sense and Notion of the Precepts by the Examples.

C H A P. IV.

Of the CONSONANTS.

Q. **W**HAT is a *Consonant*?

A. A *Consonant* is a Letter that the *British Language* does not permit to make, compose, or stand for a *Syllable*; but must absolutely be joined to a *Vowel*, *Diphthong*, or *Triphthong*, (either in preceding or following such *Vowel*, *Diphthong*, or *Triphthong*) before a *Consonant* is admitted a Part in a *Syllable*.

Q. What! - have *Consonants* no Sound?

A. It cannot be asserted and supported, that *Consonants* have no *Sound*, because each *Character* holds its *natural Sound*, and some of them bear the Sound of *entire Syllables*; as, *b* bears the Sound of the *Affirmation* [*be*,] also of the *Insect* [*Bee*;] and sometimes two *Consonants* will seem to sound whole Words, (and indeed some Persons, who have too little Skill in the *Letter Art*, may be deceived, and take them for such;) as, *bl*, [*bell*,] *br*, [*bar*,] *cl*, [*cell*,] &c. I am sensible of having deceived Boys of the Age of thirteen and fourteen Years, &c. This I give by Way of *Hint* and *Caution* to all; and affirm there is no *Syllable* without a *Vowel*, *Diphthong*, or *Triphthong*.

Q. What

Q. What is the Number of *British Consonants*?

A. The Number of *single Consonants* is *twenty-one*; viz. *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z*, which either precede or follow a *Vowel, Diphthong, or Triphthong*.

Q. How are the *single Consonants* divided?

A. They are by many divided into such *Classes*, as each occasion a different *Position* in the *Organs* of the *Mouth*; but, in my Opinion, such Divisions are fruitless, and therefore I forbear, and desire to mention those *Principles* descending from these *single Consonants*.

Q. What are those *Principles* you mention, which descend or derive from these *single Consonants*?

A. All those *initial double* and *treble Consonants* that are proper to begin a *Word*, or *Syllable*; likewise all those *final double* and *treble Consonants*, which terminate *Words* or *Syllables*.

Q. What is the Number of the *initial double Consonants*, that can both begin a *Word*, or a *Syllable*?

A. The *initial double Consonants*, that may, or can begin a *Word*, or *Syllable*, are in Number *thirty-three*; viz. *bl, br, ch, cl, cr, dr, dw, fl, fr, gh, gl, gn, gr, kn, ph, pl, pr, rh, sc, sh, sk, sl, sm, sn, sp, sq, st, sw, th, tr, tw, wh, wr*.

N. B. Also *dl* and *tl* are often found to begin the last *Syllable* in *Words* of many *Syllables*; but never found in the *Beginning* of a *Word*.

Q. How many *initial treble Consonants* are there in the *British Tongue*?

A. The *British Tongue* have only twelve *initial treble Consonants*, viz. *chr, phl, phr, sch, scr, shr, skr, spl, spr, str, thr, thw*.

Q. You mentioned that *single Consonants* were both *preceding* and *final*; and have likewise exhibited all the *initial, double, and treble Consonants*, I now desire you to shew all the *final, double, and treble Consonants*, proper to end a *Word*, or *Syllable*, in the *British Tongue*?

A. The *final double Consonants* are *bb, ch, ck, et, dd, ff, ft, gg, gh, gm, gn, lb, ld, lf, lk, ll, lm, ln, lp, lt, mb, mn, mp, nc, nd, ng, nk, nn, nt, pt, rb, rc, rd, rf, rg,*

rg, rk, rl, rm, rn, rp, rr, rf, rs, rt, sh, sk, sp, ss, st, th.

Q. It is evident that several of these *final double Consonants* are *initial*; is there no Mistake in the *Insertion*?

A. No; for *ch, gh, gn, sh, sk, sp, st* and *th*, are both *initial* and *final double Consonants*.

The *final treble Consonants* are *dth, ght, lch, lph, lth, mph, nch, nth, rch, rps, rsh, rth, rst, tch*.

Q. Are both the *initial* and *final Consonants* all natural in their *Sound*?

A. No; there are particular *initial* and *final Consonants*, that vary in *Sound* from the natural Letters; as *ch* sounds sometimes natural, as, *much, such*; sometimes like *k*, as in *chymist, monarch*; and sometimes like *sh*, as *machine, &c.*

But as the necessary *Rules* and *Observations* on all the *Irregularities* in sounding the *Consonants* would arise to a *large Bulk*, and swell the *Book* to too large a *Volume*, I endeavour to insert them in a more concise and useful *Manner* than is commonly done, as I hope will appear in the next Part of *Grammar*, under the Title of *Syllables*: And what may then be further wanting shall be supplied as *Occasion* shall offer, under each *Division* of *Words*.





P A R T II.

C H A P. V.

Of SYLLABLES.

Q. WHAT is a *Syllable*?

A. A *Syllable* is a compleat and distinct **Com-**
prehension of the *Sound* of a *single Vowel*, a *Diphthong*, or a
Triphthong, either by itself, or with one or more *Conso-*
nants; as, *A-dam*, *Au-thor*, *Beau-ty*, &c.

Q. How many *Letters* may there be in *one Syllable*?

A. There are found any *Number* of *Letters* from *one* to
¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸
eight; as, *a*, *an*, *and*, *rand*, *brand*, *strand*, *thought*, *straight*;
all which are derived from the following Table.

N. B. Here I take the Opportunity to make good my
Promise, for the Deficiency on Remarks and Observations
of the *Letters* in the foregoing *Part*, which I expect, in a
great Measure, to atone for; and at the same Instant ex-
hibit both the *Root* and *Branches* of the *British Tongue* by
the following *Scale*.

A SCALE

A SCALE, which exhibits the Roots and Branches of Syllables, and explains Remarks on Letters.

The single, double, and treble i-n-i-tial Consonants.

fin.	double	treble
b	bl	fn
d	br	sp
f	ch	squ
h	cl	ft
j	kl	fw
k	cr	th
l	kr	tr
m	dr	tw
n	dw	wh
p	fl	bw
qu	fr	wr
r	gh	r
f	g	
t	gl	
v	gn	
w	n	
x	gr	
z	kn	
y	z	
z	ph	
	f	
	pl	
	pr	
	rh	
	r	
	sh	
	sk	
	sl	
	sm	

The Vowels,
Diphthongs,
and Triphthongs.

i
a e — o u
y
ai ei oi ui
ay ey oy uy
au eu ou
aw ew ow
ee oo
ea oa
eo oe
ē-ē-ō ē
ie
ee
eau ien iew
ū-ō ū-ēf ū

fin.	double	treble
b	bb	nn
c	ch	nt
k	ck	pt
d	ct	rb
f	kt	rc
g	dd	rk
j	ff	rd
k	ft	rf
l	gg	rg
m	gh	rj
n	o	rk
p	lb	rl
r	ld	rm
s	lf	rn
t	lk	rp
v	ll	rr
x	lm	rf
z	ln	rs
	lp	rt
	lt	sh
	mb	fk
	mn	sp
	m	fs
	mp	ft
	nc	th
	nk	
	nd	
	ng	
	nk	

The single, double, and treble final Consonants.

The single, double, and treble final Consonants.

IR-RE-GU-LA-RI-TIES.

hard	{ c k }	}	a o u	{ ce fe ge je nce nfe rce rfe }	}	soft	{ c f g j fc f }	e i	{ ce fe ge je dge dje nce nfe rce rfe }	}	soft
hard	{ fc fk }										
hard	{ fc fk }										

The Explanation of the SCALE.

This Mark (—) under each single Consonant denotes the Period of each Letter; and that there is only one Character of one Shape.

This Mark (—) beneath the double and treble Consonants, whether initial or final, denotes the Terms or Periods of their Alphabetical Order of the first Letter; as, so many begin with *b*, or *c*, &c.

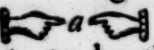
This Mark (}) called a *Brace*, which connects, or encloses the Letters in different Prints, denotes the Learner should learn the Sound of the lowermost Letters with a Vowel, &c. that he or she may thereby learn the Sound of the uppermost, which will become very easy on Application. The *a*, or Cypher, placed beneath *gh*, denotes *gh* has no Sound, tho' I shall signify in Names, &c. when they come in Course, what Sound they borrow; also I shall then take notice of *gm* and *gn*, two final double Consonants, not taken notice of in the Table or Scale.

Directions to learn INFANTS the Table.

The Learner must be perfectly a Master, in spelling briskly any of the Columns from the Top to the Bottom, before he be put to the Trial of putting any of the initial Consonants to a Vowel, &c.

D

Let

Let him be taught the *Vowels* separately, and to take such Notice as to know a *Vowel* stands alone, or whether it has an *initial* or a *final* to it: As I thus shall exhibit my *Meaning* (by what, I make no Doubt, some will term a *whimsical Demonstration*, supposing I am teaching those *Persons* who understand *Syllables* very well; but indeed I am not, this being only *Milk* for *Babes*) as follows: Let the *Child* set his *Hands*, or the *Fore Finger* of each *Hand*, on each Side the *Vowel*; thus,  and learn him to declare that *Vowel* he holds at, to be the *middle Part*; that he sees *Nothing* on the *Left-hand*, which is the *initial Side*; &c. and by such *Means* used by either *Parent*, *Mistress*, or *Master*, (tho' they'll find a little *Trouble* to themselves) they will find a *Child* will attain great *Perfection* in pronouncing, and ready *discovering* the *Nature* and *Rise* of *Sounds*.

When able, let the *Learner* be taught the *Joining* of the *Preceding*, or *Initials*, first to the *Vowels*, &c. and if it happens to be a *Schoolmaster*, or *Mistress*, that may have the *Direction*, let *two* or *three Children* perform at the *Table* together, and I am sensible some of them will almost perfectly understand by a few *Motions* of the *Teacher*.

When the *Initials* shall become pretty easy, they reject them; and join the *Vowel a*, &c. to each *final*, which I term *Roots*; for when the *Learner* shall be perfect in their *Sounds*, he will be also able to adjoin to each *final*, the whole *Course* of *Initials*; and consequently enabled to express the *most difficult Sounds* that are to be met with in the *British Tongue*; for the *Scale* expresses all the *Articulations* that the *Organs* of the *Mouth* are capable of making, and consequently contains *Abundance* more than all the *British Words* of *one Syllable*, of what Sort soever, and indeed more than the whole *Language*; for all *Words* of any Number of *Syllables* are to be composed therefrom: But as all that I may be able to say on its *Usefulness* will greatly fall short of the whole, I conclude with wishing it may be well used, and hope, in a *short Time*, it will shew its intended *Effects*.

Q. How many *Syllables* may be in a *Word*?



A. Words

A. Words may have any Number of Syllables from *one* to *eight*, as will appear in the following *Part* of this *Grammar* ?

Q. How many *Rules* for dividing of *Syllables* are there in the *British Tongue* ?

A. Six ; which may be said for *Reason* and *Substance* to be derived from the foregoing *Scale*.

Q. What is the *first Rule* for dividing *Words* of many *Syllables* into their *proper Syllables* ?

A. A *single Consonant* betwixt two *Vowels*, or *Diphthongs*, must be joined to the *latter Vowel*, &c. as,  *u-ni*  *ty*, *ca-mel*, &c. viz. term the *Left-hand* the *former*, or *foremost Vowel*, or *Diphthong*, (as it may happen) and the *Right-hand* the *latter Vowel*, *Diphthong*, or *Triphthong*, then will the *Child* be able to judge what *Letter*, or *Letters* he sees between his *Fingers* ; and if it chance to be a *single Consonant*, as above, it must be joined, or spelt with the *Right-hand Vowel*, &c. as the *Index* directs.



Q. What is the *second Rule* of dividing *Words* into *Syllables* ?

A. *Two* or *three Consonants* between two *Vowels*, *Diphthongs*, or *Triphthongs*, that are *proper* to begin a *Word*, must be joined, or spelt with the *latter*, or *Right-hand Vowel*, &c.

Q. Which are those *double*, or *treble Consonants*, that are *proper* to begin a *Word* ?

A. All those *double* and *treble initial Consonants* on the *Left-hand* in the foregoing *Scale*, with *dl* and *tl* thereafter named.

EXAMPLE.



 *Bi-sket*,  *Bi-shop*, *Bre-thren*.

Q. What is the *third Rule* for dividing of *Words* into *Syllables* ?



A. When *two* or *three Consonants* take place betwixt two *Vowels*, &c. and not being *proper* to begin a *Word* ; viz. they not composing any one of the aforementioned *double*, or *treble initial Consonants*, they must be parted thus - ; if *two* stand in the *Middle*, put *one* to the *Left-hand*, and *one* to the *Right* ; if *three* happen to be betwixt the *Vowels*, &c. sometimes *one* must be put to the *Left-hand*, and *two*

to the *Right-hand*; and contrary, sometimes *two* to the *Left-hand* and *one* to the *Right*.



EXAMPLE I.

 *Huf-band*,  *Cud-gel*, *Deb-tor*.

EXAMPLE II.

 *Cam-phire*,  *Cum-brance*, *En-trance*.

EXAMPLE III.

 *Faith-les*,  *Daugh-ter*, *King-dom*.

N. B. 1. After this Manner will all *double*, *treble*, and *quadruple Consonants* be parted, when found betwixt *Vowels*, &c. because the *Initials* are seldom or never parted, let them be found how they will.

N. B. 2. The *Learner* is obliged by the *Consequence* of these *Rules*, to get by heart all the *single*, *double*, and *treble initial Consonants*; which fully enables the *Learner* to make *Judgment* of what is seen betwixt the *Vowels*, &c. and a short Time (by strict *Application*) will make the *Learner* an Artist in dividing Words into *proper Syllables*. A Child, either Male or Female, is able to commit to Memory all the *initial Consonants*, immediately after a perfect Knowledge of the *Sound* and *Shape* of each *single Character* in the *Alphabet*.

N. B. 3. And my Method in helping the Child to remember the *double* and *treble Consonants*, is to make him sensible of their *Alphabetical Order*; as how many begin with *b*, holding the Fore-finger on the Left-hand to the Letter, and at the End of the *b's* to mind the *periodical Mark*, and to say, *All the b's are done*; and thus the *c's*, and so throughout: And a few such Trials will help a Child under five Years of Age to rehearse them without a Book; and with Ease to perform the *raising* of all *natural Syllables* or *Sounds*.

N. B. 4. The Reason why I have been somewhat *large* in hinting upon the Usefulness and Using of these *Elements* is, that I am very sensible that *Masters* and *Mistresses* are

are too negligent (if not ignorant too many of them, as well as too many *Parents*) in the Instruction of them to Children; they sometimes judging the *Elements* trivial, which are to the Judicious of the utmost Importance in the Consequence.

Q. What is the fourth Rule for dividing Words of many Syllables into their *proper* and *distinct* Syllables or Parts?

A. When *two Vowels* come or meet together, not making any of the forementioned *Diphthongs* in the foregoing *Scale*, they must be separated, or parted.

Q. What Conjunctions or Meetings of the *Vowels* are they that must be so divided?

A. They are easily known by committing to Memory those Conjunctions of the *Vowels* termed *Diphthongs*, which ought to be done out of Necessity, for the more perfect understanding this Rule; but out of Indulgence (tho' indeed it is sometimes attended with a bad Consequence) I shall exhibit those Conjunctions that generally occur, by the following *Scale*.

The SCALE, with Examples.

Ia; as in *phi-al*, *vi-and*, &c.

Io; as in *Di-o-ces*, *Li-o-nel*, &c.

Iu; as in *di-ur-nal*, &c.

Ae; as in *Ja-el*, *Ga-e-ta*, &c.

Ao; as in *ex-tra-or-di-na-ry*, &c.

Ua, *ue*, *uo*, must likewise be parted, except after *q* and *g*; as, *usu-al*, *du-el*, *congru-ous*.

N. B. Be sure that the Child compare the Conjunction of the *Vowels* in the Words with the *Scale*, and Example begets the Rule.

Oe and *eo* having been lately received into the Number of *Diphthongs*, ought not to be mentioned here; but in my Opinion these might receive the *French* Term *dubious*, they being parted in as many or more Words, than the Number of Words in which they are allowed to be *Diphthongs*; as, *co-er-ci-on*, *co-es-jen-ti-al*, *me-te-or*, *the-o-ry*, &c.

Q. What

Q. What is the fifth Rule for dividing of Words into Syllables?

A. Words formed or derived, they must be divided according to their Original or Primitive.

Q. What is meant by a Word formed or derived?

A. When an Original Word hath a Termination annexed to it; as in the second and third Persons singular in Affirmations, whether in the present or past Time; the *Qualities* of doing and suffering; the *Qualities* derived of Names ending in *ous*, and Names taking the Termination *less*; the *Qualities* in the Degrees of Comparison of Quality, and Names derived from *Affirmations*; also Particles derived from *Qualities*, by taking *ly*; such a Word is termed a Derivative.

Q. What is the Consequence of this Rule?

A. These Terminations which formeth as aforesaid, must go by themselves in spelling and sounding; which are, *est, edst, eth, ed, en, ing, ous, less, ish, er, nefs, tion, sion, ment, ly*.

Q. How do you explain these Things?

A. By the following *Scale*.

The SCALE of Explanation of the fifth Rule of Spelling.

	Original.	2. per.	formed, or derived.
1. per.	<i>I</i>	<i>circumvent</i>	<i>thou</i> <i>circumvent-est</i> , pr. time.
			<i>thou</i> <i>circumvent-edst</i> , p. t.
		3. per.	<i>he</i> <i>circumvent-eth</i> , pr. t.
			<i>he</i> <i>circumvent-ed</i> , p. t.
			<i>circumvent-ed</i> , Q. S. p. t.
			p. <i>circumvent-ing</i> , Q. of doing, and pr. t.

En is the Termination for the past Time, and *Q.* of Suffering to the Irregulars; as, *I shave—shaven—&c.*

	Names.		Qualities derived.		Names.
From	<i>Ambiguity</i>	comes	<i>ambigu-ous.</i>	}	Names.
	<i>Perfidy</i>		<i>perfidi-ous.</i>		
	<i>Affiduity</i>		<i>affidu-ous.</i>		
	<i>Fear</i>		<i>fear-less,</i>		
	<i>Care</i>		<i>care-less,</i>		
	<i>Grace</i>		<i>grace-less,</i>		<i>nefs.</i>

Affirm-

Affirmations.		Names derived	
From	<i>to abbreviate</i>	comes	<i>abbrevia-tion.</i>
	<i>to direct</i>		<i>direc-tion.</i>
	<i>to persuade</i>		<i>persua-sion.</i>
	<i>to confess</i>		<i>confes-sion.</i>
	<i>to confuse</i>		<i>confu-sion.</i>
	<i>to punish</i>		<i>punish-ment, &c.</i>

Names derived of Affirmations have this certain Law; that if the Affirmation ends with *te*, or *t*, the Derivative ends with *tion*; but if the Affirmation ends with *de*, *s*, or *se*, the Derivative ends with *sion*.

Note, This Rule seems to have an apparent Opposition to the four foregoing Rules; but when the Terminations shall be committed to Memory, it will be easily digested by the Learner, especially when he shall have attained to some Knowledge in forming an Affirmation.

There are some other Derivatives which make *ci* in their Termination before a Vowel, which has the same Sound with *ti* and *fi*; as,

Names.			
From	<i>Grace</i>	comes	<i>gra-cious. Q.</i>
	<i>Musick</i>		<i>musi-cian. N.</i>
	<i>Logick</i>		<i>logi-cian. N.</i>

However, take a short Scale of these three Syllables, or Terminations, wherein their Sound is declared.

<i>ti</i>	} before	{ <i>a, e, i, o, u,</i>	} in the	} Middle	} sounds	like	{ <i>sha, e, i, o, u.</i>
<i>fi</i>							
<i>ci</i>							

Except in Qualities of the Comparative and Superlative Degree; as, *mighty, mightier, —est*, and not *sher, &c.*

Qualities.		Comparatives and Superl.	
From	<i>Hard</i>	comes	<i>hard-ish, er, est.</i>
	<i>Soft</i>		<i>soft-ish, er, est.</i>

N. B. This fully taught through the 2d Part of Speech.
And

From	fearful	comes	Particle
	careless		
	graceful		
	genteel		
	gracious		
	sensual		
	timorous		ly.

But if the Quality ends with *ble*, *cle*, *dle*, *fle*, *gle*, *ple*, *tle*, cast away *e* and take only *y*; as,

abominable	Particle
affable	
suitable	
	bly

If they end with *y*, change *y* into *i*, and take *ly*, and the Particle is formed; as,

easy	Particle
gloomy	
sorry	
	sily.
	mily.
	rily.

And now, I hope no one will complain of this Explanation of what is meant by *Words formed*, or *derived*.

Note 1. Affirmations of one Syllable, ending with a single Consonant, without a Diphthong foregoing, double their final Consonant, when they take any of the *formative Endings*, and then it is proper to put the latter Consonant with the *Termination*; as, *blot-test*, *blot-teth*, *blot-ting*, *blot-ted*, *blot-ter*, &c.

Also Affirmations of more than one Syllable, accented on the last Syllable, ending with a single Consonant, are in the same Case; as, *admit*, *admit-test*, *admit-teth*, *admit-ting*, *admit-ted*, &c. enough of this hereafter.

Note 2. When Affirmations in *e final* take any of the formative Endings, or Terminations, *e final* is lost, or dissolved into the Termination-Vowel, and then the Consonant which was immediately before the *e final*, must of Necessity be put to the Termination, in order to permit the

the Syllable immediately before the Termination to sound long, and thereby save the Loss of *e final*; as, *I write, thou writest; I wipe, thou wipest*: It is plain there is no Need of two *e's*, viz. *e final*, and the Vowel in the Termination; but enough, it being fully declared in the third Part of Speech, *Affirmations*.

Note 3. To cast away the *e final* from the Affirmation *singe*, [to burn,] would create a Confusion in Sense, therefore retain it to distinguish it from the Affirmation *sing*, [to be merry,] &c.

Note 4. There are a few Affirmations that end with an *e final* in the last Syllable, and yet that Syllable is short; in such Case let the Termination go by itself; as, *I forgive, he forgive-eth; to love, lov-ing, &c.* and not as aforesaid.

Q. What is the sixth general Rule for dividing of Words into Syllables?

A. All compound Words must be divided back again into their primitive Parts.

Q. What is the first Consequence of this Rule?

A. The first Consequence is, that these certain little Syllables by their Position are termed Prepositions; which must always be separated from the Word they are prefixed to, whenever you intend to shew the distinct Parts of that Word; as, *ad, in, un, sub, per, dis, re, pre*.

EXAMPLE.

Ad-equate, in-iquity, un-equal, sub-urbs, per-adventure, dis-unite, re-probate, pre-vious.

N. B. In these Words there is a plain Contradiction to the first Rule for dividing Words into Syllables; but that Rule is never violated, only in the Cases of the fifth and sixth general Rules; and all Difficulty will cease, when the Child shall have committed these Prepositions to Memory.

E

Q. What

Q. What is the second Consequence of this Rule?

A. This Syllable *Beth* will be the first Syllable in proper Names in the *Old* and *New Testament*; as in *Beth-any*, *Beth-el*, &c.

Note, This is a direct Contradiction to the second general Rule; for *th* is one of the double Initials.

Note also; That Words of any Sort or Class, consisting of more than one Syllable, ending with *ble*, *cle*, *dle*, *fle*, *gle*, *kle*, *ple*, *sle*, *tle*, *zle*, or *cre*, *gre*, *tre*, sound *e* before *l*, or *r*; viz. the *l* or *r* sounds last in pronouncing.

EXAMPLE.

<i>ble</i>	}	sounds	<i>bel</i>
<i>cle</i>			<i>kel</i>
<i>dle</i>			<i>del</i>
<i>fle</i>			<i>fel</i>
<i>gle</i>			<i>gel</i>
<i>kle</i>			<i>kel</i>
<i>ple</i>			<i>pel</i>
<i>sle</i>			<i>sel</i>
<i>tle</i>			<i>tel</i>
<i>zle</i>			<i>zel</i>

Also

<i>cre</i>	}	sounds	<i>ker, or kur</i>
<i>gre</i>			<i>gur</i>
<i>tre</i>			<i>tur</i>

When Qualities and Affirmations end with *ble*, *cle*, &c. eject *e* on receiving a Termination; as, *feeble*, *feebler*, *feeblest*; to *quibble*, *quibblest*, *quibbleth*, *quibbled*, *quibbling*; *quibbler*. Also Affirmations ending in *dge*, *nge*, *rge*, *nce*, *rce*. *rse*, eject *e* final, on receiving a Termination; as, to *judge*, *judging*; to *charge*, *charging*; to *change*, *changing*, to *dance*, *dancing*; to *pierce*, *piercing*; to *parse*, *parsing*.

P A R T



P A R T III.

C H A P. VI.

Of WORDS in general.

Q. **W**HAT are Words?

A. The Words, or Sounds of Voice in any Language, is the Medium by which we convey all our Ideas, and Notions of Things in Communication and Conversation one with another; and thereby exhibit our Perception, Judgment, and Reasoning of all Things, that are the Objects of our Senses, Reflection or Understanding.

Q. Have we Words adapted to, and expressive of these Things?

A. Yes; which naturally creates four Classes: *First*, Words which are termed Names, because they are such Words as express Things themselves, and never fail to raise an Idea in the Mind; neither do they need the Help of any other Word to make us understand them. *Secondly*, Qualities, which express the Manners, Properties, and Affections of those Things or Substances. *Thirdly*, Affirmations, which express the Actions, Passions, or Being of Things. *Fourthly*, Particles, or little Words, shewing the Manner, or Quality of Actions, Passions, or Being; as also their Relations, Regards, and Connections to, and with each other in Sentences: And this Digestion of Words is termed the four Parts of Speech in the *British* Tongue, which answers all the Divisions of any other Language.

C L A S S I.

C H A P. VII.

Of NAMES and their Accidents.

Q. WHAT are Names?

A. Names are those Words (whether expressed by Sounds or Characters) that express Things or Substances themselves; and as already said, need not the Help of any other Word to make us understand them; for when I hear any one say, *a Man, the Woman, an Ox*, &c. those Sounds and Characters immediately excite such Ideas in the Mind, as it operates in Perception, Judgment and Reasoning, that such Words need no other to explain them.

Q. Why do we write *a, the, and an* before the Names?

A. For the more fully distinguishing of the Name, they being in the Quality of *Indices*, shew the Name directly in View; *a* and *the* direct to Names beginning with a Consonant, and *an* directs to Names beginning with a Vowel. As,

$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \\ the \\ an \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} Man. \\ Woman. \\ Ox. \end{array} \right\}$
---	--	--

But their received Term hereafter.

Q. Is there no Distinction or Difference in Names?

A. Yes; there are three Sorts of Names: *First*, Common Names, which are such as agree to, or express a whole Kind; as, the Name *Man* signifies any Man, &c.

Secondly, Proper Names, which distinguish Particulars of a Kind from each other; as, *John, Thomas, William*, &c. distinguish these Men from all the rest of Mankind.

Thirdly, Personal Names, which are used when we speak of, about, or concerning Persons, or Things, that have been just before spoken of, and thereby avoid the Repeti-

petition of the same Word; and these supply the Place of the Names of Men, Women, and Things.

Q. Which of the three Sorts of Names do you treat of first?

A. Common Names, being the general Method of both ancient and modern Grammarians, in most, if not in all their Grammars.

Q. What further distinguishes Names from the other Classes of Words?

A. Names expressing Things themselves, can never make Sense with the Word *Thing* after them; as, *Man Thing, Virtue Thing, &c.*

Q. Have the *British* Names any Number?

A. Yes; Names in general, signifying either one, or more than one of the same Kind, must naturally have two different Numbers to express this Difference; as the singular Number, which expresseth but one Thing, or Substance; and the plural Number, which speaks of, or about many, of the same Things, or Substances. And this Distinction of Number is made by adjoining the Letter *s* to the singular.

EXAMPLE.

	Sing.		Plur.
<i>a</i>	<i>Boy,</i>	<i>}</i>	<i>Boys.</i>
<i>the</i>	<i>Tree,</i>	<i>}</i>	<i>Trees.</i>
	<i>Girl,</i>	<i>the }</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
<i>an</i>	<i>Orphan,</i>	<i>}</i>	<i>Orphans.</i>

This also gives another Sign to distinguish Names from the other Parts of Speech.

Q. Is this the general Rule for forming the Singular Number of Names into the Plural, by annexing the little *s* to the Singular?

A. This may be termed the general Rule, yet, as all other general Rules, it is subject to some Exceptions; but they are but few in Number, and the List of each Exception short: Therefore it appears most proper to exhibit them, before any Tables or Lists of the Common Names, that are regular in forming their Plural Number.

N. B. Children need not enter upon Exceptions until they have sufficient Understanding of what is regular.

Q. What is the first Exception to the general Rule?

A. When Common Names terminate with *c* or *g*, softened by *e servile*, or with *se* or *ze*, the annexing to such Common Names the Plural *s*, gives the Name in the Plural the Appearance of ending with *es*; but in this Situation the three last Letters are bound to make a distinct Sound, and therefore the Plural of such Words have a Syllable more than the Singular; as more fully appears by the following List, or Table.

T A B L E I.

	Singular.		Plural.
	<i>ce, se.</i>		two Syll.
<i>Particles of State.</i>	<i>Ace a</i>	<i>Chace a</i>	<i>Price</i>
<i>Of, to, for,</i>	<i>Face a</i>	<i>Grace a</i>	<i>Slice a</i>
<i>through,</i>	<i>Lace a</i>	<i>Place a</i>	_____ } <i>ces.</i>
<i>O, from,</i>	<i>Pace a</i>	<i>Space</i>	<i>Truce</i>
<i>by, with,</i>	<i>Race a</i>	<i>Trace a</i>	_____
<i>in, &c.</i>	<i>Brace a</i>	_____	

N. B. Put *a* before Consonants, put *an* before Vowels in the Singular; put *the* before any, whether the Word begin with a Vowel or Consonant, or be Singular or Plural. The Reason why I have borrowed, and inserted on the Left-hand Margin, some of the second Sort of Particles against the Common Names, will be fully made appear further on.

T A B L E

T A B L E II.

COMMON NAMES *ending in ge.*

		Singular.		Plural.
Of, to, for, up- on, in- to, un- to.	} a an the	Age	Bodge <i>a</i>	Fringe <i>a</i>
		Cage	Dodge <i>a</i>	Twinge <i>a</i>
		Gage	Lodge <i>a</i>	_____
		Page <i>a</i>	_____	Plunge <i>a</i>
		Rage <i>a</i>	Judge <i>a</i>	Spunge <i>a</i>
		Stage	Drudge <i>a</i>	_____
		Badge <i>a</i>	Grudge <i>a</i>	Barge
		_____	_____	Charge <i>a</i>
		Edge <i>a</i>	Mange	_____
		Hedge <i>a</i>	Range <i>a</i>	Serge } ges.
		Ledge <i>a</i>	Change <i>a</i>	Verge
		Wedge <i>a</i>	Grange	_____
		Pledge <i>a</i>	_____	Forge <i>a</i>
		Sledge <i>a</i>	Dinge <i>a</i>	Gorge <i>a</i>
		_____	Hinge <i>a</i>	_____
		Ridge	Singe <i>a</i>	Purge <i>a</i>
		Bridge	Cringe <i>a</i>	Surge

T A B L E III.

Containing all the COMMON NAMES of one Syllable ending with *se* or *ze.*

		Singular.		Plural.
Of, to, for, up- on, in- to, un- to.	} a an the	Base	Rise <i>a</i>	Close
		Cafe <i>a</i>	_____	Use <i>a</i>
		Chafe <i>a</i>	Dose <i>a</i>	Muse <i>a</i>
		Phrafe	Nose	Cruse
		_____	_____	_____
		Gaze <i>a</i>	Maze	Blaze <i>a</i>

Q. What

Q. What is the second Exception to the general Rule of forming the Plural Number ?

A. The second Exception to the general Rule is, that when Common Names end, terminate, or close in the Singular, with *x*, *ch*, *sh*, or *fs*, then it is absolutely necessary to annex *es* to such Common Names, in order to form their Plural Number ; and that *es* makes a distinct Syllable after *x*, *ch*, and *sh*, as appears by the following ; but *fs* must be parted, as you will find in the Examples following.

T A B L E I.

COMMON NAMES of one Syllable ending in *x*.

Particles of State, &c.		Singular.	Plural.
Of, to, for,	} a an the	{ Ax Box a Fox	} es.
on, upon,			
in, &c.			

T A B L E II.

COMMON NAMES ending in *ch*.

Particles of State, &c.		Singular.	Plur.
Of, to, for,	} a an the	Hanch	Pinch <i>a</i> Arch <i>a</i>
on, upon,		Branch <i>a</i>	Winch March <i>a</i>
in, into,		Stanch <i>a</i>	Clinch <i>a</i> _____
O, with,			Flinch <i>a</i> Perch <i>a</i>
&c.		Bench <i>a</i>	_____
		Tench	Bunch <i>a</i> Porch
		Wench <i>a</i>	Hunch <i>a</i> Torch
		Drench <i>a</i>	Lunch <i>a</i> _____
		Stench <i>a</i>	Punch <i>a</i> Church <i>a</i>
		Wrench <i>a</i>	_____

T A B L E

T A B L E III.

COMMON NAMES *ending in fh.*

		Singular.		Plural.
<i>Particles of State, &c.</i> <i>Of, to, for,</i> <i>through,</i> <i>O, from,</i> <i>by, &c.</i>	a an the	Dash <i>a</i>	Plash <i>a</i>	Bush <i>a</i>
		Lash <i>a</i>	Smash <i>a</i>	Hush <i>a</i>
		Sash <i>a</i>	Splash <i>a</i>	Gush <i>a</i>
		Wash <i>a</i>	———	Push <i>a</i>
		Clash <i>a</i>	Dish <i>a</i>	Rush <i>a</i>
		Flash <i>a</i>	Fish <i>a</i>	Blush <i>a</i>
		Slash <i>a</i>	With <i>a</i>	Brush <i>a</i>
		Gnash <i>a</i>	———	Crush <i>a</i>

T A B L E IV.

COMMON NAMES *ending in fs.*

		Singular.		Plural.
<i>Particles of State, &c.</i> <i>Of, to, for, on, upon, through, with, &c.</i>	a an the	Afs	Mefs	Glofs <i>a</i>
		Bafs	Stefs	Grofs
		Lafs	_____	Tofs <i>a</i>
		Mafs	Hifs <i>a</i>	Crofs <i>a</i>
		Pafs <i>a</i>	Kifs <i>a</i>	_____
		Brafs	Mifs <i>a</i>	Bufs <i>a</i>
		Clafs	Blifs	Fufs <i>a</i>
		Glafs	_____	Trufs <i>a</i>
		_____	Lofs	_____

} fcs.

Q. What is the third Exception to the general Rule?

A. The third Exception to the general Rule is, that several Common Names which end with a single *f*, or *fe*, change their *f*, or *fe*, for *ves*, to form their Plural; as appears by the following collected List, which contains most, if not all those that are of this Exception.

The L I S T.

		Singular.		Plural.
<i>Particles of State, &c.</i> In, with, through, for, from, by, &c.	} <i>a</i> } <i>an</i> } <i>the</i>	Calf	Life	Lôaf
		Half	Wife	_____
		_____	Knife	Thiêf
		{ Elf	_____	} ves.
		{ Shelf	Lêaf	
		_____	Shêaf	
				Wolf

Q. What is the fourth Exception to the general Rule?

A. The fourth Exception is, that several Names form their Plural in the Manner following: This being a complete Collection of all the remaining *Irregular Common Names* forming the Plural, in the Language; and is comprehended under the nine Divisions following.

<i>First by ce.</i>	
Singular.	Plural.
Die	Dice
Loufe	Lîce
Moufe	Mîce
Pen-ny	Pence.
<i>Secondly in fe.</i>	
Goose	Geese.
<i>Thirdly with t, or th.</i>	
Foot } <i>fût</i>	Feet
Tooth	Teeth.
<i>Fourthly with en; as,</i>	
Man	Men
Wo-man	Wo-men }
	Wim-men }
And their Compounds, as,	
Foot- }	man, woman, &c.
Fisher- }	
Bro-ther	Bre-thren }
	Bro-thers }
Child	Chil-dren

Singular. Plural.
And its Compounds.

Ox Oxen.

Fifthly. By a radical change.

Pig
Hog } Swine.
Sow }

Sixthly. The following *Common Names* are Singular, or Plural; Singular, when the Index Quality Article *a* is prefixed; as,

Singular. Sing. & Plur.

{ Deer { Deer
a { Sheep *the* { Sheep
{ Swine { Swine.

Seventhly. *Common Names* ending with *y* Sing. change *y* into *ie* in the Plural; as, *fly, sky, spy, fly*, make *flies, skies, &c.* and thus in Words

Words of one or many Syllables.		Singular.	Plural.
<i>Eighthly.</i> Also such <i>Common Names</i> as are taken from the <i>Latin</i> , and other Languages, and terminate in <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , or <i>s</i> , are made Plural by <i>es</i> , or <i>'s</i> ; as,		Bagnio	Bagnio's
		Dilemma	Dilemma's
		Cupola	Cupola's
		Enigma	Enigma's
		Bias	Biaſſes
		Bolus	Boluffes
		<i>Ninthly.</i> Thoſe that end in <i>iſ</i> form the Plural by changing <i>iſ</i> into <i>es</i> ; as,	
Singular.	Plural.	Axis	Axes
Cargo	} Cargoes	Baſis	Baſes, &c.
	} Cargo's		

Note, The Pupil cannot be too perfect in *Irregulars*.

Q. Have all *Common Names* the Diſtinction of Singular and Plural Number?

A. No; there are ſome *Common Names*, whoſe component Parts are ſuch, as deſtroys the Diſtinction of Singular and Plural in the ſame Name; *viz.* ſome *Common Names* being only in the Plural, and others only in the Singular Number.

Q. The Uſe of Number and its Formation having been fully treated of, with its four Exceptions, and perfect Liſts in Monosyllables, it remains now to enquire what further Accidents appertain to the rendering the modern *British* Name (equal to the Noun Subſtantive in other Languages) in its Relations, Regards, &c.

A. The *British* Name levels itſelf in all the References of a Noun Subſtantive in other Languages, by the prefixing a Particle Word before it; ſuch as, *of*, *to*, *for*, *a*, *an*, *the*, *by*, *through*, *O*, *from*, *with*, and a few others; but theſe are ſufficient to answer the common Practice of their Declenſions.

Q. What! have the *British* Language no Declenſions?

A. There is no ſuch Term at preſent admitted into the modern *British* Tongue, and whenever it may be, it will not be in the Plural; the *British* Name in general being in a Parallel with the *Latin Monoptyotes*, having no Variation in Termination, except in forming its Plural Number with *s*, or as before excepted.

Note 1. Here follows an Example of exhibiting a *British* Name in Parallel Circumstances with the exemplary Noun Substantive of the first *Latin* Declension, as it appears in the Accidence or Grammar.

Note 2. These are the Terms or Names of each Case in a Declension: 1. *Nominative*. 2. *Genitive*. 3. *Dative*. 4. *Accusative*. 5. *Vocative*. 6, and lastly, *Ablative*, in both Numbers.

EXAMPLE.

SINGULAR NUMBER.

LATIN.	BRITISH.
Nominat. <i>hec Musa,</i>	a Song.
Genit. <i>hujus Musæ,</i>	of a Song.
Dat. <i>huic Musæ,</i>	to, or for a Song.
Accusat. <i>hanc Musam,</i>	the Song.
Vocat. <i>ô Musa,</i>	O Song.
Ablat. <i>ab hac Musæ,</i>	from a Song.

PLURAL NUMBER.

LATIN.	BRITISH.
Nominat. <i>hec Musæ,</i>	the Songs.
Genit. <i>harum Musarum,</i>	of the Songs.
Dat. <i>his Musis,</i>	to or for the Songs.
Accusat. <i>has Musas,</i>	the Songs.
Vocat. <i>ô Musæ,</i>	O Songs.
Ablat. <i>ab his Musis,</i>	from the Songs.

And according to this one exemplary *British* Scale may all their five Declensions be parallel'd in *English*, without any further perplexing, or accidental Circumstance. A Clearance, could it be found in the *Latin* Declensions, that would be very acceptable to those Children, who are bound to undertake the *Latin* Rudiments at such a vast Distance of Incapacity as they generally do.

However, I shall further exhibit the absolute Necessity (as some assert) of a Child being taught only the *Latin*.

Latin Rudiments in order to obtain a clear Understanding in their native modern *British* Tongue, by setting the exemplary *English* of the *Latin* Noun Substantive, in the *Latin* second Declension, which is *Magister*, having a fresh Set of Terminations, but I omit them for Brevity's Sake.

SINGULAR.

Nom. the Master.
Gen. of the Master.
Dat. to the Master.
Acc. the Master.
Voc. O Master.
Abl. with the Master.

PLURAL.

Nom. the Masters.
Gen. of the Masters.
Dat. to or for the Masters.
Acc. the Masters.
Voc. O Masters.
Abl. with the Masters.

Now I hope it appears plain and easy enough to the *British* Pupil to shew and rehearse the References, Relations, and Regards, that one Name may have to another, by repeating after the Manner of the above Scale, for it is equally easy with any Name.

Q. As you have not said any Thing as yet regarding Gender, which is a Grammatical Point of great Concernment in the *Latin* Tongue, and others, what have you to say to that Point in the modern *British* Tongue?

A. The *Britons* are more strict in the Expression of the Gender, or Sex, than any Language; the *Latin*, *Greek*, and some other Languages, discover their Gender by the Variation of Epithets, or Substantives; whereas in the *British* Tongue it is expressed by different Words; as in the following Scale.

N. B. The Particles of the second Sort will be further borrowed and continued in the Margins, for the Sake of exhibiting the Easiness of expressing the Relation of Name to Name; as well as for a universal paralleling the Noun Substantives in all declined Languages, with manifest Ease.

Of G E N D E R.

		Singular.		Plural.
		Male.	Female.	
		Batchelor —	— Maid	
		Boar —	— Sow	
		Boy —	— Girl	
		Brother —	— Sister	
		Buck —	— Doe	
		Bull —	— Cow	
		Bullock —	— Heifer	
		Cock —	— Hen	
		Dog —	— Bitch	
		Drake —	— Duck	
		Father —	— Mother	
		Goose <i>irr.</i> —	— Gander	
		Horse —	— Mare	
		Husband —	— Wife <i>irr.</i>	} s. cs.
		Lad —	— Lass	
		Lord —	— Lady	
		King —	— Queen	
		Man <i>irr.</i> —	— Woman	
		Master —	— Dame	
		Nephew —	— Niece } <i>neece</i> }	
		Peacock —	— Peahen	
		Ram —	— Ewe	
		Son —	— Daughter	
		Uncle } <i>kel</i> }	— Aunt } <i>ant</i> }	
		Widower —	— Widow	
		Wizard —	— Witch	

Particles of
State, &c.

Of, to,
for, with,
through,
O, from,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

The following twenty-four Females, or Feminines, are distinguished from the Males by the Variation of the Termination of the Male into es; as,

	Singular.	Plur.	Singular.	Plur.
	Male.		Female.	
	Abbot		Abbess	
	Actor		Actress	
	Adulterer		Adulteress	
	Ambassador		Ambassadress	
	Count		Countess	
	Deacon		Deaconess	
	Duke		Duchess	
	Elector		Electress	
	Emperor		Empress	
	Governor		Governess	
	Heir		Heiress	
<i>Particles of State, &c.</i>	Of, to, for, through, from, by, in, unto, &c.	} a } an } the	} s. } s. } s. } s. } s. } s. } s. } s. } s. } s.	} es. } es. } es. } es. } es. } es. } es. } es. } es. } es.
	Jew		Jewess	
	Lion		Lioness	
	Marquis		Marchioness	
	Master		Mistress	
	Prince		Princess	
	Prior		Prioress	
	Patron		Patroness	
	Poet		Poetess	
	Prophet		Prophetess	
	Shepherd		Shepherdess	
	Tutor		Tutress	
	Viscount		Viscountess.	

Also two in ix; as,

Male.		Female.
Administrator	— —	Administratrix
Executor	— —	Executrix.

Also

Also the Gender is expressed in a Relative Sense, or in a Rehearing of Persons, or Things, by the third Person Singular ; as,

He, when we relate a *Male*.

She, when we relate a *Female*,

It, when we relate, or rehearse a *Thing inanimate*.

Also the Gender is known or made, by having the Words *Male* or *Female*, *He* or *She*, prefixed to, and incorporated into the following Name by this Mark (-), called a *Hyphen*, when there are not two different Words to denote the Difference of the Sex. As,

a	}	Male-Child	}	a	}	Female-Child
an		He-Lion		the		She-Lion
the		He-Goat		the		She-Goat, &c.

And lastly, by prefixing another Name, with the Mark of incorporating them in *one*, as above shewn ; as,

		Singular.		Plural.		
	Male.		Female.			
a	}	Man-Servant	—	Maid-Servant	} s.	
the		Cock-Sparrow	—	Hen-Sparrow		} es.
		Dog-Fox	—	Bitch-Fox, &c.		

After one of these five Ways do the *modern Britons* sufficiently express the Gender of their Names, giving themselves no more Trouble concerning Gender than necessary.

Note 1. I having hitherto (in a similiary Sense) coasted and exhibited all the Difficulties on the Coast of the *British* Common Names, it remains now that I conduct my *British* Scholar in the vast and spacious Ocean of the *British* regular Common Names, and to exhibit to him such accidental Things as shall occur there, and which were not to be taken in heretofore: viz. The Observations on the Sounds of Words, with the Ejections, and Change of a Letter, or Letters, in a Word.

Note

Note 2. The lowermost Word or Syllable, in a *Brace*, directs the Sounding of the upper.

Note 3. The *Italick a* set after several of the Common Names, denotes that Common Name, after which it is set, to be an Affirmation, when the Personal Names, or the Particle *to*, come immediately before it, omitting the Articles *a*, *an*, *the*, &c.

CHAP. VIII.

Regular COMMON NAMES.

TABLE I.

Containing a Collection of all the Regular COMMON NAMES, of one Syllable, ending according to the Alphabetical Order of the single Consonants.

Note, This Mark — signifies that the Vowel and final Consonant have stood before all the Initials in forming Common Names; and that the Language contains no more Common Names of one Syllable, ending with that Vowel and Consonant.

Note, Also all the Common Names in this, and the following Tables, being regular in forming their Plural Number, I shall only insert the Plural *s* on the Right-hand Side of the Margin, from whence it may be easily applied.

And now begins the first Generation of regular Common Names used in the *British* Tongue.

Obs. Put *a* before a Consonant, *an* before a Vowel, only in the Singular; but *the* before both Singular and Plural; and then apply them at Pleasure.

		Singular.		Plural.	
a the	} ab	Dab <i>a</i>	Drab	Squab	} s. cb
		Blab <i>a</i>	Scab <i>a</i>	Stab <i>a</i>	
		Crab	Slab <i>a</i>	_____	
			G		

Singular.

Plural.

	<i>eb</i>	<i>ed</i>	<i>eg</i>	Plug <i>a</i>
	Web	Bed <i>a</i>	Leg	Shug <i>a</i>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	Slug
	<i>ib</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>ig</i>	Drug
	Bib	Kid	Fig	Shrug <i>a</i>
	Fib <i>a</i>	Lid	Gig	<hr/>
	Nih <i>a</i>	Quid <i>a</i>	Jig <i>a</i>	<i>am</i>
	Rib <i>a</i>	<hr/>	Rig <i>a</i>	Dam <i>a</i>
	Crib <i>a</i>	<i>od</i>	Wig	Ham
	Squib <i>a</i>	Cod	Grig	Ram
	<hr/>	Hod	Swig <i>a</i>	Dram
	<i>ob</i>	Nod <i>a</i>	Trig <i>a</i>	Flam <i>a</i>
	Bob	Rod	Twig <i>a</i>	Sham <i>a</i>
	Fob <i>a</i>	Sod	Whig	<hr/>
	Gob	Tod	Sprig	<i>em</i>
	Hob <i>a</i>	Clod <i>a</i>	<hr/>	Gem
	Job <i>a</i>	<hr/>	<i>og</i>	Hem <i>a</i>
	Mob <i>a</i>	<i>ud</i>	Bog	Stem <i>a</i>
a } the	Knob <i>a</i>	Bud <i>a</i>	Cog <i>a</i>	<hr/>
	Sob <i>a</i>	Cud	Dog <i>a</i>	<i>im</i>
	Throba	Spud	Fog	Rim <i>a</i>
	<hr/>	Stud	Hog	Whim
	<i>ub</i>	<hr/>	Jog <i>a</i>	<hr/>
	Cub	<i>ag</i>	Log	<i>um</i>
	Hub	Bag <i>a</i>	Clog <i>a</i>	Bum
	Tub	Cag	Flog <i>a</i>	Gum
	Chub	Gag <i>a</i>	Frog	Hum
	Club <i>a</i>	Hag	Prog <i>a</i>	Sum <i>a</i>
	Snub <i>a</i>	Jag <i>a</i>	<hr/>	Crum <i>a</i>
	Stub <i>a</i>	Nag	<i>ug</i>	Drum <i>a</i>
	Scrub <i>a</i>	Rag <i>a</i>	Bug	Plum
	Shrub	Tag <i>a</i>	Dug	Strum
	<hr/>	Wag <i>a</i>	Hug <i>a</i>	Thrum
	<i>ad</i>	Brag <i>a</i>	Jug	<hr/>
	Lad	Drag <i>a</i>	Lug <i>a</i>	<i>an</i>
	Pad <i>a</i>	Flag <i>a</i>	Mug	Ban <i>a</i>
	Wad <i>a</i>	Knag <i>a</i>	Pug	Can <i>a</i>
	Brad	Stag	Rug	Fan <i>a</i>
	Plad	Swag <i>a</i>	Tug <i>a</i>	Pan

Clan

Singular.

Plural.

Clan	Nap <i>a</i>	Sop <i>a</i>	<i>at</i>	
Plan <i>a</i>	Pap	Top <i>a</i>	Bat <i>a</i>	
Span <i>a</i>	Rap <i>a</i>	Chop <i>a</i>	Cat	
Swan	Tap <i>a</i>	Crop <i>a</i>	Hat	
—	Chap <i>a</i>	Drop <i>a</i>	Mat <i>a</i>	
<i>en</i>	Clap <i>a</i>	Flop <i>a</i>	Pat <i>a</i>	
Fen	Flap <i>a</i>	Knop	Rat	
Pen	Slap <i>a</i>	Prop <i>a</i>	Vat	
—	Snap <i>a</i>	Shop	Brat	
<i>in</i>	Swap <i>a</i>	Slop <i>a</i>	Gnat	
Din	Trap <i>a</i>	Stop <i>a</i>	Plat <i>a</i>	
Fin	Scrap <i>a</i>	Strop <i>a</i>	Sprat	
Gin }	—	—	—	
<i>Fin</i> }	<i>ep</i>	<i>up</i>	<i>et</i>	
Pin <i>a</i>	Step <i>a</i>	Cup <i>a</i>	Let <i>a</i>	
Sin <i>a</i>	—	Tup <i>a</i>	Net	
Chin	<i>ip</i>	Grup <i>a</i>	Pet	
Grin <i>a</i>	Dip <i>a</i>	—	—	
Shin }	Hip <i>a</i>	<i>ar</i>	<i>it</i>	
the } Skin <i>a</i>	Lip	Bar <i>a</i>	Bit <i>a</i>	
—	Nip <i>a</i>	Car	Kit <i>a</i>	
<i>on</i>	Sip <i>a</i>	Jar <i>a</i>	Pit <i>a</i>	
Son	Tip <i>a</i>	War <i>a</i> }	Tit	
Ton	Chip <i>a</i>	<i>Wör</i> }	Wit	
—	Clip <i>a</i>	Scar <i>a</i>	Skit <i>a</i>	
<i>un</i>	Shp <i>a</i>	Spar <i>a</i>	Slit <i>a</i>	
Bun	Ship <i>a</i>	Star	Sprit	
Dun <i>a</i>	Skip <i>a</i>	—	—	
Fun <i>a</i>	Snip <i>a</i>	<i>ir</i>	<i>ot</i>	
Gun <i>a</i>	Trip <i>a</i>	Fir	Dot <i>a</i>	
Nun	Whip <i>a</i>	Sir	Lot <i>a</i>	
Pun <i>a</i>	Scrip <i>a</i>	—	Pot <i>a</i>	
Tun <i>a</i>	Strip <i>a</i>	<i>ur</i>	Sot <i>a</i>	
—	—	Bur	Blot <i>a</i>	
<i>ap</i>	<i>op</i>	Cur	Clot <i>a</i>	
Cap <i>a</i>	Fop	Pur <i>a</i>	Knot <i>a</i>	
Gap <i>a</i>	Hop <i>a</i>	Slur <i>a</i>	Plot <i>a</i>	
Lap <i>a</i>	Mop <i>a</i>	Spur <i>a</i>	Scot <i>a</i>	
Map <i>a</i>	Pop <i>a</i>	—	Spot <i>a</i>	

			Singular.				Plural.
a	}	ut	Cut <i>a</i>	Hut	Put <i>a</i>	}	s.
an		But	Gut <i>a</i>	Nut	Slut		
the							

N. B. There are no Common Names with the remaining single Consonants; neither where any preceding Omission has appeared.

Having fully draughted the modern *British* Common Names of one Syllable ending with a single Consonant, I have obtained thereby the best Opportunity of exhibiting the true Notion, Intention, and Common Use of *e final*, following a single Consonant, with a Vowel foregoing.

Note 1. Remember it has been before said that each Vowel has two distinct Sounds: Now these two Sounds are given in Reality, from one and the same Combination of Letters in a Syllable (whether that Syllable be absolutely a Name, Quality, Affirmation or Particle) and by the Ear's Discovery of these two distinct Sounds, there are raised (in the four various Classes of Word) very different Ideas, with different Perceptions, Judgments, and Reasonings of the same Letters.

Note 2. By this Variation of the Sound of a Vowel, one Name is reduced to another; sometimes a Name is rendered thereby a Quality, Affirmation, or Particle, and thus reciprocally one to another, which will soon appear upon slender Observation.

Note 3. For the Sake of Certainty, when we are to sound *short* and when *long*, there are sufficient Badges given for this, as for any one Distinction whatsoever: And for the present Case the Letter *e*, termed *e final*, or *e servile*, closing the Syllable, is the certain Badge or Sign for toning the foregoing Vowel long, and consequently its Absence is the same infallible Badge, or Sign for toning *short*. It also turns *c* into the Sound of *s*, and *g* into the Sound of *j*.

In the Display of this extraordinary Badge, or Sign of Voice, I have first collected and inserted here such Common

mon Names as make their apparent Difference only in the Class of Words termed Names, by annexing or taking away the Badge *e final*.

T A B L E II.

Containing Regular COMMON NAMES, without and with *e final*.

	Singular.	Plural.
Băb	Dăm	Tôn
Băbe	Dâme	Tône
---	Shăm	---
Löb	Shâme	Tün
Lôbe	---	Tüne
---	Rïm	---
Cüb	Rîme	Căp
Cûbe	---	Câpe
Tüb	Plüm	Găp
Tûbe	Plûme	Gâpe
---	---	Răp
Cöd	Băn	Râpe
Côde	Bâne	Tăp
Nöd	Căn	Tâpe
Nôde	Câne	---
---	Măn (irr.)	Pip
Căg	Mâne	Pipe
Căge	Plăn	Snip
je	Plâne	Snipe
Găg	---	Tríp
Gâge	Pîn	Trîpe
Guage	Pine	---
Gaje	Tîn	Cöp
Răg	Tîne	Côpe
Râge	Sîn	Höp
Săg	Sîne	Hôpe
Săge	Chîn	Pop
Stig	Chîne	Pôpe
Stage	---	Slíp
---		Slope

a }
the }

} s.

TABLE III.

A second Collection of Regular COMMON NAMES terminating or ending with a single Consonant, and e servile.

Note, If the Understanding or Use of e final, or e servile be destroyed, then will the Sound or Characters naturally fall under one or other of the Classes of Words, viz. Qualities, Affirmations, or Particles, or into insignificant Articulations, which may be proved at the Teacher's Pleasure.

		Singular.	Plural.
		Glebe	Prude
		Smoke	a
		Bribe	a
		Safe	Puke
		Tribe	a
		Chafe	Fluke
		Robe	a
		Fife	Bale
		Globe	Strife
		Dale	Gale
		Cade	Cake
		Jade	a
		Lake	Pale
		Blade	a
		Rake	Sale
		Shade	a
		Sake	Tale
		Spade	Brake
		a	Vale
		Trade	a
		Flake	Wale
		Quake	a
		Scale	a
		Glede	Shake
		Snake	a
		Ile	File
		Stake	a
		Hide	a
		Mile	Ride
		Dike	a
		Pile	a
		Side	a
		Pike	a
		Tide	a
		Spike	a
		Wile	Chide
		Strike	a
		Smile	a
		Slide	a
		Spile	Stride
		Stile	Joke
		Poke	a
		Ode	Yoke
		Croke	a
		Dole	Hole
		Hole	a
		Mole	

Of, for,
to, into,
unto,
through
on, by,
upon,
&c.

a
an
the

} s.

		Singular.	Plural.
	Mole	Whine <i>a</i>	Snore <i>a</i>
	Pole	Shrine	Store <i>a</i>
	Sole <i>a</i>	————	Whore <i>a</i>
	————	Bone <i>a</i>	————
	Mule	Cone	Ure }
	Rule <i>a</i>	Hone	<i>u-ur</i> }
	————	Tone <i>a</i>	Cure <i>a</i>
	Game <i>a</i>	Drone <i>a</i>	Lure
	Name <i>a</i>	Stone <i>a</i>	————
	Blame <i>a</i>	Throne	Gate
	Frame <i>a</i>	————	Mate
	————	Ape	Pate
	Scheme <i>a</i> }	Crape	Slate <i>a</i>
	<i>skeme</i> }	Grape	State <i>a</i>
	Theme	Scrape <i>a</i>	————
	————	Shape <i>a</i>	Mite
	Lime	————	Rite
	Time <i>a</i>	Wipe <i>a</i>	————
	Chime <i>a</i>	Gripe <i>a</i>	Mote <i>a</i>
	Crime	Stripe <i>a</i>	Note <i>a</i>
	————	————	Vote <i>a</i>
	Dome }	Rope <i>a</i>	————
	<i>doom</i> }	Trope	Lute
	Home	————	Mute
	————	Care <i>a</i>	Flute
	Fume <i>a</i>	Hare	————
	Plume <i>a</i>	Snare	Cave
	————	Square <i>a</i>	Wave
	Cane <i>a</i>	Share <i>a</i>	Grave
	Lane	————	Knave
	Pane	Quire <i>a</i>	Shave <i>a</i>
	Vane	Tire	Slave <i>a</i>
	Wane	————	————
	Crane	Core <i>a</i>	Dive <i>a</i>
	————	Pore <i>a</i>	Hive <i>a</i>
	Line <i>a</i>	Sore	————
	Vine	Score <i>a</i>	Cove <i>a</i>
	Chine	Shore <i>a</i>	

Of, for,
with,
from,
through
into,
unto,
upon,
by, &c.

a
an
the }

} s.

Singular..

Plural.

Of, to, for, } by, with, }	a the	{ Dove } <i>duv</i> { Drove	Grove <i>a</i> Glove } <i>gluv</i>	Shove <i>a</i> <i>shuv</i> }	} s.
-------------------------------	----------	-----------------------------------	--	---------------------------------	------

The following Words terminate or end with a *Vowel* and *e final*, giving the Appearance of a *Diphthong* ; but let not *e final* deceive in this Case, for now it is used for the sake of *closing* the *Word* more agreeable to the *Eye*, it being a Custom, that no *English Word* shall end with a *Vowel* except an *e*.

Due } <i>du</i>	Hue	Clue	Flue.
--------------------	-----	------	-------

TABLE IV.

HAVING collected most, if not all the common Names of one Syllable ending with a single Consonant (which is naturally done by fixing the Roots in the natural descending alphabetical Order of the single Consonants) and likewise the SIGN commonly given to denote the long Tone of the Vowel or Syllable whether in a Word of one Syllable, or in a Word of more than one Syllable. I next exhibit the generating, or raising of common Names of one Syllable ending with two Consonants : And this Collection follows according to the Course of the final double Consonants, which are shewn in the Scale of Syllables, and are the very same Roots.

Note, As Words or Syllables ending with a single Consonant, are in the general short Tones ; so are those consequently that end with two Consonants (except they be marked or known as before shewn.)

		Singular.		Plural.	
Of, to, for, through to, the, &c.	a	<i>bb</i>	<i>ack</i>	Pack <i>a</i>	} s.
	an	Ebb <i>a</i>	Back <i>a</i>	Quack <i>a</i>	
	the	<i>chwant-</i>	Fack	Rack <i>a</i>	
		ing	Jack	Sack <i>a</i>	
		H		Tack <i>a</i>	

Singular.

Plural.

Particles of
State, &c.

Of, to,
for, with,
through,
O, from,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

Tack <i>a</i>	Frock	Ruff	
Clack	Kock <i>a</i>	Stuff <i>a</i>	
Crack <i>a</i>	Shock <i>a</i>	_____	
Knack	Smock	<i>ft</i>	
Smack <i>a</i>	Stock <i>a</i>	Hast <i>a</i>	
Stack <i>a</i>	_____	Craft <i>a</i>	
Track <i>a</i>	<i>uck</i>	Shaft <i>a</i>	
Wrack <i>a</i> }	Buck <i>a</i>	_____	
Wreck }	Duck <i>a</i>	<i>eft</i>	
_____	Ruck <i>a</i>	Eft	
<i>eck</i>	Suck <i>a</i>	Cleft	
Beck <i>a</i>	Tuck <i>a</i>	Theft	
Deck <i>a</i>	Chuck <i>a</i>	_____	
Neck <i>a</i>	Cluck <i>a</i>	<i>ift</i>	
Peck <i>a</i>	Pluck <i>a</i>	Gift	
Check <i>a</i>	_____	Lift <i>a</i>	
Speck <i>a</i>	<i>et kt</i>	Drift	
_____	Act <i>a</i>	Shift <i>a</i>	} s.
<i>ick</i>	Fact	_____	
Kick <i>a</i>	Tract	<i>uft</i>	
Lick <i>a</i>	_____	Tuft	
Nick <i>a</i>	<i>ect</i>	_____	
Pick <i>a</i>	Sect	<i>egg</i>	
Rick	_____	Egg	
Brick <i>a</i>	<i>iff</i>	_____	
Crick	Tiff	<i>gh</i>	
Trick <i>a</i>	Gliff	Sigh <i>a</i>	
_____	Skiff <i>a</i>	_____	
<i>ock</i>	Whiff <i>a</i>	<i>ld</i>	
Cock <i>a</i>	_____	Scald <i>a</i>	} s.
Dock <i>a</i>	<i>off</i>	<i>skauld</i>	
Lock <i>a</i>	Scoff <i>a</i>	Fold <i>a</i>	
Mock <i>a</i>	_____	Mold	
Pock	<i>uff</i>	Scold <i>a</i>	
Rock <i>a</i>	Buff <i>a</i>	_____	
Sock <i>a</i>	Cuff <i>a</i>	<i>lf irr</i>	
Block <i>a</i>	Huff	_____	
Clock	Muff	<i>lk</i>	
Flock <i>a</i>	Puff <i>a</i>	(<i>a</i>) before	

(lk)

Singular.

Plural.

Particles of
State, &c.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

(lk) founds	Shell <i>a</i>	_____
like (<i>au</i>)	Smell <i>a</i>	<i>lp</i>
and casts	_____	Scalp <i>a</i> }
away (<i>l</i>)	<i>ill</i>	<i>skalp</i> }
Balk <i>a</i> }	Bill <i>a</i>	_____
<i>bauk</i> }	Hill	Help <i>a</i>
Walk <i>a</i>	Mill <i>a</i>	Yelp <i>a</i>
Stalk }	Pill	Welp <i>a</i>
<i>stauk</i> }	Will	_____
_____	Drill <i>a</i>	Gulp <i>a</i>
Elk	Skill	_____
Belk <i>a</i>	Squill	<i>lt</i>
Yelk <i>a</i> }	_____	Belt
<i>yolk</i> }	<i>oll</i>	Welt
_____	Droll <i>a</i>	_____
Bulk	Rôll <i>a</i>	Hilt
Hulk <i>a</i>	Pôll <i>a</i>	Jilt
Sculk <i>a</i>	Scroll	Milt
_____	_____	Quilt <i>a</i> }
<i>ll</i>	<i>ull</i>	<i>s.</i>
(<i>a</i>) before	Bull	Bôlt <i>a</i>
(<i>ll</i>) like	Hnll	Côlt <i>a</i>
(<i>au</i>)	Null	Dolt
Ball }	Pull <i>a</i>	Jolt <i>a</i>
<i>bauil</i> }	Scull <i>a</i> }	Pôlt
Call <i>a</i>	<i>skull</i> }	_____
Gall <i>a</i>	Trull	<i>mb</i>
Hall	_____	Jamb }
Pall	<i>lm</i>	<i>jaumb</i> }
Wall <i>a</i>	Calm <i>a</i>	<i>jaum</i> }
Stall <i>a</i>	Palm <i>a</i>	Lamb }
Thrall <i>a</i>	Pfalm <i>a</i> }	<i>lam</i> }
_____	<i>falm</i>	_____
<i>ell</i>	Qualm	Kemb <i>a</i>
Bell	_____	Wemb
Cell	Elm	_____
Fell	Helm	Limb }
Well	_____	<i>lim</i> }
Yell <i>a</i>	Film	_____

Singular.

Plural.

						Gang		
Bomb <i>a</i>			{			Bump <i>a</i>		
<i>bum</i>			{			Dump		
Comb			{			Jump <i>a</i>		
<i>come</i>			{			Pump <i>a</i>		
Tomb			{			Rump <i>a</i>		
<i>toom</i>			{			Stump <i>a</i>		
Womb			{			Thump <i>a</i>		
<i>woom</i>			{			Trump <i>a</i>		
						Fling <i>a</i>		
Rhumb			{			<i>nd</i>		
<i>rum</i>			{			Band <i>a</i>		
<i>romb</i>			{			Hand <i>a</i>		
<i>rum</i>			{			Land <i>a</i>		
Plumb			{			Rand <i>a</i>		
<i>plum</i>			{			Sand <i>a</i>		
Thumb			{			Wand		
<i>thum</i>			{			Brand <i>a</i>		
						Gland		
						Stand <i>a</i>		
						Strand <i>a</i>		
						Wrong		
						End <i>a</i>		
						Bend <i>a</i>		
						<i>tung</i>		
Camp <i>a</i>								
Damp <i>a</i>						Hind		
Lamp						Mind <i>a</i>		
Clamp						Rind		
Cramp <i>a</i>						Wind <i>a</i>		
Stamp <i>a</i>						Bank <i>a</i>		
Swamp						Hank <i>a</i>		
						Rank <i>a</i>		
						Blank <i>a</i>		
						Crank		
Limp <i>a</i>						Fund		
Pimp <i>a</i>						Flank <i>a</i>		
Shrimp						Frank <i>a</i>		
						Plank <i>a</i>		
						Bang <i>a</i>		
Pomp						Prank		
						Fang <i>a</i>		
						Shank <i>a</i>		

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

mn
Hymn
him

mp

s.

tung

Thank *a*

Singular.

Plural.

		Thank <i>a</i>	_____	Wharf	_____
			<i>rb</i>		_____
		Link <i>a</i>	Barb		<i>rk</i>
		Pink	Garb	Ark	
		Sink <i>a</i>	_____	Bark <i>a</i>	
		Wink <i>a</i>	Herb	Lark	
		Brink	Verb	Mark <i>a</i>	
		Chink <i>a</i>	_____	Park	
		Slink	Orb	Clark	
		Stink <i>a</i>	_____	Spark	
			Curb <i>a</i>	_____	
		Hunk <i>a</i>	_____	Jerk <i>a</i>	
		Punk	<i>rd</i>	Yerk <i>a</i>	
		Trunk	Bard	Clerk	
			Card	Querck	
		<i>nt</i>	Gard <i>a</i>		
		Ant	<i>guard</i>	Shirk <i>a</i>	
		Cant <i>a</i>	Ward <i>a</i>	Smirk <i>a</i>	
		Grant <i>a</i>	Yard		
		Plant <i>a</i>	Chard	Cork <i>a</i>	
			<i>kard</i>	Fork <i>a</i>	
		Bent	_____	Work <i>a</i>	
		Dent <i>a</i>	Herd	<i>wurk</i>	
		Rent <i>a</i>	Sherd	Stork	
		Tent <i>a</i>	_____	_____	
		Vent <i>a</i>	Bird	<i>rl</i>	
		Scent <i>a</i>	_____	Girl	
			Cord <i>a</i>	Twirl <i>a</i>	
		Dint <i>a</i>	Ford <i>a</i>	Whirl <i>a</i>	
		Hint <i>a</i>	Sword <i>a</i>	_____	
		Flint	Word	Curl <i>a</i>	
			<i>wurd</i>	Churl	
		Font	_____	_____	
		Front	Curd	<i>rm</i>	
			_____	Arm <i>a</i>	
		Runt	<i>rf</i>	Farm <i>a</i>	
		Brunt	Dwarf	Harm <i>a</i>	
		Grunt <i>a</i>	Scarf	Charm <i>a</i>	

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

s.

Swarm *a*

Singular.

Plural.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
after at,
with,

a
an
the

Swarm <i>a</i>	Smart <i>a</i>	Rasp <i>a</i>
Term <i>a</i>	Start <i>a</i>	Wasp
Form <i>a</i>	Girt	Clasp <i>a</i>
Storm <i>a</i>	<i>girth</i>	Grasp <i>a</i>
Worm <i>a</i>	Flirt	Wisp
<i>wurm</i>	Shirt	
	Skirt <i>a</i>	Cusp
	Spirt	
<i>rn</i>	Squirt <i>a</i>	<i>ft</i>
Barn		Cast <i>a</i>
	Fort	Fast <i>a</i>
Stern	Port	Last
	Sport <i>a</i>	Mast
Horn	Mort	Blast
Scorn <i>a</i>	Sort <i>a</i>	
Thorn		Guest
	Hurt <i>a</i>	Jest
Urn		Nest
Burn <i>a</i>	<i>ft</i>	Rest <i>a</i>
Turn <i>a</i>	Cask	Test
Churn <i>a</i>	Mask <i>a</i>	Vest
Spurn <i>a</i>	Task <i>a</i>	Zest
	Flask	Chest
<i>rp</i>		Crest
Harp <i>a</i>	Desk	Quest
Warp <i>a</i>		
	Risk <i>a</i>	Fist <i>a</i>
<i>rt</i>	<i>risque</i>	Lift <i>a</i>
Art	Whisk	Mist
Cart <i>a</i>		Grist
Dart <i>a</i>	Busk	Twist <i>a</i>
Fart <i>a</i>	Husk	Wrist
Hart	Tusk	
Mart		Cost <i>a</i>
Part <i>a</i>	<i>sp</i>	Frost
Quart	Asp	Höst
Tart	Gasp <i>a</i>	Pöst
Wart	Hasp <i>a</i>	

Gust

Singular.				Plural.	
Of, to, for, through, from, by, in, unto, after, at, with,	a an the	{	_____	Pith	
			Gust	th	Sith
			Lust a	Lath	ſyth
			Crust	Math	Frith
			Trust a	Path	Moth
			Thrust a	Swath	Troth
				} s.	

Note, In all Places where there appear an Omiſſion in the Courſe of the Vowels with the final, double, and treble Conſonants, be aſſured that regular Common Names of Monſyllables, are wanting in the Modern *British* Language.

Note, When (e) ſervile follows two or more Conſonants, at the End of a Name, whether common or proper, its chief Uſe is for the Diſtinction of that Name from another of the ſame Sound; nay, in any Part of Speech it loſes its Property of toning long after two Conſonants, but never its Property of toning (c) and (g) ſoft. *Laſtly,* When the laſt of the two Conſonants is (ſ) e final, closes the Word more agreeably, being of no other Uſe.

TABLE V.

A Collection of Common Names of one Syllable, with a ſingle Vowel, and terminating or ending according to the Courſe of the treble final Conſonants. Compare with the Table of Syllables.

Singular.	
Width	} s.
Breadth	

(ght) is always loſt after a Vowel, &c. but it is a Sign of a long Syllable.

Fight

Singular.

Plural.

			<i>ght</i>	Slight <i>a</i>	<i>nth</i>		
			Fight <i>a</i>	} Spright	<hr/>		
			<i>fite</i>		<hr/>	<i>rch</i> (ir)	
Of, to, for, through, from, by, in, unto, &c.	}	<i>a</i>	Light <i>a</i>	<i>lph</i>	<hr/>		
			Night	Gulph	} <i>rps</i>		
			Right	<i>gulf</i>		<hr/>	
			Sight	<hr/>	<i>rsh</i> (ir)	} s.	
			Wight	<i>mph</i>	<hr/>		
			Flight	Nymph	} <i>rth</i>		
Fright <i>a</i>	<i>nimf</i>	Birth					

Such as end in *ch* and *jh*, see *Irregulars* foregoing.

The following terminate with four Consonants.

^{ngth} Length ^{ghth} Height } } s.
^{Strength} Strength ^{beith}

Having shewn all the *Common Names* of one Syllable ending with a single Consonant only, and with a single Consonant and *r* servile; also all those *Common Names* of one Syllable ending regularly with the final, double, and treble Consonants (except such only as are obsolete or obscene) all which may be easily proved, by coursing the *Initials* in the *Table of Syllables* regularly to each particular *Root*.

The following is a Collection of all the *Common Names* of one Syllable, formed by the *Initials*, *Diphthongs* and *Finals*.

TABLE

T A B L E VI.

Common Names of one Syllable : Containing the proper
Diphthongs *AI* or *AY* ; *AU* or *AW* ; *OI* or *OY* ; *EE* ;
OO ; *OU* or *OW*.

Singular.		Plural.
<i>AI</i>	Skain	Sway <i>a</i>
Aid <i>a</i>	Stain <i>a</i>	Tray <i>a</i>
Maid	Swain	Stray <i>a</i>
	Train <i>a</i>	
Fraight <i>a</i> }	Sprain <i>a</i>	<i>AU</i>
freight }	Strain <i>a</i>	Baud }
		bawd }
Bail <i>a</i>	Saint	Fraud
Jail <i>a</i>	Taint <i>a</i>	
Mail	Plaint	Laugh <i>a</i> }
Nail <i>a</i>		laff }
Pail	Air	
Quail	Hair	Aunt }
Rail <i>a</i>	Chair	ant }
Sail <i>a</i>	Stair	Haunt <i>a</i>
Tail <i>a</i>		Taunt <i>a</i>
Vail <i>a</i>	Bait <i>a</i>	Vaunt <i>a</i> }
Flail		
Snail	<i>AY</i>	Cause <i>a</i> ir.
	Bay	
Aim <i>a</i>	Day	<i>AW</i>
Claim <i>a</i>	Hay	Daw
	Jay <i>a</i>	Jaw
Gain <i>a</i>	Kay	Law
Pain <i>a</i>	key	Paw <i>a</i>
Wain	Lay <i>a</i>	Saw <i>a</i>
Brain <i>a</i>	Ray	Claw <i>a</i>
Chain <i>a</i>	Way	Craw
Drain <i>a</i>	Dray	Flaw
Grain	Fray	Spaw
Plain <i>a</i> }	Play <i>a</i>	Straw
plane }	Stay <i>a</i>	

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c

a
an
the

s.

The Royal Universal

Singular.

Plural.

Of, to,
for,
with, at,
from,
&c.

a
an
the

Bawd }	Knee	OO
baud }	See a	Hood a
_____	Tree	Wood a
Awl	_____	Flood }
Cawl }	Deed	Flud }
caul }	Reed	Mood
_____	Seed	Rood
Fawn a	Weed a	Brood a
Lawn	Steed	_____
Pawn	_____	Hoof
Brawn	Cheek	Proof
_____	Creek }	_____
OI	Criek }	Book a
Coif	_____	Cook a
_____	Keel	Hook a
Coil a	Peel a	Look a
Foil a	Reel a	Nook a
Quoil a }	Wheel	Rook
Coil }	_____	Brook
Spoil a }	Queen	Crook }
_____	Screen }	_____
Loin	Skreen }	Fool
_____	_____	Pool
Joint a	Deep	Tool
Point a	Sleep a	School }
_____	_____	Skool }
Joist a	Jeer a	Stool
_____	Peer	_____
Coit a	Seer	Boom
_____	Sneer a	Loom
OR	Steer a	Room
Boy	_____	Broom
Foy	Leet	Groom a
Joy a	Sheet	_____
Toy a	Sleet	Spoon
_____	Street	Swoon a
EE	_____	_____
Bee	Reeve	Coop a
Fee a	Sleeve	Hoop a

Loop a

Singular.

Plural.

Loop <i>a</i>	Croud <i>a</i>	Count
Poop <i>a</i>	-----	Mount <i>a</i>
Troop	(gh) <i>not</i>	-----
-----	<i>sounded</i>	Bout
Bôor	{	Lout
<i>bore, &c.</i>		<i>Lout</i>
Dôor	<i>bou, &c.</i>	Rout <i>a</i>
Môor	Plough	Clout <i>a</i>
Flôor	Slough	Doubt <i>a</i>
-----	-----	<i>dout</i>
Noose (<i>ir</i>)	Noun	Flout <i>a</i>
-----	-----	Scout <i>a</i>
Boot	-----	Shout <i>a</i>
Coot	Hound	Snout <i>a</i>
Moot	Mound	Spout <i>a</i>
Root <i>a</i>	Pound <i>a</i>	Trout
-----	Sound <i>a</i>	Sprout <i>a</i>
OU	Wound <i>a</i>	-----
Cloud <i>a</i>	Ground	Mouth

Of, for,
to, into,
unto,
through
on, by,
upon,
&c.

a
an
the

OU in the following Names is an *improper Diphthong*, and (gh) is like (*ff*)

Cough	{	Soul	{	Sow
Coff		Sole		Vow
Hough	{	-----	{	Plow <i>a</i>
Hoff		Tour <i>a</i>		<i>plough</i>
Trough	{	<i>to-er</i>	{	-----
Troff		-----		Owl
-----	-----	Gourd	{	Bowl
(gh) is si-	gôrd	-----		<i>bow-el</i>
lent in	-----	-----	{	Cowl
-----	Youth	-----		Fowl
Thought	{	<i>yûth</i>	{	Howl
Thaut, or		-----		-----
Thote	OW	Gown	-----	-----
-----	Bow (<i>made</i>	Town	-----	-----
Joul <i>a</i>	{	<i>by Body</i>)	{	Clown
Jole		Cow		Frown

Singular.

Plural.

(OW) in the following *Names* has something of the Sound of (au) and (û) incorporated, or else rejects (w)

Of, to, for, through, O, by, in, with, from,	} a an the	} Bow bau-û, or bô (to shoot with) Mow Row	} Tow Blow Brow Crow Show Shew	} Stow Bowl bau-ule bole	} } s.

TABLE VII.

A Collection of all the British Common Names of one Syllable, that contain the improper Diphthongs, except such as are obsolete, or obscene. The improper Diphthongs, as before shewn, (Page 57) are EA, EI, EO, EU, IE, OA, OE, UA, UI.

Singular.

Plural.

Of, to, for, through, O, by, in, with, from,	} a an the	} EA has 4 Sounds, as per Signs	} Stêak Dêal a Mêal Pêa Sêa Têa Flêa a Plêa Hêad a Bêad Hêalth Lêague Bêak Lêak a Pêak	} Têam Drêam a Glêam Stêam Scrêam a Strêam a Glêan a Quêan Hêap a Lêap a Rêap a Beâr a Feâr a Êâr Yêar	} } s.

Speâr

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Singular.

Plural.

Speâr	Reign <i>a</i>	} (IE) mostly like (ee) or (ê)	
Peârl	rain		
Heârt	rane		
Deârth	Vein	} Fieſ Brieſ Chiêſ	
Heârth	vain		
	vane		
Bêaſt	Feint	} Shriêk <i>a</i>	
Fêaſt <i>a</i>	faint		
Brêaſt	fânt		
Swêat <i>a</i>	Heir <i>a</i>	} Field Shield <i>a</i>	
Threat <i>a</i>	are		
Hêat <i>a</i>	ER	} Friênd Friênd	
Seat <i>a</i>	Key		
Teat	kee		
Bleat <i>a</i>		} (OA) mostly like (ô)	
Cheât <i>a</i>	(EO) is no		
	Diphthong		
Dêath	in Words of	} Gôad Lôad <i>a</i> Rôad <i>a</i>	} s.
Brêath	one Syllable		
Shêath	EU	} Tôad tode	}
	Feûd		
	EI	} Rheûm <i>a</i>	} Oak
Neigh <i>a</i>			
ni			
Weigha	EW like u	} Côal Fôal Gôal Shôal	
wa	Dew		
	Mew		
Height	Pew	} Môan Grôan <i>a</i>	
hait	Yew		
Sleight	Clew		
flait	Stew <i>a</i>	} Screw <i>a</i>	
Weight	Shrew	} Oar Bôar Shôar <i>a</i>	
wate			
wait	Newt		

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

Côaſt *a*

Singular.

Plural.

Of, to, for, through, from, by, in, unto,	{	a an the	{	Côast <i>a</i>	Coat	Thrôat	}	s.
				Tôast	Goat			
				————	Môat	Grôat		
				Bôat	Flôat <i>a</i>	graut		

(*UA*) no Diphthong except (*g*) or (*q*) before it; then (*g*) and (*q*) are hard, and the (*a*) bears Sound.

(*UE*) like (*ua*) very rarely, or not worthy to be termed a Diphthong.

Guëfs (*irr*) } s.

(*UI*) Have such various Sounds as the *Circumflex* (^) and *Breve* (˘) directs.

Sûit	————	}	s.
Brûit	Guîle		
Frûit	Guïlt		

Let not the Learner be discouraged at the *Abbreviations* annexed to any of the *Parts of Speech*, they being as *Illuminations* to the Work, and *Helps to Memory* in those who may be desirous of sound Judgment in their Expressions: They are not designed for too tender an Age; therefore Discretion must be used by the Teacher, as hath been before hinted; when the Teacher shall judge his Pupil to be sufficiently capacious to undertake in the Acceptations of *Words*; then may the Pupil be obliged to commit to Memory the following *Table of Abbreviations*, and compare them by Steps with a Dictionary.

T A B L E

T A B L E of the Abbreviations of this Grammar, which imply the various Parts of Speech, with their Acceptations, and Explications, &c according to their Technical Terms.

A

A, Or *A.* Affirmation
Alg. Algebra
An. Anatomy
Arc. Architecture
Ari. Arithmetic
Ast. Astronomy
Astr. Astrology
Aug. Augury

B

Bea. Beast
Bir. Bird
Bo. A Term in Botany
Bui. Building

C

C. La. Civil Law
Can. La. Canon Law
Carpt. Carpentry
Cant. Canting Tongue
Cog. Cognation
Chy. Chymistry
Chro. Chronology
Coll. College
Coll. Off. College Office
Conf. Confectionary
Con. Sec. Conick Sections

D

Diop. Dioptricks
Div. Divinity

E

Ecc. Ecclesiastick
Ecc. Off. Ditto Office, or Officer
Exch. Exchange
Exchr. Exchequer

F

Fac. Faculty
Farr. Farriery
Fis. Fish
For, Ecc. Foreign Ecclesiastical Term
For. Ecc. Off. Foreign Ecclesiastical Office, or Officer
For. Na. Foreign Navigation
For. Coin Foreign Coin
For. Off. Foreign Office, and Officer
Forf. La. Forest Law
Fort. Fortification
For. Tit. Foreign Title
Fow. Fowl

G

Ga. Gardening
Geo. Geometry
Geog. Geography
Gr. Grammar
Gun. Gunnery

Geo.

H

Haw. Hawking
Her. Heraldry
Hif. History
Horf. Horsemanship
Huf. Husbandry

I

Ima. Coin Imaginary Coin
Inf. Insect
Instr. Instrument
Irr. An Irregular in that
 Part of Speech

L

La. Law
La. Off. Law Office
La. Offr. Law Officer
Lo. Logick

M

Ma. Mathematicks
Me. Mechanicks
Mer Mercantile Affairs
Mil. Military Term
Mil. Off. Military Office
Mil. Offr. Military Officer
Min. Miners Term
Monf. Monster
Mu. Musick.

N

N. denotes that Word to be
 a Name under the Class
 of Names

Na. Navigation
Na. Off. Navy Office, or
 Officer
No. Number

O

Ob. Ecc. Obsolete Ecclesia-
 stical Term
Off. Office, or Officer
Off. 1. Office, or Officer
 of the first Rank
Opt. Opticks
Ora. Oratory

P

P. denotes that Word to be
 a Particle under the Class
 of Particles
Pass. Passion of the Mind
Pai. Painting
Phi. Philosophy
Phy. Physick
Po. Poetry

Q

Q. Denotes that Word to
 be a Quality under the
 Class of Qualities
Refin. Uten. Refiners Uten-
 sils
Rep. Reptile
Rh. Rhetorick
Ro. Ecc. Romish Ecclesia-
 stical Term
Sculp. Sculpture
Sh. Ship
Sh. B. Ship Building
Sh. Fis. Shell Fish

S. T. Sea Term
Su. Surgery

Univ. Universality
Un. University.

T

W

Tim. Time
Tit. Title

War War
W. S. Want Singular Number
W. P. Want Plural Number

V

V. Vulgar or common Acceptation

Note, When committed to Memory let it be thoroughly inculcated.

U

Ut. } Utenfil
Utn. }

CHAP. IX.

COMMON NAMES of more than one Syllable, duly accented, and digested in alphabetical Order; the preceding Figure denotes the Number of Syllables the following Name contains.

Note 1. **W**HEN a single Consonant, placed between two Vowels, &c. sounds double, it is noted by a double Accent, as { *Ac-cliv-vi-ty*, } &c. but never violate the first Rule for Division of Syllables.

Note 2. The following Common Names are regular and irregular in forming the plural Number; therefore, the Learner must be thoroughly qualified by the foregoing Exceptions, in Order to manage the following Common Names, in forming the Plural, by annexing the little Accidents from the Right-hand Margin, inserted for that Purpose, as Occurrences offer; and thereby the Judgment will be exercised.

The Royal Universal

Singular.

Singular.

A

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
after at,
with,

a
an
the

3 Abacot
2 Abbey *ecc.* }
Abby }
3 Abdómen *an*
2 Abjeçt *q a*
4 Abintésttate *la*
4 Ablative Case *gr*
3 Abluent *phy*
4 Ablution *phy*
5 Abolition *la*
3 Absentée *v la*
3 Abstérgent *v ph*
2 Abstract *a*
2 Abúse *a v*
4 Acádemý *v*
4 Accénfion *v*
2 Accent *a v*
2 Accéfs *v*
4 Accéffion *v*
4 Accéffary *v la* }
Accessory }
3 Accident *v*
5 Acclamátion *v*
4 Acclívity *v*
3 Accómplice *v*
2 Accómpst *a v* }
Account }
2 Accord *a v*
2 Accóunt *v*
4 Accúfative Case
2 Acorn *v he bo*
3 Acróftick *po*
5 Açtionary }
4 Açtionift } *v*
4 Aétuary *off*
2 Adage *v*

2 Adder *v* (Serpt)
2 Addice } *v*
1 Adze }
4 Addíta- } *v phy*
ment } *chy*
2 Address *a v*
3 Addúcent *v*
3 Adjéctive *gr*
2 Adit *min t*
2 Adjúncçt *v*
3 Adjutant *off*
4 Admeáfure- } *la*
ment }
3 Admiral *off*
Vice Admiral
Rear Admiral
5 Admiralty Court
Ditto Office
Advánce *a fort mil*
3 Advántage *v*
3 Advénture *a v*
2 Adverb *gr*
4 Adversary *v*
4 Advérfity *v univ*
3 Advertence *v*
4 Advértency *univ*
2 Advíce *v*
5 Adulátion *v*
4 Adulátor *v*
4 Adultery *v*
3 Advocate *off*
4 Advocate Ship
3 Advowée *ecc* }
Avowee }
3 Advowfon *ecc*
2 Affair *v*
3 Affiance *v la*
4 Affidávit *v la*
4 Affinity *cog.*

2 Af-

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Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

4 Affliation *v*
 2 Afflux *v*
 2 Affray *v*
 2 Affront *v*
 3 Affusion *v*
 3 After-math *bus.*
 3 Afternoon *tim*
 3 Agency *off*
 2 Agent *off*
 3 Aggregate *a v*
 4 Agnation *c law*
 3 Agony *v*
 3 Alamode *v*
 2 Alarm *a* } *v*
 3 Alarum }
 2 Aláy *hu*
 2 Alcáde } *for off*
 3 Alcaíde }
 2 Alcóve *arc*
 3 Ale-conner *off*
 3 Ale-dráper *v*
 2 Ale-house *v*
 3 Alémbek *ut*
 3 Alien *v*
 3 Aliment *v phy*
 4 Alimony *v la*
 4 Aliquánt Part *ari*
 4 Aliquot-part *ari*
 2 Alláy *a* } *v*
 2 Allóy }
 4 Allegory *rhe*
 4 Allemànda } *mu*
 2 Almand }
 2 Alley *v*
 Counter-Alley
 Front-Alley
 Alliance *cog*
 4 Allegátor *v*
 4 Allódium *c la*

4 Almacanther } *ast*
 Almucanther }
 3 Almanak
 4 Almonary *off.*
 3 Almoner } *offr*
 2 Almner }
 3 Almonry } *off*
 2 Almry }
 3 Alms-house
 3 Alphabet *v*
 2 Altar }
 Aultar }
 3 Altitude
 4 Alveary *v an*
 4 Amatory *v*
 2 Ambage *rhe*
 4 Ambidéxter *v la*
 2 Ambit *ma*
 3 Amblygon *ma*
 4 Ambrósia
 5 Ambulation
 2 Ambush
 3 Ambushment
 3 Ambuscáde
 3 Amity
 3 Amnefty }
 Amnifty }
 2 Amóunt *a*
 2 Amour
 5 Amphibólogy
 5 Amphithéatre *arc*
 3 Amplitude *v as t*
 5 Ampulátion *fu gar*
 3 Amulet
 3 Anagram
 5 Anagrámmatist
 4 Análogy *v ma*
 4 Anáthema
 3 Ancéstor *v*
 K 2

} s
 es
 ies
 's

The Royal Universal

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

an
the

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2 Anchor <i>a</i> } <i>v sb</i> | 2 Anthem <i>div</i> |
| <i>Ankor</i> } | 2 Antick |
| 3 Anchoret <i>ecc</i> } | 3 Antidote <i>phy</i> |
| Anchorite } | 5 Antiló- } <i>ar ma</i> |
| 3 Anchóvy <i>fif</i> | garithm } |
| 3 Ancient } <i>sb la</i> | 3 Antilope <i>bea</i> |
| Antient } | 4 Antíloquist |
| 2 Ancle | 4 Antiquary |
| 5 Anemómeter <i>phi</i> | 2 Antitype |
| 4 Anémomy <i>flo bo</i> | 2 Anvil <i>me</i> |
| 4 Anemoscope <i>phi</i> | 3 Apártment <i>arc</i> |
| 2 Angel } | 3 Apaume <i>be</i> |
| <i>jel</i> } | 4 Apér- } |
| 2 Angle | tion } |
| 3 Animal | 3 Apér- } <i>v arc ma</i> |
| 3 Annalist <i>bif</i> | ture } |
| 5 Annivérſary | 2 Apex |
| 5 Annotátion | Aphélion } |
| 4 Annúity | 4 Aphélium } <i>ast</i> |
| 3 Amulet <i>be arc</i> | 4 Apiary <i>v</i> |
| 3 Anodine <i>a phy</i> | 4 Apopleſy |
| 4 Anómaly <i>gr ast</i> | Apólogist } |
| 2 Answer <i>a</i> | 4 Apóloger } |
| 4 Antágonist <i>v an</i> | 3 Apologue |
| 3 Anteaſt <i>ast</i> | 4 Apology |
| 7 Anteambulátion | 4 Apóſtacy <i>div</i> |
| 4 Antecedence | 3 Apóſtate |
| 5 Antecedéntia <i>ast</i> | 3 Apóſtle |
| 4 Antecedent <i>v gr</i> | 4 Apóſtleſhip |
| 4 Antechamber | 4 Apóſtrophe |
| Antichamber <i>arc</i> | 3 Apótome <i>ma mu</i> |
| 6 Antedilúvian <i>bif</i> | 5 Apparítion <i>v ast</i> |
| 6 Antemerídan <i>ti</i> | 4 Appàritor <i>ecc off</i> |
| 3 Antepaſt | 2 Appeál <i>a la</i> |
| 6 Antepenúltimagr | 3 Appéllant <i>la t</i> |
| 4 Anterior | 5 Appellátion <i>v</i> |
| 4 Antéſtature <i>fort</i> | 4 Appéllative <i>gr t</i> |
| 3 Anthélix <i>an</i> | 3 Appellée <i>la</i> |

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Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

3 Appénage }
 3 Appánage }
 3 Appéndage
 3 Appéndant
 3 Appéndix
 3 Appetite
 2 Appláuse
 5 Apposition
 3 Appréntice
 4 Apprénticeship
 5 Approbátion
 6 Approximátion *ari*
 2 Appúlse *ast t*
 4 Appúrtenance *v la*
 2 Apron } *v gun, &c.*
 Aporn }
 3 Aptitude
 3 Aquaduét
 3 Arbiter
 4 Arbitrátor
 2 Arbor *me*
 3 Arborist
 2 Arbour }
 Arbur }
 1 Arch *arc ma*
 3 Arch-angle 1
 3 Arch-bishop *ecc off*
 4 Arch-bishoprick
 3 Arch-butler *for off*
 4 Arch-cham- } *for off*
 berlain }
 4 Arch chancellor *for off*
 3 Arch-deacon *ecc off*
 4 Arch-deaconry
 3 Architrave *arc*
 3 Area *v ma*
 5 Areómeter *instr*
 2 Argent *be*

3 Aria *mu*
 1 Arm *v phi*
 3 Armílla
 3 Armístice
 3 Armorer }
 Armourer }
 3 Arquebuse } *gun*
 Harquebuse }
 2 Arrést *a la*
 2 Arrét *for la*
 3 Arríval
 2 Arrow
 2 Arsenal *gov*
 1 Art
 3 Artery *an*
 3 Arthroída *an*
 3 Article
 6 Articulátion *an gr*
 3 Artífice
 4 Artíficer *me*
 3 Arúspice *aug*
 Ascendant *astr*
 2 Ascént *v lo*
 Ascétick
 2 Ash-fire } *chy*
 2 Sand-fire }
 5 Asínatógrafoer *po*
 1 Asp } *Serpt v*
 2 Aspíck }
 2 Aspeét }
 3 Assailant
 2 Assart *la*
 3 Assáffin
 2 Assent *a*
 6 Assleverátion
 2 Assise } *la*
 Assíze }
 4 Assóciate *a*

} s
 } es
 } ies
 } 's

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through, }
from, by, } a
in, unto, } an
Éc. } the

3 Affúmpfit
Asterisk }
3 Asterism } *gr ast*
3 Afragal *arc gun*
4 Astrolabe *inst ast*
3 Asylum
2 Atom
2 Attack *a*
2 Attaint *a la*
2 Attétempt *a*
2 Attire *v be*
3 Attitude *sculp*
Attórney }
3 Attúrney } *la*
3 Attórment *la*
3 Attribute *v div*
4 Attrítion *v div*
3 Average *univ*
2 Auction
4 Aúctioneer
3 Aúdiéce
2 Aúdit *off*
3 Aúditor *off*
4 Aúditory *off*
3 Avenor *off*
3 Avenue *v gar*
Aúgar }
2 Aúger } *inst*
4 Aviary
Avowéé }
3 Advowéé } *ecc*
3 Avówry *la*
3 Aúricle
5 Aufcultátion
2 Aúthor
4 Authórity
5 Auxiliary
2 Awárd *la*
2 Awning *na*

3 Axiom *ma*
2 Ayry *baw*
3 Azimuth *ast*
2 Azure *he*

B

2 Baboón *bea*
3 Báchelor }
3 Bátchelor } *uni*
2 Back-board
3 Back-slider
2 Back-stay *na sh*
2 Bádger *bea*
2 Bággage
2 Bágpípe
Báiliff }
2 Báily } *la off*
3 Balliwick *la*
Báalance }
2 Báallance } *ma*
3 Balcóny *arc*
2 Bállad
2 Bállaft
Ballifter }
3 Ballufter } *arc*
3 Bállufttrade *arc*
2 Bándage
3 Bándalet *arc*
2 Bándog *bea*
2 Bándy *a*
2 Bánker
2 Bánkrúpt
3 Bánkrúptcy
2 Bánner *mil*
3 Bánneret *tit*
2 Bánquet *a*
2 Banter
4 Baptiftery
3 Bárretry *la*

3 Bar-

Singular.		Singular.		Plural.
3 Bárbacan	} <i>arc</i>	2 Báston	} <i>arc</i>	
3 Bárbican		2 Báttoon		
4 Barbarian		4 Battálion		
3 Bárbarism <i>v gr</i>		2 Batten <i>carp</i>		
4 Barbáritý		3 Bátorry <i>la mil</i>		
2 Barfee <i>la</i>		2 Bátorle		
3 Bårk-gålling <i>gar</i>		2 Bátoroon <i>inst off</i>		
3 Bårnacle		2 Båvin		
2 Båron		3 Båyonet <i>inst mil</i>		
3 Båronefs		2 Beåcon		
3 Båron & feme <i>he</i>		2 Beådle <i>off</i>		
3 Båronet <i>tit</i>		2 Beågle		
3 Bårony		2 Beåker <i>ut</i>		
3 Båroscope <i>inst phi</i>		2 Beårer <i>v he arc</i>		
2 Bårrack <i>mil</i>		2 Beåring <i>na gcog</i>		
3 Bårretry <i>mer la</i>		4 Båtitude		
2 Bårræl <i>mea</i>		2 Beåuty		
3 Bårrætor	}	2 Bédlam	}	
3 Bårrator		3 Bétlehem		
3 Bårrister <i>la off</i>	}	3 Bedlamite	}	} <i>s</i> } <i>ics</i> } <i>'s</i>
3 Bårrøw-hog		4 Bethlehemite		
3 ——— pig		2 Beétle <i>inf.</i>		
3 Barrulét <i>he</i>		2 Béggar		
2 Bårry <i>he</i>		3 Béglerbeg <i>for off</i>		
2 Bår-wig		2 Being		
2 Båse court <i>la</i>		2 Bèlfry		
2 Båse-fee <i>la</i>		2 Bèlly <i>an</i>		
2 Båfil	}	3 Bèlly God		
2 Bazzel		3 Bèlswågger		
3 Båfilick <i>arc an ast</i>		2 Béncher <i>la off</i>		
3 Båfilisk <i>bea</i>		1 Bend <i>he</i>		
2 Bålket		2 Béndless <i>he</i>		
2 Båson <i>uten an</i>		5 Bénediction		
2 Båssa	} <i>for off</i>	4 Benefåctor		
2 Båshaw		4 Benefåctres		
2 Båsfoon <i>inst mu</i>		4 Benefåcture	}	
2 Båstard		5 Benefåction		
4 Båstinådo <i>fo pun</i>		3 Bénéfice		
3 Båstion	} <i>fort</i>	6 Beneficiary		
3 Båstchon				

The Royal Universal

Singular.		Singular.	
3	Bénefit	2	Blúbber <i>a</i>
2	Béquest	2	Boátswain <i>na off</i>
2	Bérin	2	Bóbbin
2	Bérry	2	Bób-tail
2	Béfom	2	Bódkin
2	Bével <i>inst arc he</i>	2	Bòdice
2	Béver <i>bea</i>	2	Bódy <i>phy phi ma</i>
1	Bey <i>for off</i>	2	Bólster
2	Bézel	2	Bole-fler
2	Bézil	2	Bólter <i>cant</i>
2	Bíbber	2	Bólt-sprit <i>sh cant</i>
2	Bíggén	3	Bombardiér <i>m off</i>
2	Bígót	2	Bónfire
3	Bilánder	2	Bóngrace
2	Bíllet	2	Bónnet <i>fort na</i>
2	Bíllow	2	Boóby
3	Bínocle <i>inst ast</i>	2	Book-worm <i>inf</i>
4	Binomial <i>alg</i>	2	Boóty
4	Biógrapher	2	Bórdér <i>be</i>
5	Bipartition	3	Bórdérer
2	Bird-call	2	Borough
3	Biséction <i>ma</i>	2	Burrow
3	Biségment <i>ma</i>	2	Burro
2	Bíshop <i>ecc off</i>	2	Bósom
3	Bíshoprick <i>ecc</i>	2	Bótcher
2	Bísket	2	Bóttle
2	Biscuit	2	Bóttom
2	Bisquet	3	Bóttony <i>be</i>
2	Bittern <i>bir</i>	2	Bouncer
2	Blackród	3	Bóúndary
2	Bládder	2	Bówer
2	Blánket	2	Bo-ur
3	Blind-excuse	2	Brácelet
3	Blind-harper <i>cant</i>	2	Brácket
2	Blínkard	2	Bréast-plate <i>mil</i>
2	Blister	2	Bréast-work <i>arc</i>
2	Blóckade	4	Bréviary <i>for ecc</i>
2	Blóckhead	3	Bréviatē <i>la</i>
2	Blóssom <i>bo</i>	2	Bríck-bat
		2	Brick-kiln

Of, to,
for, with,
through,
O, from,
in, unto,
&c.

a
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Singular.		Singular.		Plural.
2 Brick-kiln		3 Burial		
2 Bridegroom		2 Burning-Glass		
2 Bridle <i>a</i>		2 Búskin		
2 Brigade		2 Búst	} <i>sculp</i>	
2 Brigantine		2 Bústo		
2 Brimmer		2 Búttén	}	
2 Brisket		2 Búttón		
2 Bristle <i>a</i>		3 Búttéry <i>arc</i>		
2 Broadside <i>f t</i>		2 Búttock		
2 Broóming <i>f t</i>		2 Búttrefs <i>arc</i>		
2 Brothel		2 Búzzard <i>bir</i>		
2 Brother <i>cog</i>		2 By-blow		
3 Brow-antler <i>bx</i>		3 Bylander		
2 Brushwood		2 By-law		
2 Búbble				
2 Búcket				
2 Búckle				
2 Buckler <i>mil</i>				
2 Búdget				
2 Búffet	} <i>utn</i>			
2 Búfet				
2 Búffoon <i>bea</i>				
2 Búgbear				
2 Búgle				
3 Búllbeggar				
2 Búllet <i>war</i>				
2 Búllock				
2 Búlly				
2 Búlwark <i>fort</i>				
2 Búmble				
2 Búmpkin				
2 Búndle				
2 Búnter				
2 Burden	}			
2 Burthen				
2 Búrgels <i>off</i>				
3 Búrgmaster	} <i>for off</i>			
4 Búrgomaster				
3 Búrgmote <i>off</i>				

C

2 Cábbin <i>sb</i>				
3 Cábinet <i>utn arc</i>				
2 Cábile <i>sb</i>				
2 Cád-worm <i>inst</i>				
2 Cádét	} <i>for off</i>			
2 Cadeé				
2 Cádi <i>for off</i>				
2 Cástiff				
4 Calámitý				
2 Calash <i>utn</i>				
5 Calefacción				
2 Caliph <i>for off</i>				
2 Cáltrop <i>inst mil</i>				
2 Cámel <i>bea</i>				
4 Cámelion <i>bea</i>				
3 Camisáde <i>mil</i>				
2 Campaign	} <i>mil</i>			
2 Campain				
2 Canál				
4 Canáry-bird				
3 Cándidate <i>off</i>				
5 Candizátion				

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L

2 Cándle

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
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2 Candle	2 Cásement <i>arc</i>
3 Candlestick <i>inst</i>	2 Cashier } <i>off</i>
3 Cánibal	2 Casheer } <i>off</i>
3 Caníster	2 Cásket <i>v na</i>
2 Cánnon <i>mil</i>	4 Cassation <i>c la</i>
3 Cannoneer <i>off mil</i>	2 Cáslock <i>ecc</i>
2 Cánon <i>ecc la</i>	2 Cástle <i>fort</i>
3 Cánonist <i>ecc off</i>	2 Cástor <i>bea</i>
3 Cánon-law	Catalogue }
3 Cánopy	3 Catá-log }
4 Cánopy-bed	3 Cátamite
2 Cáper	3 Cataplasm <i>su</i>
3 Cápital <i>arc</i>	3 Cátaract <i>v occul</i>
5 Cápital-city	4 Catástrophe
5 Capital-letter	4 Cáteory <i>rh</i>
2 Cápon	4 Cáterpillar <i>rep</i>
2 Cápstan } <i>st na</i>	3 Cathédral <i>v arc</i>
2 Cápstern } <i>st na</i>	3 Cathéter <i>inst su</i>
2 Cáptain <i>mil off</i>	3 Cathétus <i>ma</i>
2 Cápive	Cavaliér } <i>mil</i>
2 Cápture	3 Cavaleér } <i>off</i>
2 Carbíne } <i>inst</i>	2 Caúdle
3 Carabine } <i>mil</i>	3 Cávemat <i>ecc la</i>
4 Carabineer <i>for mil</i>	2 Cávérn
2 Cárat <i>refiners wt</i>	3 Cávity
3 Caraván	2 Cauldron
2 Cárcaís }	Causey }
2 Cárcafe }	2 Causeway }
3 Cárđinal <i>for ecc off</i>	3 Caútion
4 Cárđinalship <i>for</i>	2 Cállar <i>arc</i>
2 Cáról	2 Cénser <i>utn for ecc</i>
2 Cárpet	2 Cénfor <i>off</i>
2 Carroón	2 Cénsure <i>a</i>
2 Cartel	Cénter }
2 Cartóuch <i>arc</i>	2 Céntre } <i>a vma</i>
2 Cartóuch }	3 Céntinel <i>mil</i>
2 Cártridge } <i>gun</i>	2 Céntry <i>mil</i>
2 Cascáde	3 Céntry-box <i>mil</i>
2 Case-mate <i>fort</i>	4 Centurion <i>mil</i>

3 Cen-

British Grammar *and* Vocabulary. 75

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 3 Century *chro mil*
- 2 Cere-cloth *su*
- 4 Céremony *ecc*
- 3 Certainty
- 4 Certificate
- 4 Cessation *mil*
- 2 Chállenge *a*
- 2 Chámber *v arc*
- 3 Chámberlain *off*
- 3 Chamber-maid
- 3 Chámpion
- 2 Cháncel *ecc*
- 3 Cháncellor *off*
- 2 Chánnel
- 2 Cháncer *mu*
- 3 Chanticleér *bir*
- 2 Chántry *ecc*
- 2 Chápel *arc*
- 3 Chápiter *arc*
- 2 Cháplain } *ecc*
- 2 Chap-lin } *off*
- 2 Cháplet *for ecc*
- 2 Chápter *e.c civ*
- 2 Charger
- Cháriot }
- 3 Charrit }
- Charioteér }
- 4 Charrit-teer }
- 2 Chárter
- 4 Charter-party
- 2 Chécker
- 2 Chémise *fort na*
- 2 Chévron }
- 3 Cheveren }
- 3 Chevronél *be*
- 2 Chieftain
- 2 Chímney *arc*

- Chífel }
- 2 Chízzel } *inst*
- 2 Ciéling
- Címetar } *inst*
- 3 Címeter } *mil*
- 2 Cíncture *v arc*
- 2 Cínder
- 2 Cíon gar
- 2 Cípher *v ma*
- 2 Círcle *ma*
- Círcuit
- 2 Cír-kit
- 4 Círcúmférence *ma*
- 5 Círcúmférentor
- 3 Círcumstance
- 2 Cístern
- 3 Cítadel *fort*
- 3 Cítizen
- 2 Cítý
- Civil-day
 - Civil-law
 - Civil-war
 - Civil-year
- 3 }
- 4 Cívilian }
- yan }
- 2 Cláimant *la t*
- 2 Clámour
- 2 Clápper
- 3 Clárion *be*
- 2 Cleáver *utn*
- 2 Clíent *la*
- 2 Clímate }
- 1 Clime } *geog*
- 2 Cloíster *ecc*
- 2 Clóset *arc be*
- 2 Clúster.
- 2 Clyster *phi*
- 4 Coádjutor *off*

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Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for, }
 through, }
 from, by, } an
 in, unto, } the
 &c. }

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|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2 Cóbweb | 4 Comédian |
| 3 Cócatrice <i>serp</i> | 2 Cómét <i>ast</i> |
| 2 Cócet | 3 Comméndam <i>ecc</i> |
| 2 Cócple <i>fish arc</i> | 3 Commíffure |
| 2 Cock-ney | 4 Commódi |
| 2 Cóc-pit | 3 Commódore <i>off</i> |
| 2 Cócrel | 2 Cómmon |
| 2 Cóccks-comb | 3 Common-weálth |
| 2 Cócquet | 4 Commótion |
| 3 Códicil | 4 Community |
| 4 Coexístent | 2 Compáct <i>la</i> |
| 2 Cócfer <i>v arc fort</i> | 5 Compéllation |
| 3 Cócferer <i>off</i> | 4 Compendium |
| 2 Cócfin <i>v farr</i> | 4 Compétitor |
| 4 Cognátion <i>civil</i> | 2 Compláint <i>la</i> |
| 3 Cógñifance <i>v la</i> | 3 Cómplement <i>ma</i> |
| 3 Cógñífor } <i>la</i> | 3 Compléxion } <i>yon</i> |
| 3 Cógñúfor } | |
| 4 Cógñition | 2 Cómplíce |
| 3 Cógñízee } <i>la</i> | 3 Compúnctiódí |
| 3 Cógñífee } | 2 Comrade |
| 2 Có-heir <i>la</i> | 4 Concavity |
| 3 Co-héirefs <i>la</i> | 2 Conclave <i>ecc</i> |
| 2 Cóhort <i>fort mil</i> | 3 Concóction <i>phy</i> |
| 2 Cólet | 3 Concórdance |
| 2 Collar <i>a he arc</i> | 2 Cóncourse |
| 2 Colleágue <i>off</i> | 4 Concúffion |
| 2 Cóllege <i>arc</i> | 4 Condítion <i>v la</i> |
| 4 Collégian | 2 Cónduit } |
| 2 Cóllo | 2 Kun-dít } |
| 3 Cólloquy | 2 Cóney <i>bea</i> |
| 3 Cólonel } <i>mil off</i> | 6 Configurátion <i>v</i> |
| 3 Cur-nel } | 5 Conflagrátion |
| 3 Cólony | 2 Cóngee |
| 2 Cólour } <i>a opt</i> | 4 Congéniture |
| 2 Cul-lur } <i>phi</i> | 2 Conger <i>fish</i> |
| 2 Cólumn <i>arc</i> | 4 Conjúncti |
| 2 Cómbat <i>a mil</i> | 3 Conjúncture |
| 3 Cómbatant <i>mil</i> | 2 Conoid <i>ma an</i> |

3 Con-

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 77

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 2 Conquest
- 3 Conscience }
Con-sense }
- 3 Consequence v
- 3 Consequent ma
- 4 Conservator off
- 5 Conservatory gar
- 2 Conserve a phy
- 4 Consistory ecc off
- 3 Consonance v gr
- 3 Consonant gr
- 2 Consort a v mu
- 3 Constable off
- 5 Constellation ast
- 5 Consternation
- 4 Constituent
- 2 Consul off
- 2 Contact v ma
- 5 Contemporary }
- 5 Cotemporary }
- 2 Contempt
- 2 Content a
- 2 Context
- 3 Contéxture
- 3 Continent geog
- 3 Contingence }
- 4 Contingency }
- 4 Contingent-use la
- 5 Continual-claim la
- 4 Contra-mure fort
- 6 Contra-position rh
- 2 Contrast pai
- 6 Contravallation fort
- 4 Contrition
- 3 Contróller off
- 4 Conclusión v chy su
- 4 Convénience }
- 5 Convéniency } v arc
- 2 Cónvent for ecc

- 4 Conventicle ecc la
- 3 Convergent }
- 3 Converging } ray phi
- 2 Cónviēt } la
- 3 Conúndrum
- 3 Co-partner mer
- 2 Cópเปอร์ utn
- 2 Cópپice wood
- 2 Copple }
- 2 Cupple } utn
- 5 Copulation
- 3 Copy-hold la
- 2 Cóquet
- 2 Córbel fort arc
- 3 Córmorent bir
- 2 Córner v ma
- 2 Córnet inst mu off
- 4 Córnice }
- 4 Córnish } arc
- 2 Córnuē a
- 4 Córrollary ma
- 5 Coronation
- 3 Coroner la off
- 3 Córnet
- 3 Córporal mil off
- 5 Corporation v la
- 2 Córšair for na
- 2 Córšelet }
- 2 Córšlet } mil
- 2 Córštin }
- 2 Curtin } fort
- 3 Co-sécant ma
- 2 Co-sine ma
- 3 Co-tángent ma
- 5 Co-témporary
- 2 Cot-queán
- 2 Cóttagē
- 3 Cóttagē

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Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
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3	Cóvenant <i>a v la</i>	3	Cushion	} <i>arc</i>
4	Cóvenanter <i>la</i>		<i>Kush-in</i>	
2	Convent <i>ecc</i>	2	Cóuert <i>be</i>	
	Cóverlet	2	Cóvy	
3	Cóverlid	2	Cóward <i>v be</i>	
2	Cóvert	2	Cow-herd	
3	Cóverture	2	Cowring <i>haw</i>	
2	Covin <i>la</i>	2	Cox-comb	
2	Cóulter	2	Crádle <i>v su</i>	
2	Cóuncil	2	Cránny	
	Privy-council	2	Cráter	
	Æcumenical ditto	2	Crávat	
	National ditto	2	Cráyon <i>paint</i>	
	Provincial dito	2	Créature	}
	Council of War	2	Créa-tur	
	Common-council	2	Creéper <i>gar</i>	
3	Cóuntenance	2	Créscént <i>v be far</i>	
2	Counter <i>v</i>	2	Crévice	
3	Counter-plea <i>la</i>	2	Créwet <i>utn</i>	
	Counter-part <i>v la</i>	2	Crícket <i>inst gam</i>	
	Counter-point <i>v</i>	2	Crier <i>off</i>	
	Counter-ténor <i>mu</i>	3	Críminál	
	Counter-plot	2	Crípple	
	Counter-roll <i>la</i>	4	Crítérion	
	Counter-guard <i>fort</i>	3	Crócodile <i>inst rh</i>	
	Counter-march <i>w</i>	2	Cróny	
	Counter-scarp <i>war</i>	2	Cróslét <i>be</i>	
3	Counterfórt <i>arc</i>	2	Crótchet <i>mu</i>	
3	Counting-house	2	Cróuper	}
2	Cóuntry <i>geog</i>		<i>Kroopper</i>	
2	Cóúnty <i>geog</i>	1	Crown	
2	Cóúplet <i>mu</i>		Military Crown	
2	Couránt <i>mu</i>		Oval ditto	
3	Courtesan		Naval ditto	
2	Courtin <i>fort</i>		Róstrál ditto	
2	Cóúrtship		Obsídional ditto	
2	Cóúsin		Múral ditto	
	<i>Kuz-xen</i>		Triumphal ditto	

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 79

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
Coronet	Cylinder charged	}
3 Crúible <i>refn ut</i>	Concave ditto	
2 Crúpper	Vacant ditto	}
2 Crúet <i>utn</i>	3 Cyliindroid <i>ma</i>	
2 Crýstal	4 Cymátium <i>arc</i>	
2 Cubit	2 Cymbal <i>inst mil</i>	
3 Cucking-stool	2 Cyon <i>gar</i>	
2 Cúckold	2 Cypher <i>v ma</i>	
3 Cucúrbite <i>inst chy</i>	3 Cythara <i>inst mu</i>	
2 Cúddy <i>na</i>		
3 Cúllendar <i>utn</i>	D	
2 Cúlprit		
3 Cúlverin	2 Dado <i>arc</i>	
2 Cup-board	2 Dagger <i>mil</i>	
2 Cupping <i>fu</i>	2 Dairy	
3 Cupping-glass	3 Dalliance <i>univ</i>	
3 Curator <i>off la</i>	2 Dámage	
2 Cúrléw <i>fowl</i>	2 Dámsel	
4 Curmudgeon } jon }	3 Dáncette <i>be</i>	
2 Cúrrént	2 Danger	
3 Cúrsitor <i>ecc off</i>	2 Dark-tent <i>phi</i>	
2 Cúrsor	2 Darling	
2 Cúrtain	2 Dástard	
3 Cúrvature	2 Daúghter } Dau-ter } <i>cog</i>	
3 Cúrvity <i>ma</i>	2 Dawning <i>tim</i>	
3 Cúshion } Cush-on }	2 Deácon <i>ecc off</i>	
2 Cústard	3 Deáconess ditto	
3 Cústody	1 Dean <i>ecc off</i>	
2 Cústom	Rural Dean } Urban Dean } <i>off</i>	
3 Cústomer	2 Deánry <i>ecc</i>	
2 Cutlafs <i>utn mil</i>	2 Deanship <i>off</i>	
2 Cut-throat	3 Debauché	
2 Cycle <i>ast</i>	4 Debaúchery <i>univ</i>	
2 Cycloid <i>ma</i>	3 Debénture <i>mer</i>	
4 Cycloidal space <i>ma</i>	2 Débtor } Det-tor }	
2 Cygnet <i>fowl</i>	3 Décagon <i>ma</i>	
3 Cylinder <i>ma</i>		

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
after at,
with,

a
the

3 Decánte	2 Demi
3 Decástyle <i>arc</i>	Demi-bastion <i>fort</i>
2 Deceit <i>univ</i>	Demi-cannon <i>gun</i>
1 Deck <i>a</i>	Demi-god
Rope Deck	Demigorge <i>fort</i>
Half Deck	2 Demise <i>a</i>
Quarter Deck	4 Demoniac
3 Declénfion <i>gr phy</i>	3 Denial
5 Declinátion <i>ast</i>	3 Denier <i>for coin</i>
4 Declinátor <i>inst</i>	Dénifon } <i>la</i>
4 Declivity	3 Dénizen }
3 Decórum <i>arc</i>	3 Dented-verge <i>bo</i>
3 Decóuple <i>he</i>	4 Dentiloquist
3 Décrement <i>he</i>	4 Dentition
2 Default <i>v la</i>	2 Deodand <i>la</i>
Defeafance	3 Deponent <i>v la gr</i>
3 Defeifance	5 Deportation <i>la</i>
2 Defeát <i>a v mil</i>	3 Dépórtment <i>univ</i>
2 Deféct	3 Dépófit
4 Deféction <i>ecc civ</i>	5 Depositary
3 Deféndant <i>la</i>	2 Désart
4 Defénfitive	4 Defcenfion <i>ast cb</i>
3 Déference	Defcentional } <i>ast</i>
5 Deficiency	Difference }
4 Definitor <i>off ecc</i>	2 Defcent <i>cog he</i>
5 Deflagration <i>chy</i>	2 Defert
4 Defléction } <i>v na</i>	5 Defolation
3 Defléxure } <i>phi</i>	2 Détail
4 Deflúxion <i>v phy</i>	2 Détent <i>me</i>
3 Defórcement <i>la</i>	4 Detention
4 Defórmity	3 Détriment
2 Degree <i>v ma phi</i>	2 Devíce
4 Délicacy	2 Dew-lap
2 Delíght <i>a</i>	4 Dextéritý
3 Delínquent	3 Diadem
Demain }	4 Diagonal <i>ma</i>
2 Demefn } <i>v la</i>	3 Diagram <i>ma mu</i>
3 Demembreé <i>he</i>	2 Díal
3 Demérit <i>univ</i>	3 Díalect

3 Dialogue

British Grammar *and* Vocabulary. 81

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 3 DIALOGUE *v mu*
- 4 DIÁMETER *ma me*
- 4 DIANÚCUM *phar*
- 4 DIAPÁSON *mu*
- 3 DIAPHRAGM *v an*
- 3 DIARY *v arc*
- 3 DIASTYLE *arc*
- 5 DIATÉSSARON *phy mu*
- 2 DICKER *me no*
- 5 DICTIONARY
- 2 DIET *v phy for off*
- 3 DIFFERENCE *v ma he*
- Ascensional } *ast*
- Difference }
- Difference of }
Longitude }
- 4 DIFFICULTY
- 3 DIGESTER *phy*
- 2 DÍGIT } *ma ast*
jit }
- 4 DIGNITARY *con la*
- 4 DIMÉNSION *ma*
- 2 DÍMPLE
- 2 DINNER
- 4 DIOCESAN *ecc off*
- 3 DIOCESES *ecc*
- 2 DÍPHTHONG *gr*
- 2 DIRECT VISION *opt*
- 4 DIRÉCTION *astr*
- 3 DIRÉCTOR
- 4 DIRÉCTORY *ecc*
- (Dis) is a Proposition,
and must be spelt by it-
self
- 4 DISADVÁNTAGE
- 3 DISÁSTER
- 3 DISCIPLINE } *univ*
- 3 DISCIPLE }

- 3 DISCONTÉNT
- 2 DISCORD
- 3 DISCRÉDIT *univ*
- 5 DISDIAPÁSON *mu*
- 2 DISEÁSE *univ*
- 4 DISHÉRISON } *la*
- 4 DISHÉRITOR }
- 3 DISÓRDER *a*
- 2 DISPÁRT *gun*
- 3 DISPAUPER *la*
- 3 DISPÉRSION
- Point of } *diap*
- DISPÉRSION }
- 4 DISPLÓSION
- 5 DISPROPÓRTION
- 5 DISQUISITION *v la*
- 5 DISSERTÁTION
- 5 DISSIMILITUDE
- 6 DISSIMULÁTION
- 2 DISTÁFF
- 2 DISTANCE *v geog*
- 2 DISTICH *po*
- 4 DISTÍNCTION
- 2 DISTRESS *univ*
- 2 DISTRICT
- 2 DISTRÚST *univ*
- 4 DISSYLLABLE
- 3 DÍTONE *mu*
- 2 DÍTTY
- 2 DIVÁL *he*
- 2 DÍVAN *for off*
- 3 DÍVIDEND
- 4 DÍVÍDUAL *ari*
- 2 DÍVINE *ecc off*
- 3 DIÚRNAL
- 2 DÍZZARD
- 2 DOCKET
- 2 DÓCTOR *ecc off*

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M

3 DÓCTORATE

Singular.

Singular.

Of, for,
to, into,
unto,
through
on, by,
upon,
&c.

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3	Dóctorate	} off	2	Doxy	
3	Dóctorship		2	Dózeling	pai
2	Dóctrine		2	Dozen	}
3	Dócutment	uni	2	Dofen	
4	Dodécagon	geog	2	Drabler	sh
5	Dodecahédron		2	Drágon	bea
2	Dodo		2	Dragoon	mil
2	Dogate	for off	2	Draw-back	mer
2	Dógger	na	2	Draw-boy	
2	Doggrel	po	2	Draw-bridge	
1	Doit	for coin	2	Drawing	pai
2	Dollar	for coin	2	Drawing-Table	
2	Dolphin	fif	2	Dredger	}
2	Dólour		2	Dredging-box	
2	Domain	la	2	Dredger	}
4	Domínion	}	2	Drudger	
	Domin-yon		2	Dresser	
4	Donátion		2	Dríblet	
3	Dónative	}	2	Drift-sail	sh
2	Doneé		2	Drift-way	na
2	Dónjon	fort	3	Drívellér	
2	Donor	v la	4	Drómedary	bea
2	Dorcé	fif	1	Drum	utn arc
2	Dórman	} arc		Kettle drum	mil
2	Dórmer			Drum of the Ear	
2	Dormant Lion	be		Drum-major	mil
	Dórmant-tree	arc	2	Drunkard	
2	Dorser		3	Ducatoón	for coin
2	Dótard		2	Dúel	
2	Dótkin	for coin	3	Dúeller	}
3	Dóttérrel	bir	3	Dúellist	
2	Dóúblet		2	Dúet	mu
2	Doubling	be hu	1	Duke	tit
2	Dóúbloon	for coin		Duke-duke	for tit
2	Dove-tail	carpt	2	Dukedom	
3	Dowáger		3	Dulcimer	inst mu
2	Dowdy		3	Dungeon	}
2	Dower	} la		Dun-jon	
2	Dowry		3	Duplicate	

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Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 5 Duplicación *v rh*
- 4 Duplicature *an*
- 4 Duración *v phy*
- 2 Dúty
- 2 Dutchy-court *off*
- 2 Dúty *v uni*

E

- 2 Eagle *bir v arc*
- 2 Eaglet
- 1 Earl *tit*
- 1 Earl Marshal *off*
- 2 Eáridom
- 2 Eárnest *q*
- 2 Ear-ring
- 2 Earthing *gar*
- 2 Eárthquake
- 2 Ear-wig *inst*
- 2 Easel
- 2 Eccho } *v mu po*
- 2 Echo }
- 5 Ecclesiástick *ecc off*
- 4 Echómeter *mu*
- 2 Eclipse *v ast*
- Duration of an Eclipse
- Eclipse of the Sun
- Eclipse of the Moon
- 2 Eclogue *po*
- 3 Ecstasy
- 2 Ectype
- 3 Ecussion *be*
- 2 Eddish *buf*
- 2 Eddy
- 2 Edict *la*
- 3 Edifice
- 4 Edition }
- 3 Editor }
- 1 Eel *fif*

- 2 Effect *a uni*
- 4 Effic ent
- 2 Effort *uni*
- 4 Effútion
- 2 Efflux
- 2 Egres
- 4 Egression } *v la*
- 6 Ejaculación
- 6 Elaboración
- 2 Elbow *b b*
- 2 Elder
- 3 Eldership *off*
- 2 Elect *a*
- 3 Elector
- 4 Electorate } *off*
- 4 Electorefs }
- 5 Eléctuary *phy*
- 2 Elegy *po*
- 3 Elephant *bea*
- 5 Elevación *ast arc*
- 5 Elevation of a Star
- Elevation of the Equator
- Angle of Elevación *me*
- Elevación of a Piece } *gun*
- of Ordnance }
- 4 Elevátor
- 4 Elíftion
- 3 Elixir *phar*
- 5 Elocución *v rh*
- 3 Elogy *rh*
- 2 Emblem
- 3 Embolism *chro*
- 5 Embrocación *v phar*
- 3 Emerald *be*
- 4 Emiffary *off*
- 2 Emmet *inst*
- 4 Emólument *v la*
- 3 Empáfting *pai*
- 3 Emperor *off*

} s
es
ies

Singular.		Singular.	
2	Empire	2	Equal-circle <i>geo</i>
4	Empórium	2	Equal-figure
2	Emprefs	2	Equal-solid
3	Emperefs	4	Equation <i>v alg</i>
3	Emúñctory <i>phy</i>	3	Equery <i>off</i>
3	Enállage <i>gr</i>	2	Ermine <i>ani be</i>
4	Enalúron <i>be</i>	2	Errand
4	Endécagon <i>geo</i>	2	Escape
2	Endórse	2	Eschar
3	Enema <i>phar</i>	2	Eschar
3	Enemy	3	Eschéat <i>la</i>
3	Energy	4	Escheator <i>off la</i>
3	Enfilade <i>mil off</i>	2	Escort <i>a mil war</i>
2	Engine <i>inst me</i>	3	Escritóir
3	Engyscope <i>inst</i>	2	Escrutóir
3	Eníámples <i>uni</i>	2	Scról <i>be</i>
2	Ensign <i>off be</i>	4	Escútcheon
4	Entáblature <i>arc</i>		<i>Eskut-chin</i>
3	Entercourse	2	Esquire <i>tit</i>
3	Enterprize <i>a</i>	2	Eslay <i>a v bu</i>
2	Entrance	2	Essence <i>v chy</i>
2	Entry <i>v la</i>	2	Esloín <i>la</i>
2	Envoy <i>off</i>	2	Estáte <i>la</i>
2	Epaét <i>chro</i>	3	Esterling <i>bird</i>
2	Ephod	2	Estray <i>la</i>
3	Epigram <i>po</i>	3	Esteát <i>la</i>
3	Epilogue	2	Even
3	Epiptoon <i>an</i>	3	Evening
5	Episcopacy <i>off</i>	2	Évént
4	Episcopate <i>off</i>	3	Eventide <i>tim</i>
3	Episode <i>po</i>	3	Evidence <i>v la</i>
3	Epistle	2	Evil <i>univ</i>
3	Epitaph	2	Eúnuch
3	Epithet	2	<i>Eu-nuk</i>
4	Epitome	2	Ewry <i>off</i>
4	Epitrópe <i>rh</i>	3	Exámple
2	Equal	2	Excéls <i>ari geo</i>
2	Equal-angle <i>geo</i>	2	Exchange <i>a mer</i>
2	Equal ratio <i>ari</i>	4	Excision <i>su</i>

Of, to,
for, with,
through,
O, from,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

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Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 3 Excrément
- 4 Excrétion
- 4 Excúrsion *war*
- 3 Exémplar
- 2 Exémt *mil off*
- 3 Exigent *v la*
- 4 Exigenter *la off*
- 2 Exile *q pun*
- 4 Expédient
- 2 Expéce
- 4 Expérience *a*
- 2 Exploit
- 3 Expónt *alg*
- 4 Expúlsion
- 3 Exstacy
- 2 Extént
- 4 Extórñion
- 2 Eye-brow *b b*
- 2 Eye-fore *uni*

F

- 2 Fáble
- 2 Fábrick *v arc*
- 3 Fáction *v*
- 3 Fáctory
- 3 Fácully *v la phy*
- 2 Fággot
- 2 Failure
- 2 Faíry
- 3 Falchion } *inst*
- 3 Faul-chon }
- 2 Falcon bir *haw gun*
- 4 Familiar }
- 4 Famil-yar }
- 3 Fámily
- 2 Fámíne
- 2 Fántasm }
- 2 Phántom }

- 2 Fárdel
- 3 Fárdingale
- 3 Fáfñion } *a*
- 3 Fash-shon }
- 2 Fátñer *a v cog*
- 2 Farther
- 2 Fatigue }
- 2 Fa-teeq }
- 2 Faucet
- 3 Favourite
- 3 Feálty *la*
- 2 Fěáñer *a*
- 2 Feátüre
- 2 Fellow } *v*
- 3 Fellowship } *off*
- 2 Félon
- 3 Féloný *uni*
- 2 Female
- 2 Fender *uten*
- 2 Féril }
- 2 Ferrel }
- 2 Férmént
- 2 Férrét *a bea*
- 3 Ferula *inst*
- 3 Féstíval
- 2 Festoon *v arc*
- 1 Feud
- 2 Feudal tenure *la*
- 4 Feúdatory
- 2 Feúdíst
- 3 Fíction
- 1 Field *v he pai war*
- Field-colour
- Field-officer
- Field-piece
- Field-staff
- Field-work
- 2 Figment
- 2 Figure *a pai sculp, &c.*

} s
es
ies

3 Filáser

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
upon, into,
with, by,
from, &c.

a
an
the

Filáser	} off la	2 Foreign-plea la
3 Filázer		2 Foreign service
2 Fillet v arc he		2 Fore-knight sh
2 Filly		2 Fore-land na fort
Final Cause		2 Fore-mast sh
Final Letter		2 Fore-noon tim
2 Finger a b b an		2 Fore-part
3 Finitor inst ma		2 Fore-runner
2 First ling		2 Fore-sail sh
2 Fissure v fu		2 Fore-sight
2 Fítcheé he		2 Fore-skin
3 Flágellet inst		2 Fórest
2 Flággon utn		2 Fóre-staff } irr
2 Flambeau	}	Cross-staff } na
Flam-bô		2 Fóre-thought
1 Flanch he		2 Fore-taste
3 Flanconade fenc		2 Fóre-top sh
2 Flásket		4 Fórfeit v la
2 Flóren	} for coi	3 Fórfeiture
2 Florin		2 Fórtrefs
3 Flórentine		2 Fóssil min
2 Flounder fis		2 Foundling
Flying Bridge		2 Fountain
Flying Camp mil		3 Fráction v ari
Flying Pinion		Proper Fraction
2 Fócus geo ma		Simple Fraction
1 Foot irr		Improper ditto ari
Foot-boy		Compound ditto
Foot-hook	} sh	2 Frácture v an
2 Fúttock		2 Frágment
2 Footing		2 Franchíse la
2 Foot-pace v arc		3 Fráncolin bir
2 Foót-pad		2 Frank-fee la
2 Foót-step		2 Frank-form la
2 Fore-course sh		2 Frank-fold la
2 Fóre-door arc		2 Frank-law la
3 Fore-finger		2 Frank-pledge la
2 Fóre-front		3 Frátricide uni
2 Forehead au		1 Free q a

3 Free-

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
3 Free-booter <i>mil</i>	G	
Free-bord <i>la</i>		
Free-chapel <i>ecc</i>		
Free-warren <i>la</i>	4 Gabionáde <i>fort</i>	
2 Freedom <i>v uni la</i>	3 Gabion <i>fort</i>	
2 Freehold <i>v la</i>	3 Gable-end <i>carpt</i>	
3 Freeholder <i>v la</i>	2 Gad-fly <i>inst</i>	
4 Frequentative <i>gr</i>	Galleon } <i>spana</i>	
2 Frécade <i>gar</i>	3 Gallion }	
Fresh <i>q</i>	Ga-loon	
Fresh Disseisin <i>la</i>	2 Gallant	
Fresh-fine <i>la</i>	3 Gállery <i>arc fort</i>	
Fresh-force <i>la</i>	2 Gálley <i>for na</i>	
Fresh-gale <i>na</i>	2 Galliot <i>for na</i>	
Fresh-shot <i>mil</i>	3 Gállóway	
Fresh-spell <i>na</i>	2 Gammon	
Fresh-suit <i>la</i>	2 Gánder <i>fowl</i>	
Friar <i>for ecc</i>	2 Gángrene <i>a su</i>	
3 Friery <i>for ecc</i>	1 Gaol }	} ^s es. ies
2 Frigate <i>na</i>	Jail }	
2 Frontal <i>arc phy</i>	Gaol-delivery	
3 Frontispiece	2 Gárboil	
2 Frónton <i>arc</i>	1 Gard }	
2 Frústum <i>ma</i>	Guard }	<i>mil la</i>
3 Fúgitive	Life-guard	
3 Fúlciment <i>me</i>	Safe-guard <i>univ</i>	
5 Fulgurátion <i>v chy</i>	2 Garden <i>a</i>	
3 Fúnction	3 Gargillon <i>bu</i>	
3 Fúndament	3 Gárfon <i>a no mil</i>	
3 Fúneral	2 Gárland <i>v na</i>	
2 Fúngus <i>su</i>	2 Gárment	
2 Fúnnel <i>inst arc</i>	2 Gárner	
3 Furbeloe	2 Gárnet <i>na</i>	
2 Fúrlough	3 Garniture	
2 Fúrnace	2 Gárret <i>arc</i>	
2 Furrow	2 Gárter <i>a v be</i>	
2 Fúfil <i>be</i>	2 Gáfcoin <i>hor</i>	
	2 Gávelock <i>inst</i>	
	2 Gávot <i>mu</i>	

The Royal Universal

Singular.

Singular.

2 Gelly } <i>cook</i>	Goddefs
<i>Jelly</i> }	God-father
3 Gemmary <i>uten</i>	God-mother
2 Gender <i>gr</i>	God-son
3 Général <i>v mil</i>	3 Gold-finder
6 Generalíffimo	Guinea-dropper
2 Génét } <i>ani</i>	2 Gólding <i>fif</i>
2 Génnet }	1 Gorge <i>a an haw</i>
4 Genículum	Gorge <i>of a Bastion</i>
3 Génitive Case <i>gr</i>	Gorge <i>of a Half</i>
3 Génius <i>att</i>	<i>Moon</i>
2 Gér Falcon } <i>bir</i>	Gorge <i>of the Out-</i>
3 Gyrfalcon }	<i>work</i>
2 German <i>g</i>	2 Górgét <i>v mil</i>
Brother German	2 Góshawk <i>bir</i>
Cousin German	2 Góslin <i>fowl</i>
2 Gérund <i>gr</i>	2 Góssip <i>a v ecc</i>
2 Gésture	1 Guft }
2 Giant }	2 Gústó } <i>app</i>
<i>Ji-ant</i> }	4 Gradátion
2 Gibbet }	3 Gradual
<i>Jib-bet</i> }	3 Gráduate <i>a col</i>
2 Gincrack }	2 Grámpus <i>fif</i>
Gimcrack }	3 Granadiér <i>mil</i>
<i>Jim-crack</i> }	3 Granádo <i>mil</i>
2 Glácis <i>fort arc</i>	3 Gránary
2 Glifter }	2 Grandée
2 Glyfter } <i>phy</i>	3 Gránd-father <i>cog</i>
3 Glossary	Gránd-mother <i>cog</i>
2 Glow-worm <i>inf</i>	2 Gránd-fire <i>cog</i>
2 Glutton	1 Grant <i>v la</i>
2 Gnátho	2 Granteé <i>v la</i>
2 Gnóman <i>inf v</i>	2 Gránter <i>v la</i>
1 Goat <i>bea</i>	4 Graphometer <i>ma</i>
2 Goat-herd <i>no</i>	2 Grapnel }
2 Gobbet }	Anchor }
2 Goblet <i>uten</i>	2 Grafiér }
1 God <i>pr N</i>	2 Graziér } <i>bus</i>
God-daughter	1 Gráfs <i>univ</i>

Of, to, for, }
 through, } *a*
 from, by, } *an*
 in, unto, } *the*
 &c

1 Gráfs

Singular.		Singular.	Plural.
Grafs-plot <i>gar</i>		3 Guáranty <i>univ la</i>	
3 Grafs-hopper <i>inf</i>		1 Guard <i>a v mil</i>	
1 Grate <i>a inst uten</i>		Main ditto	} <i>mil</i>
Fire-grate		Grand ditto	
5 Grátulátion		Advance ditto	
3 Gravédo <i>phy</i>		3 Guárdian <i>v la off</i>	
3 Grávity		4 Guárdianship <i>off</i>	
Absolute	} Gravity	3 Gudgeon <i>fif</i>	
Relative		Gudgeon	} <i>v na</i>
Specifick		3 Gud-jon	
Apparent		2 Guilder <i>for coin</i>	
1 Gray	} <i>q col</i>	2 Guinea <i>coin</i>	
1 Grey		1 Gull <i>fowl</i>	
1 Gray	} <i>bound ani</i>	2 Gúllét <i>an</i>	
1 Grey		3 Gúllý-hole	
2 Grenáde <i>cook</i>		2 Gúnnel	} <i>fb</i>
2 Gríd-iron <i>inst uten</i>		2 Gunwale	
2 Grievance <i>univ</i>		2 Gunter <i>inst na</i>	} <i>s</i> <i>es</i> <i>ies</i> <i>'s</i>
2 Griffin	} <i>bir be</i>	2 Gunter's Line <i>ma</i>	
2 Griffon		2 Gunter's Qua-	
2 Grímace		drant	
2 Gríffle <i>an</i>		2 Gúfflet	
1 Grit <i>fif</i>		2 Gutter <i>a v arc</i>	
1 Groin <i>an</i>			
1 Groom <i>v</i>			
Ditto of the Stole <i>off</i>			
Ditto of the Almonry <i>off</i>			
Ditto of the Compt-	} <i>off</i>		
ing-house			
Ditto of the Privy	} <i>off</i>		
Chamber			
Groom-porter <i>off</i>			
1 Grott	} <i>pai</i>		
2 Grótto			
2 Grotésque-	} <i>scut</i>		
work			
3 Gróveling <i>v hu</i>			
2 Grouñfel <i>arc</i>			
3 Guarantee <i>v la</i>			

H

5 Hábeas-Corpus <i>la</i>
3 Haberdíne <i>fif</i>
4 Hábergeon
4 Hábiliment <i>v mil</i>
2 Hábit <i>v incl</i>
5 Habitación
2 Háckney
2 Haddock <i>fif</i>
Halbard
2 Halberd
2 Half Moon <i>fort</i>
2 Half-seal <i>inst la</i>
3 Half-tongue
tung

N

3 Ha-

The Royal Universal

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through, }
from, by, } a
in, unto, } an
&c. } the

3 Hálibut <i>fish</i>	2 Hárslet
4 Hallelújah	2 Hárvest <i>tim</i>
3 Hállier	2 Háffock
<i>Hál-yer</i>	2 Háthet <i>inst</i>
Halloo	2 Háthment <i>be</i>
2 <i>Hul-loo</i>	2 Háven <i>v na</i>
2 Halo <i>v ast phy</i>	2 Hávock
2 Hálder <i>a</i>	Háutboy } <i>inst</i>
2 Hámler	2 Hóboy }
2 Hámmen <i>a inst</i>	2 Hawker
2 Hammock <i>sh</i>	2 Hawser <i>sh</i>
2 Hámpen <i>a</i>	3 Heádborough <i>off</i>
1 Hand <i>an haw me</i>	2 Heád-land
2 Hándful	2 Heád-piece <i>v mil</i>
3 Hándicraft	2 Heád-sea
3 Hánderchief	2 Heifer
2 Handle <i>a</i>	1 Heir <i>v la</i>
2 Hándmaid	Heir apparent <i>la</i>
Handspeck	Heir presumptive
2 Handspike	2 Heiress
3 Handy-work	3 Heliscope <i>inst ast</i>
2 Hang-Dog	2 Helmet <i>mil be</i>
2 Hanger	3 Héptagon <i>geo</i>
2 Hánfel	2 Herald <i>off</i>
1 Hap	3 Héritage <i>v la</i>
3 Hap-házard	2 Hérmít
2 Hárangue <i>a rb</i>	3 Hérmítage
3 Hárbinger <i>off</i>	3 Hérmítory
2 Hárbour <i>a v na</i>	2 Hero
2 Hardship	Heroick Poem <i>po</i>
Hariot	3 Heroín
3 Heriot	2 Héron <i>fowl</i>
3 Hárlquin	2 Herring <i>fish</i>
2 Harlot	4 Heteroclit <i>gr</i>
2 Hárnesh <i>a no v</i>	3 Héxagon <i>geo</i>
3 Hárpfeord <i>inst</i>	3 Héxástick <i>po</i>
3 Háriquebus <i>gun</i>	3 Hiátus <i>po</i>
3 Harridán	2 Hillock
3 Harrier <i>ani</i>	2 Hindrance

2 Hircus

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 2 Hircus *an ast*
 1 Hoarfrost
 2 Hóby *bea*
 3 Hobgoblin
 2 Hóbit *gun*
 3 Holocaust
 4 Hologrammon } *la*
 3 Holograph }
 2 Homage } *v la uni*
 2 Hommage }
 3 Hómicide
 3 Hómily *ecc*
 3 Honey-comb
 3 Honey-moon
 3 Hóney-dew
 2 Hoóper *bir*
 2 Hópper
 3 Horizon *ast*
 2 Hórnét *fly inst*
 2 Hornwork *fort*
 3 Hóroscope *astr*
 2 Hórror }
 2 Horrour }
 3 Hóspítal *v arc*
 4 Hospítaller *v tit*
 2 Hostage *mil*
 2 Hostels
 2 Hóstler
 2 Hot-bed *gar*
 2 Hóvel *arc*
 1 Hour
 2 Hour-círcle *ast*
 1 House *a v arc*
 House of Call *irr*
 House-breaker
 House-taylor
 House-holder
 Housíng *v*
 3 Huckle-bone *na*

- 2 Húlling *na*
 2 Húllock *na*
 3 Húmerus *an*
 2 Húmmur
 2 Húrdle *huf*
 2 Húrl-bone *an*
 2 Húsbánd
 2 Hússar
 3 Hyæna *ani*
 4 Hydrómeter
 5 Hydrostátical Ba- }
 lance }
 4 Hygrómeter } *inst*
 3 Hygroscópe } *phi*
 4 Hyperbaton *gr 1 b*
 4 Hypérbola *ma*
 3 Hypérbole
 2 Hyphen *gr*
 5 Hypoméclion } *me*
 cle-yon }
 4 Hypothénuse *geo*

I and J

- 1 Jack *fif me*
 2 Jáckal *ani*
 2 Jácket
 5 Jaculátion
 2 Jail-bird
 3 Javaris *ani*
 3 Jávelin *inst*
 3 Idea
 3 Ideot
 3 Idioma
 2 Idol
 2 Jelly
 3 Jéssamin *be*
 1 Jet }
 2 Jetty }

N 2

2 Jéwel

Singular.

Singular.

2 Jéwel	2 Indraught	} <i>na</i>
4 Ignoramus <i>v la</i>	<i>Indraft</i>	
3 Ilet-hole	2 Infant	} <i>v</i>
Oylet-hole	4 Inférieur	
2 Image	3 Infidel	
3 Imbárgo	4 Infráction <i>v la</i>	
2 Import <i>na</i>	2 Ingot <i>refin</i>	
2 Impoſt <i>la arc</i>	2 Ingráte	
3 Impóſtor	4 Ingrédient <i>phy</i>	
6 Impoſtumátion	2 Ingreſs <i>v aſt</i>	
3 Impóſture	4 Inhábitant	
6 Impropriátion <i>ecc</i>	2 Inland	
5 Impropriátor	Inland Bill	
2 Impúlſe	Inland Town	
4 Impúny <i>uni</i>	2 Inlet	
5 Incartátion <i>chy</i>	2 Inmate	
4 Incénſory <i>inſt</i>	3 Innocent <i>q</i>	
3 Incéntive	2 Inqueſt <i>v la</i>	
3 Incéptive <i>v gr</i>	5 Inquiſition <i>v la</i>	
3 Incéptor <i>v uni</i>	4 Inquiſitor <i>v la</i>	
3 Incidence	2 Inroad	
3 Incident <i>v la</i>	2 Inſect	
Incíſure	4 Inſectátor	
3 Inſiſ-ſbur	5 Inſtaurátion	
2 Incomé	2 Inſtance	
5 Inconvenience	2 Inſtep	
5 Incubátion	2 Inſtinct	
4 Incúbiture	3 Inſtrument <i>v la</i>	
3 Incúmbent <i>q ecc</i>	3 Inſurance	
3 Incúmbrance	5 Inſurrection	
4 Incúrſion <i>mil</i>	2 Intail <i>v la</i>	
5 Incurvátion	3 Integer <i>ari</i>	
4 Incurváture	4 Intégument <i>ſu</i>	
5 Indigátion	3 Intélect <i>ſac</i>	
3 Indénture	3 Intercourſe	
5 Indignátion	3 Interdict	
4 Indignity	5 Interdictión	
5 Individúal	3 Interéſt	
	5 Interféction	

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 93

Singular.		Singular.		Plural.
4 Interfeetor		3 Ificle		
5 Interjection <i>v gr</i>		1 Ifle	} <i>geog</i>	
6 Interlocution <i>v la</i>		Ile		
3 Interlude <i>v mu</i>		2 Ifland	} <i>geog</i>	
5 Interlunium <i>tim</i>		I-land		
5 Intermédia		2 Iflue <i>a la</i>		
4 Interméwing <i>fal</i>		2 Iflue <i>phy</i>		
4 Inter-múral	} <i>arc</i>	2 Ifthmus	} <i>geog</i>	
Space		Ift-mus		
3 Internal		2 Item		
3 Internal Angle <i>geo</i>		5 Itinerary		
4 Interregnum <i>tim</i>		3 Jubilee <i>tim</i>		
3 Interfoil <i>buf</i>		4 Judicature		
4 Intertexture		2 Júlap	} <i>phar</i>	
3 Interval <i>mu</i>		Júlep		
3 Interview		2 Júncture		
3 Inteftine <i>q</i>		2 Junket		
2 Inteftine War <i>mil</i>		5 Jurifdiction <i>la</i>		
5 Introfpéction		2 Júror	} <i>s</i> <i>cs</i> <i>ics</i>	
2 Intrigue	}	2 Jury-maft <i>fb</i>		
Intreég		2 Juftice <i>v virt</i>		
5 Intuition		Juftice of Peace		
3 Invalid <i>q mil</i>		Juftice of Quorum		
3 Invéctive		Juftice of Oyer and	}	
4 Invéntory		Terminer		
2 Inverfe	} <i>ari</i>	Juftice of Gaol-De-	}	
3 Inverfe-rule		livery		
5 Inundation		Juftice of Nifi Prius		
2 Invoyce		Juftice of Affize		
2 Joint-heir <i>v la</i>		Chief-Juftice of the	}	
2 Jointure <i>a</i>		King's-Bench		
2 Journal		Juftice of the Com-	}	
2 Joynder	} <i>la</i>	mon-Pleas		
Joinder		Lord-Juftice		
2 Joyning of Iflue <i>la</i>		Jufticiary <i>of la</i>		
Joynt-tenant <i>la</i>		1 Jut		
3 Irony <i>rh</i>		2 Jútty		
4 Irruption <i>v mil</i>				

Singular.

Singular.

K

L

Of, to, for, }
 through, }
 from, by, } a
 in, unto, } the
 after at, }
 with, }

3 Káendar
 2 Kédger *na*
 1 Keel *sh*
 2 Keélage
 Keel-háling } *na*
 Keel-raking }
 Keel-rope *na*
 Keelson *na*
 2 Koffal *bea*
 2 Kénnel
 2 Kérchief }
 Cover-cloth }
 2 Kérnel
 2 Kettle
 1 Kid *bea*
 3 Kidnapper
 2 Kidney
 1 King *sap off*
 2 Kingdom *v phi*
 2 Kitchen *arc*
 Kítling }
 2 Kitten }
 2 Klícker
 2 Knap-sack
 1 Knave
 Knave-line *sh*
 3 Knávery *amv*
 1 Knight *tit*
 Knight's Service
 3 Knight of the
 Post
 3 Knight-errant
 2 Kyffus *phy*

2 Lábel *ma la be*
 5 Láborary *chy*
 5 Lábyrinth
 5 Lácérna *for*
 3 Lachrymátion
 5 Lachrymatory
 2 Lackey
 3 Láconism
 2 Ladder *inf*
 2 Ladle *inf*
 2 Lady *tit*
 3 Lady-bird *inf*
 2 Lambkin
 2 Lambpye *cook*
 3 Lámina
 4 Lámpadary *for*
 2 Lampoon *a*
 Lampray } *fsf*
 Lamprey }
 3 Lanary
 2 Landfall *na*
 2 Landgrave *for*
 3 Landlady
 2 Landlord
 2 Landmark *v na*
 2 Lándress
 2 Lándry *arc*
 Lándscape }
 2 Lándskip }
 2 Lángrel *gun na*
 2 Lánguage }
 Lam-gage }
 2 Lanthorn }
 2 Lanterna }
 2 Lap-dog
 2 Láppet

2 Lap-

British Grammar *and* Vocabulary. 95

Singular.		Singular.	Plural.
2 Lap-wing <i>bir</i>		2 Left-hand	
2 Larboard		3 Legacy	
3 Larboard-watch <i>na</i>		4 Legatary	}
2 Larder		3 Légateé	
2 Lárgefs		2 Légate <i>offr</i>	
2 Lárynx <i>an</i>		4 Legation	} <i>off</i>
2 Lárking <i>na</i>		3 Legate-ship	
3 Látitude		2 Légend	
2 Látlice		2 Leifure	
4 Lavátion <i>v min</i>		2 Lemma <i>ma</i>	
4 Lávatory		2 Lëopard	} <i>bea</i>
2 Láver		2 Leppard	
5 Laureátion		2 Líbbard	
1 Law		2 Léper	
Law of Nature		2 Léffon	
Law of Nations		2 Leffor <i>la</i>	
Law of Merchants		2 Létter	
Law of Mark, or Mart		Letter-founder	
Law Day		4 Levátory <i>inf fu</i>	} <i>sics</i>
2 Layér <i>gar</i>		2 Leveé	
2 Lazar		2 Lével <i>a inf</i>	
4 Lazarétto <i>arc</i>		3 Level-range <i>gun</i>	
1 Leach <i>inf</i>		3 Léveret <i>bea</i>	
2 Leácher	}	2 Lévet <i>mu</i>	
2 Létcher		4 Leviathan <i>monst</i>	
2 Leach-trough	} <i>salt</i>	3 Liberty <i>v la</i>	
Leach-troffe		3 Libertine <i>v la</i>	
2 Leáffeé	} <i>la</i>	4 Libídiniſt	
2 Léffeé		4 Librárian	
2 Leáffor	} <i>la</i>	3 Library	
2 Léffor		4 Librátion <i>v aſt</i>	
2 Leifure		2 Licéce	
2 Leáver		4 Licénciate	} <i>v</i>
2 Lécture <i>div phi</i>		Licen-ſhate	
2 Lédger	} <i>merc</i>	4 Lieuténcancy	} <i>miloff</i>
2 Léidger		Lieuténcantſhip	
3 Leáward-ſhip <i>na</i>		Lieutenant	
3 Leéward-tide <i>na</i>		Leef-ten-nant	
3 Leéward-way <i>na</i>		Lieutenant-General	

Lieu-

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c. } an
the }

Lieutenant-Ge- neral of the Ord- nance <i>mil</i>	Lord by Birth or Creation
Lieutenant-Colo- nel of the Foot	Lord by Office
2 Life-guard <i>mil</i>	Lord Privy-Seal
2 Lighter <i>na</i>	Lord Steward of the King's House- hold <i>off</i>
2 Limbeck <i>inst chy</i>	Lord High Admi- ral <i>off</i>
2 Limer <i>bea</i>	Lord-lieutenant of a County <i>off</i>
2 Limit <i>a</i>	Lord of a Manor
3 Linament <i>fu</i>	Lord Paramount
2 Linch-pin }	Lord Mesn <i>la</i>
2 Linf-pin }	Lord Chief - Ju- stice
2 Lin-stock <i>gun</i>	Lord-Mayor
2 Lintel <i>arc</i>	Lordship <i>tit</i>
2 Lion <i>bea</i>	3 Lotion <i>v fu</i>
2 Liqueur <i>v chy</i>	4 Lottery
2 Liver <i>an</i>	2 Lózenge <i>conf be</i>
3 Livery <i>v la</i>	2 Lübber
Livery of Seisin <i>la</i>	6 Lubrication
Livery-Stable	4 Lucid-body
2 Livor <i>fu</i>	4 Luctation
2 Lobster <i>sh fis</i>	2 Luggage <i>univ</i>
2 Lob-worm <i>inf</i>	4 Luminary
2 Locket	3 Lunatick <i>q</i>
2 Locust <i>inf fly</i>	4 Lunation
4 Locution	1 Lune }
4 Locutory	3 Lunula } <i>geog</i>
1 Log	2 Lürcher
2 Log-board <i>na</i>	Luster
3 Logger-head	2 Lustre }
2 Log-line <i>na</i>	stur }
2 Lóhock <i>pbar</i>	2 Luthern or }
Lómbar }	Dórner } <i>arc</i>
2 Lómbard }	4 Lycánthropist
2 Long-beat <i>na</i>	1 Lynx <i>bea</i>
3 Longitude <i>ma</i>	
2 Looby	
1 Lord <i>tit</i>	

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

3 Macaroón *cook*
 2 Machine } *me*
Masheen }
 2 Machinist }
Masheenist }
 3 Máckarel *fif*
 4 Macrólogy *rh*
 2 Madam *tit*
 3 Madriér *mil*
 3 Mádrigal *po*
 3 Magazine }
Magazeen }
 2 Mággot *inf*
 4 Mágistry *chy*
 4 Mágistracy *off*
 3 Mágistrate *off*
 3 Mágnitude *v ma*
 2 Maiden
 3 Majesty *tit* **I**
I Mail
 Coat of Mail *mil*
I Main
 Main Body of an Ar-
 my
 Main-guard *mil*
 Main-mast *sh*
 3 Main-pérnor *la*
 2 Mainprize *la*
 Main-top-gallant-mast
 Main-top-mast *sh*
 Main-yard *sh*
 2 Major *v c off*
 2 Major *mil*
 Main-major *mil*
 Major of a Brigade *mil*
 Major of a fortified
 Town
 Major-domo *offr*
 Major-general *mil*

Major-concord *mu*
 Majorálicity } *off*
 5 Mayorálicity }
 3 Málady *univ*
I Male *q*
 Male-administration
 5 Maledíction
 2 Mállard *fowl*
 2 Mállet *inf*
 2 Mánchet
 3 Manciple *col off*
 2 Mándate } *la*
 3 Mandámus }
 3 Mánderil
 3 Mándible *an*
 2 Mándil
 2 Manger
 4 Manífésto
 3 Mániple *ro ecc*
 2 Mánner *v arts*
 4 Manómeter }
 3 Mánoscope }
 Mánor }
 2 Mánour }
 3 Mánfion }
shon }
 3 Manslaughtér
 3 Manslayer
 3 Mántelet *v mil*
 3 Mantle-tree *arc*
 3 Mántua
 4 Mánualist
 5 Manudúction
 4 Manudúctor *ecc*
 4 Manufácture } *a*
 5 Manufáctory }
 3 Mánuscript
 3 Marcáffin *he*
 2 Márcgrave *for tit*

} s
 } et
 } ies

O

2 Márgin

Singular.		Singular.	
2	Márgin	2	Measure
2	Márkét	2	Medal
3	Mármoset <i>bea</i>	4	Medállion
3	Márquetry	4	Médicament
3	Marquisate	4	Médicáster
3	Márriage	3	Médecine
	<i>Mar-ridge</i>	3	Médium <i>v phi</i>
2	Márbhal <i>off tit</i>	2	Médler
2	Márten	2	Mela <i>inst su</i>
2	Martern	2	Melter <i>utn</i>
2	Mártin	2	Member <i>v an</i>
3	Mártinet	2	Mémbreane <i>an</i>
3	Mártíngal <i>horf</i>	3	Membrétto
3	Masqueráde	4	Memorándum
3	Máslacre	4	Memórial
	<i>Massa-kur</i>	3	Mémory
2	Máster	3	Meniscus <i>ast</i>
	<i>Mar-ster</i>	3	Meniscus
3	Másterhip <i>off</i>		Glass <i>phi</i>
2	Mástiff <i>bea</i>	3	Meniver
2	Mátrafs <i>inst chy</i>	3	Ménever
3	Mátricide	3	Ménstruum <i>chy</i>
2	Mátron	4	Meridian <i>ast</i>
2	Mátrofs <i>mil</i>		Meridian Altitude
2	Mátter <i>v fu</i>		Meridional Diffe-
2	Máttock <i>inst huf</i>		rence
2	Máttrefs	2	Mérit <i>a</i>
2	Maúlkin	2	Mérion <i>fort</i>
2	Maúl-stick <i>pai</i>	2	Mérmaid <i>monst</i>
4	Mausóleum <i>tomb</i>	3	Mérriment <i>univ</i>
1	Maw	4	Mésentery
2	Maw-worm	3	Mesolábe <i>inst</i>
3	Maxilla <i>an</i>	5	Mesolábium <i>ma</i>
2	Maxim <i>v ma</i>	2	Méssage
2	Mázy <i>min</i>	3	Messenger <i>v</i>
2	Mayor <i>off</i>	2	Méss-mate
5	Mayorality <i>off</i>	3	Messuage
2	May-pole		<i>Mes-sage</i>
2	Meadow <i>huf</i>	3	Métaphor

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c

a
the

Singular.		Singular.		Plural.
3 Météor	}			
Me-tur			(Mis) is an inseperable	
2 Méthod			Particle of Defect, or	
3 Méthodist			Imperfection	
5 Metropólitán	off			
1 Mew bir			(Mis) in most Words is	
4 Micrómeter	inst		a Proposition insepa-	
3 Microphone	inst		rable.	
Mícroscope	} inst	6 Misacceptátion		
3 Engyscope				
3 Microústick	inst	5 Misaccéption		
2 Middle		3 Misadvice		
2 Midriff	} an	2 Mischánce		
3 Díaphram				
3 Midship-beam		2 Mischief irr		
4 Migrátion		2 Míser		
4 Military Execution		3 Mísery uni		
4 Mílitia uni		3 Misfortune		
2 Milrea	} for co	2 Mishap		
ree				
2 Mimick		4 Misprision la		
3 Míneral		Míssen	} sb	} s es ies
2 Mínim mu		2 Mizzen		
3 Mínton	}	Míssen-mast	sb	
Min-yon			Míssen-sail	
3 Mínistér a	off	3 Mísson v		
4 Mínistery	} off	5 Míssionary ecc		
3 Mínistry			2 Místake	
3 Mínnekin		2 Místhought		
2 Mínor v la lo		2 Místress		
4 Mínovery la		2 Místrúst a univ		
2 Mínstér ecc		2 Mitre	} ecc	
3 Mínuet mu		Mi-tur		
2 Mínúte a geog	ast arc	3 Míttimus la		
3 Míparty be		2 Míxture		
3 Míracle		2 Módel a arc		
Mírrour	}	4 Modíllion arc		
Mírror			4 Modiólus inst su	
		2 Module		
		2 Moidore for coin		
		2 Móment		

The Royal Universal

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to,
for, with,
through,
O, from,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

4 Mónastery <i>off ecc</i>	3 Mortgage } <i>v</i>
2 Móngrel <i>crea</i>	3 Morgager } <i>v</i>
4 Mónition <i>c la</i>	3 Mórduary
3 Mónitor	3 Moschéto } <i>inf</i>
2 Mónkey <i>crea</i>	3 Moskitto } <i>inf</i>
4 Monóceros <i>crea</i>	1 Mosk }
3 Mónochord }	1 Mosque }
<i>Mono-kord</i> }	2 Móther
4 Monóchroma }	Mother Church <i>ecc</i>
<i>Mono-kro-ma</i> }	Mother-tongue
3 Mónody	3 Mótion <i>phi la</i>
3 Mónogram	2 Mótive
4 Monólogist	2 Mótto
3 Mónologue <i>po</i>	3 Móúlinet <i>me</i>
2 Mónops <i>bea</i>	2 Mountain
5 Mónosyllable	3 Mountaincéer
2 Mónster	3 Moúntebank
2 Montrófs <i>mil</i>	2 Múck-hill
3 Mónument	2 Múck-worm <i>inf</i>
1 Moose <i>bea</i>	3 Mulátto
1 Moot <i>la</i>	1 Múlet
2 Mooting <i>la</i>	1 Múllar }
2 Moral	2 Múller }
2 Morafs	2 Múllet <i>fif be mu</i>
2 Mormo	4 Multiplicánd <i>ari</i>
1 Morn }	4 Multiplicátor <i>ari</i>
2 Morning } <i>tim</i>	2 Múmmér
4 Morólogy	3 Múmmery
1 Morfe <i>am ani</i>	2 Múmmý <i>his phy</i>
2 Mórfe	2 Múmpér
2 Mórtaife }	Mumper's-hall
Mórtife } <i>carp</i>	Múniment <i>fort</i>
2 Mortar }	4 Munition <i>war</i>
Morter } <i>uten</i>	2 Mural <i>q</i>
2 Mórtar	Mural Arch
3 Mórtar-piece	Mural Crown
2 Mortgage <i>v la</i>	1 Múrdér }
Mortgagee }	2 Murther } <i>av</i>
3 Morgagee }	Murdering Piece
	Mur-



British Grammar and Vocabulary. 101

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
Murdering Shot gun	3 Nátion	
2 Múrréy <i>be</i>	2 Native <i>v astr</i>	
3 Múrrion <i>mil</i>	4 Nativity <i>v astr</i>	
2 Muscfe } <i>an</i>	3 Náatural <i>q</i>	
<i>Mus-fel</i> }	4 Náaturalist	
2 Muscfe } <i>sh fis</i>	2 Nável	
2 Mus-fel }	Nautical Chart <i>na</i>	
3 Muscular Membrane	Nautical Compass <i>na</i>	
Muscular Motion	3 Nautilus	
3 Muséum	2 Návy <i>no sh na</i>	
1 Musk <i>bea</i>	2 Neap-tide	
2 Músket <i>mil</i>	2 Neat-herd	
Musket-basket <i>mil</i>	2 Neck verse	
3 Musketiér <i>mil off</i>	2 Needle <i>inst</i>	
3 Musketoón <i>gun</i>	4 Negation	
2 Múster <i>mil</i>	3 Negative <i>v alg</i>	
Muster-master <i>mil</i>	2 Neighbour }	
Ditto general <i>mil</i>	<i>Na-bur</i> }	
3 Muster-roll <i>mil</i>	3 Neighbourhood	} s } es } ies
4 Mutation	2 Nephew <i>cog</i>	
1 Mute <i>a gr la ast</i>	2 Nest-egg	
3 Mutineér	3 Nestling	
3 Mutiny	2 Newél }	
4 Múttón-monger	<i>Núel</i> } <i>arc</i>	
2 Múzzle	3 Nícety	
3 Múzzle ring gun	1 Nicke <i>arc</i>	
3 Myftery	2 Nick-name	
	2 Niggard	
N	2 Nigging	
2 Nádir <i>ast</i>	3 Nightingale <i>bir</i>	
1 Name <i>a</i>	Night-magistrate <i>off</i>	
Proper Name	Night-rail	
Appellative Name	Night-raven <i>bir</i>	
Common Name	Night-walker	
Personal Name	2 Ninny	
2 Nápkín	3 Nípperkin	
3 Narrátive <i>bis na</i>	2 Nípple	
3 Narrátor <i>bis la</i>	4 Noctilúca	
		3 Noctúrnal

The Royal Universal

Singular.

Singular.

Of, for,
to, into,
unto,
through
on, by,
upon,
&c.

a
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the

3 Noctúrnál }	3 Nurfery
3 Nocturlábe }	2 Núfance <i>v la</i>
4 Noctúrnal-arch	2 Nympha }
2 Nóggín	1 Nymph }
3 Nombriil-point	
4 Nomenclátor	O
4 Nomina- }	
tive-Case } ^{gr}	1 Oath <i>v ecc</i>
3 Nótagon <i>geo</i>	Legal Oath
Non-appearance	Corporeal Oath
Non-claim <i>la</i>	3 Obelisk <i>arc</i>
Non-conformist	2 Object
2 Non-suit <i>a la</i>	3 Object-glass <i>ast</i>
2 Nooning <i>tim</i>	4 Oblation <i>v ro</i>
2 Normal <i>ma</i>	5 Obligation <i>v la</i>
2 Normal-line <i>ma</i>	Civil ditto
2 Nórthing <i>na</i>	Moral ditto
2 Nose-gay	Natural ditto
2 Nöfel }	Perpetual ditto
2 Nozzel }	4 Obliquity
3 Nótary	3 Obloquy
4 Notation <i>c la</i>	2 Oblong <i>geo</i>
2 Nóvel <i>q</i>	6 Camera-obscura
Do. Assignment <i>la</i>	5 Obscración <i>v</i>
Ditto Disseisin	5 Observatory <i>arc</i>
3 Novelist	4 Obsession <i>mil phy</i>
3 Nóvelty	3 Obstacle
2 Nóvice	5 Obtestación
2 Número <i>a</i>	5 Obtrección
5 Numeral-letter	5 Obumbración
5 Numeration <i>ari</i>	4 Occasión
4 Numerator <i>v ari</i>	2 Occult <i>q</i>
Nunchion }	Ditto Line <i>v ma</i>
Nun-chon }	Ditto Quality
4 Núnciature <i>off</i>	Ditto Science
2 Núncio }	5 Occultación <i>v ast</i>
Nun-sho } ^{off}	3 Occupant }
3 Núnnery	4 Occupier } ^v
1 Nurse	

Singular.		Singular.	Plural.
4 Octaédron	} <i>geo</i>	2 Orchard	
5 Octahedron		3 Ordinal	
3 Octagon <i>geo</i>		3 Ordinance <i>v la</i>	
2 Octant <i>inst ma ast</i>		4 Ordinary <i>off</i>	
2 Octave <i>mu</i>		3 Ordinate <i>ma</i>	
3 Octavo <i>pri</i>		Semi ditto <i>ma</i>	
3 Octostyle <i>arc</i>		2 Organ <i>mu inst an</i>	
3 Odéum <i>mu</i>		3 Organist	
3 Odium		3 Orifice	
2 Odour	}	3 Origin	
O-dur		4 Original	
2 Offence		Orillon Epaulment <i>fort</i>	
4 Offertory <i>ecc off</i>		Orlet	} <i>arc</i>
2 Office <i>off</i>		2 Orlo	
3 Officer <i>off</i>		2 Orlop <i>sb</i>	
2 Offing <i>na</i>		3 Ornament <i>v arc</i>	
Ogee	} <i>joyners arc</i>	2 Orphan	
2 Ogive		3 Orrery <i>phi ma</i>	
Oillet-hole	}	4 Oscitancy	} <i>s</i> <i>es</i> <i>ies</i>
3 Ilet-hole		5 Oscitátion	
2 Omen		2 Osprey	
3 Oméntum <i>an su</i>		3 Ossifrage	
2 Onset		4 Ossuary	
3 Opera		5 Ostentátion	
6 Opinionater	}	Ostler	}
5 Opinionist		2 Hostler	
4 Opinion	}	2 Ostrich <i>bir</i>	
Opin-yon		2 Otter <i>am crea</i>	
3 Oppóñent		2 Oval <i>v ma</i>	
5 Opportúñity		3 Ovalo <i>arc</i>	
5 Opposition <i>v ast geo</i>		2 Oven	
4 Oppróbrium		3 Oversight	
3 Option <i>v la</i>		3 Over-act <i>la</i>	
3 Oracle		3 Overture <i>v mu</i>	
2 Orange		3 Over-weight	
4 Orangery		2 Out-cast	
4 Orátion <i>rb</i>		2 Out-cry	
4 Oratory <i>arc</i>		2 Out-law <i>la</i>	
2 Orbit <i>ast</i>		3 Out-lawry <i>la</i>	

Singular.

Singular.

2 Outlet
 2 Outrage
 2 Outfide
 2 Owner
 3 Oxygon *geo*
 Ozier
 Oz-*yer*
 Osh-

}

3 Párrable
 4 Parábola *geo*
 2 Párrade *v mil*
 3 Párradox
 3 Párradrome *arc*
 3 Párragon *v*
 3 Párragraph
 3 Parallax *v aſt*
 3 Parallel
 5 Parallélogram
 5 Párrallel-ruler *inſt*

P

5 Pabulátion *buſ*
 3 Pábulum *phy*
 2 Pácket
 2 Páddock *v*
 2 Padlock
 3 Pagean
 4 Pageantry
 2 Págod
 2 Pálace *arc*
 3 Paladin *tit*
 3 Palánquin
 2 Pálſfrey *crea*
 4 Palifádoe
 2 Pallet *uten pai*
 2 Pámphlet
 5 Pamphleteér
 2 Pan-cake
 2 Pánder
 4 Panégyrick *po*
 4 Panégyriſt *po*
 2 Panick
 Ditto Fear
 2 Pannel *v la*
 3 Pánnier *v*
 2 Pánther *bea*
 4 Pantómetor *inſt*
 2 Pántry
 2 Páper

Of, to, for,
 through,
 upon, into,
 with, by,
 from, &c.

a
 an
 the

}

4 Paralítick
 4 Parámeter *ma*
 3 Párramour
 3 Párrapet *fort*
 2 Párraph
 3 Párraſite
 3 Párrbuncle *ſb*
 2 Parchment
 2 Párrent
 2 Párriſh
 5 Párriſhioner
 Párriſh-on-ner }
 2 Párrley *v war*
 2 Párrlour *arc*
 2 Párrol
 3 Párricide
 2 Párrrot *bir*
 2 Párrſon *ecc off*
 3 Párrſonage *ecc*
 1 Part
 Aliquant ditto *ari*
 Aliquot ditto *ari*
 Eſſential ditto
 3 Párrticle *v gr*
 4 Párrticular *v la*
 3 Párrtiſan
 2 Párrtner *be*
 3 Párrtnerſhip *mer*

2 Partridge

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
2 Partridge <i>bir</i>	4 Pederéro } <i>na</i>	
2 Párry <i>v la war bi</i>	4 Petteréro } <i>na</i>	
2 Passade <i>fencing</i>	3 Pedéstal <i>arc</i>	
2 Pásslage <i>v</i>	3 Pédigree	
Bird of ditto	4 Pedómeter <i>inst ma</i>	
Fish of ditto	1 Peer <i>tit</i>	
3 Pásslion <i>fac</i>	2 Peérage	
3 Pássllover	2 Peérels	
2 Passport <i>na</i>	3 Pélican <i>bir</i>	
2 Pástern <i>v</i>	2 Péllet	
2 Pástil <i>phi pai</i>	3 Pénalty <i>la</i>	
2 Pastime	2 Péncil <i>inst v</i>	
2 Pastor <i>v</i>	2 Péndant <i>sp</i>	
3 Pástoral <i>po</i>	3 Péndulum	
2 Pásture <i>hus</i>	4 Península <i>geog</i>	
2 Pásty <i>cook</i>	3 Pénitent	
2 Pátent	2 Pénnon <i>sh rh</i>	
3 Patentéé	3 Pénfion	} ^s ies 's
3 Pátriarch <i>off</i>	4 Pénfioner	
4 Pátrimony	3 Péntachord } <i>inst</i>	
3 Pátriot	Penta-chord } <i>mu</i>	
2 Patrol <i>war</i>	3 Péntagon <i>geo ast</i>	
2 Pátron <i>v</i>	3 Péntagraph	
3 Patroness	4 Pentámeter <i>po</i>	
3 Patronship	2 Pént-house <i>arc bui</i>	
Pattee }	4 Penúltima <i>gr</i>	
2 Patty }	3 Penúmbra <i>ast</i>	
Patten }	4 Percússion	
2 Pattin }	5 Pericárdium <i>an</i>	
4 Pavillion }	5 Pericráanium <i>an</i>	
Pavil-yon }	2 Péril	
2 Pauper <i>la</i>	4 Perímeter <i>geo</i>	
2 Peácock <i>fowl</i>	3 Périod <i>gr arc phy chro</i>	
2 Peáfant	5 Perioftium <i>an</i>	
2 Peáscod	4 Períphery <i>geo</i>	
4 Peccadillo	3 Périshyle <i>arc</i>	
4 Peculiar }	5 Peritróchium <i>me</i>	
Pecúl-yar }	3 Périwig }	
2 Pédant }	2 Peruke }	

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for, }
 through, }
 from, by, } a
 in, unto, } the
 &c. }

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 4 Périwinkle <i>sh fif</i> | 2 Pírchard <i>fif</i> |
| 4 Perizóma <i>ju</i> | 2 Pílgřim |
| 5 Perpéndiculargeo | 3 Pílgřimage <i>univ</i> |
| 3 Pérquisite <i>v la</i> | 2 Píllar <i>v arc</i> |
| 2 Pérron <i>arc</i> | 3 Píllion |
| 3 Péřsonage | <i>Pil-yon</i> } |
| 2 Péřtle <i>inst</i> | 2 Píllow |
| 2 Petárd <i>inst war</i> | 3 Pín-case |
| 3 Pétronel <i>gun</i> | 4 Píncushion |
| 4 Petty-fogger <i>la</i> | <i>Pincush-shon</i> } |
| 3 Phanátick | 3 Pínion |
| Phántasm } | <i>Pin-yon</i> } a v |
| 2 Phántom } | 2 Pínnance <i>na</i> |
| 2 Phárynx <i>an</i> | 3 Pínnacle |
| 2 Phenix <i>bir w plu</i> | 3 Píoniér |
| 2 Phíal | 3 Píoneér } mil |
| 2 Phílder | 2 Pípkin |
| 3 Phóřphorus | 3 Pírcary |
| 2 Phrénsy | 2 Pírate |
| 4 Phyláctery | 3 Pířcary |
| 4 Píá-mater <i>an</i> | 2 Pířmire <i>inf</i> |
| 3 Píano <i>mu</i> | 2 Pířtol |
| 3 Píářter <i>for coin</i> | 2 Pířtol <i>for coin</i> |
| 2 Píck-ax | 2 Pířton <i>me</i> |
| 3 Píckeroón | 2 Pířtance |
| 2 Pícket | 2 Pířcher <i>uten</i> |
| 2 Píquet } mil | 2 Pířch-fork |
| 2 Píckle | 2 Pířvot <i>me</i> |
| 2 Píghtel | Plácard } |
| 2 Píck-lock | 2 Placart } for la |
| 2 Píck-thank | Ditto Chart } |
| 2 Pícture <i>a</i> | <i>kart</i> } na |
| 1 Píe } | Ditto Scale <i>inst ma</i> |
| 1 Pye } | Ditto Table <i>inf</i> |
| 2 Magpie <i>bir</i> | 1 Pláint <i>v la</i> |
| 3 Pígeon | 2 Pláintiff <i>v la</i> |
| <i>Pij-jon</i> } | 1 Pláne <i>inst carp</i> |
| 2 Pígmy | Ditto Number <i>ari</i> |
| 3 Pílařter | 2 Plánet |

3 Plani-

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

3 Plánisphere *ast*

1 Plank

2 Planking

2 Pláshing *bus*

1 Plat *v sb*

2 Plat-band

2 Plátform *arc gar*

2 Plátoón *mil*

2 Plátter

1 Plea *v la*

Foreign ditto *la*

2 Pleásure

Plex-shur

Pleish-ur

1 Pledge

Pledje

Plédch

2 Pledget

Pled-jet

2 Pléget

Plej-jet

3 Plenipo

7 Plenipotentary

2 Plover *bir*

1 Plough

Plow

2 Plúmage *univ*

2 Plumbet

2 Plummet

2 Plúmb-line

3 Plúming *baw*

3 Plúralist *la*

2 Póket

2 Poem

2 Poinard

2 Poison *phy*

2 Póker *inst v*

2 Pole-ax *inst*

2 Pole-cat *crea*

3 Policy *in trade*

2 Póllard *fs*

2 Pollard *mu*

Polyédron

4 Polyhédron } *geo*

4 Polygamist

3 Polygon *geo fort*

3 Pólygram *geo*

5 Polynómial *v alg*

3 Polyscope *opt*

5 Poly syllable *gr*

3 Pomander

Pómmel

2 Púmmel

2 Póntiff *ecc off*

6 Pontificália

cál-ya

5 Pontificiate *off*

2 Ponton *mil*

1 Pope *for ecc off*

2 Pópedom *off*

3 Pópinjay *bir*

3 Pórcupine *crea*

2 Pórket

2 Pórker

Pórpoise

2 Pórpas

3 Pórringer *uten*

1 Port *a v na*

2 Pórtage *univ*

2 Pórtal *arc*

3 Portcúllis *fort*

2 Porter *v*

3 Pórtérage *univ*

2 Port-hole *v*

3 Pórtico *arc*

3 Pórtion *a v*

} s
es
ies
's

Singular.		Singular.
Portmanteau	}	1 Pawn <i>sb</i> <i>fif</i>
3 Portman-tee		(Pre) in most
Portmantle	}	Words is a Prepo-
2 Pótrait <i>pai</i>		sition, and signifies
2 Port-reeve <i>off</i>		(before)
2 Portfale		
2 Posé <i>be</i>		
2 Póflet		2 Preácher <i>ecc</i> <i>off</i>
1 Post <i>a v mil</i> <i>off</i>		2 Preáchment
2 Póstage <i>univ</i>		3 Préamble
2 Póstern <i>arc fort</i>		2 Preband } <i>ecc</i>
2 Póstill		Prebend }
4 Postillion	}	4 Prebendary <i>ecc</i>
Postil-yon		3 Précédent
3 Post-office <i>off</i>		3 Precéntor <i>mu</i>
2 Postscript		2 Précept <i>v la</i>
3 Póstulate <i>ma</i>		3 Precéptor
2 Pósture	}	2 Précinct
Post-tur		3 Précipice
2 Pofy		4 Precipitant <i>chy</i>
3 Pótentate		4 Precipitate <i>chy</i>
1 Pot-gun		5 Precognition <i>uni</i>
2 Pot-herb		4 Predecéssor <i>off</i>
3 Potion		4 Pre-émption
2 Pot-sherd		3 Prélacy
2 Poundage <i>univ</i>		2 Prélate <i>off</i>
2 Pounder <i>gun</i>		2 Prólude <i>a mu</i>
24, 36 ditto		3 Prémium
4 Póurfuivant <i>off</i>		5 Preposition <i>v gr</i>
3 Pourveyance	}	3 Présbyter
Purveyance		2 Préscrip
3 Pourveyor	}	2 Présence
Purveyer		3 Presentée
2 Powder <i>a</i>		3 Présentment <i>la</i>
3 Powder-chest		4 Présidency <i>off</i>
3 Powder-room <i>sb</i>		3 Président <i>off la</i>
2 Power <i>uni</i>		4 Présidentship <i>off</i>
5 Practitioner		2 Preténce
2 Práncer		2 Prétext

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
after at,
with,

a
the

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 109

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

2 Prétor *for off*
 4 Prétorium *for off*
 2 Prieket *v*
 2 Priest-hood *off*
 3 Primacy *ecc off*
 2 Primate *off*
 3 Primateship *off*
 2 Primer *v gun*
 3 Priming-horn *gun*
 3 Primitive *v gr*
 5 Primogéniture *v la*
 1 Prince *tit off*
 Prince's Coronet
 2 Princess *tit*
 3 Principal *v*
 5 Principálisty *v div*
 3 Principle *v*
 2 Prior *for ecc*
 3 Priores *off*
 3 Priorship
 3 Priory
 2 Prison }
 Priz-zon
 3 Prisoner
 3 Privacy
 3 Privateér *na*
 4 Privateering *na*
 4 Privation
 3 Privilege
 2 Privy
 2 Próbate *v la*
 4 Probátion *v*
 5 Probátioner
 3 Probátor *la*
 2 Problém *ma alg*
 3 Procédure *v la*
 2 Prócess *v la su*
 4 Procéssion *v*
 4 Proclivity

2 Próctor *ecc off*
 3 Proctorship *ecc*
 Procuracy }
 4 Procurator }
 3 Pródigy
 Produce }
 2 Product } *a*
 2 Pró-em
 4 Proficient
 2 Prófile *pai arc*
 4 Profusion
 4 Progénitor
 3 Prógeny
 3 Prognósticks *v phy*
 2 Prógress *v*
 4 Progréssion *v an*
 2 Próject
 3 Projéctile
 4 Prolate-spheriod *ma*
 2 Prólogue *rb*
 4 Promóntory *geo*
 4 Prómpuary
 2 Prónoun *gr*
 3 Próperty *v la*
 3 Próphesy
 2 Próphet *off*
 3 Próphetes *off*
 6 Propitiátion
 4 Propórtion *a v*
 3 Propósal }
 5 Proposition }
 4 Propriétor
 5 Proprietary
 3 Profelyte
 2 Próspect
 2 Próstyle *arc*
 5 Prothónotary *la*
 Protráctor }
 3 Protrácter } *inst su*

}
s
es
ies

3 Pro-

Singular.

Singular.

- 3 Provider
 2 Próverb
 2 Province *v gov*
 4 Provincial *for off*
 3 Próviso
 2 Próvoft *offr*
 3 Provoftship *off*

1 Pfalm }
 saim }
 salm }

- 2 Pfalmist
 3 Pfallery *inst*
 3 Públican
 2 Púdding *cook*
 2 Púddock
 2 Púgil *phy*
 2 Púppet *fowl*
 2 Púlley *me pow*
 3 Púlmonick

Of, to, for,
 through,
 from, by,
 in, unto,
 &c.

a
 the

- 2 Púlpit
 4 Púlfation
 1 Púlse *an phy*
 4 Púncílio }
 Púncil-yo }
 2 Púncure *v fu*
 2 Pupil *an fu*
 2 Puppet
 2 Púppy
 4 Purgátion *v phy*
 3 Puritan
 2 Púrlin *bui*
 2 Púrfer *nav off*
 2 Pursuit
 3 Púrtenance
 3 Purveyor *off*
 2 Púrview *la*
 2 Púttle
 2 Put-off
 2 Púttock *bir*

- 2 Puttock *sh*
 2 Pigmy
 3 Pyramid *geo*
 2 Py-tho

Q

- 3 Quádrangle *geo*
 2 Quádrant *v geo*
 2 Quádrat *geo*
 7 Quadratick- }
 equation *alg* }
 3 Quádratrix *geo*
 3 Quadrature
 2 Quádrin *coin*
 5 Quadrifyllable *gr*
 3 Quádrupede
 2 Quágmire
 1 Quail *bir*
 3 Quáality
 1 Qualm *v*
 3 Quándary
 2 Quárry *v haw*
 2 Quárter *a v sh*
 3 Quárterage
 3 Quárter-day *tim*
 3 Quárter-deck *sh*
 3 Quártering *gun*
 4 Quarter-master
 2 Quartern *v*
 3 Quárter-round
 3 Quarter-wind *na*
 2 Quártile *astr*
 2 Quarto
 2 Quérent }
 2 Quérift }
 2 Quérry
 2 Quéry
 1 Quest *v la*

2 Quick-

British Grammar *and* Vocabulary. 111

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 2 Quick-set
- 2 Quincunx *ast*
- 4 Quindécagon *geo*
- 2 Quintile *astr*
- 2 Quit-rent *v la*
- 2 Quiver
- 2 Quota
- 3 Quótient } *ari*
Ko-shent

R

- 2 Rabbet *ani*
- 2 Rabbet *carp sh*
- 2 Rabbi } *for ecc*
- 2 Rabbin }
- 2 Rábinet }
- 3 Rábanet } *gun*
- 2 Racket *v*
- 5 Radiátion
- 3 Rádus *v geo ast an*
- 2 Ráfter
- 4 Ragamuffin
- 3 Raillery
- 2 Raíment
- 2 Rainbow
- 2 Rain-deer *crea*
- 2 Raíser *carpt*
- 3 Rállery
- 2 Rámmer *inst*
- 2 Rámpart }
- 2 Rámpier } *fort*
- 2 Ráncour
- 1 Range *v gun*
- 2 Ránger *off*
- 2 Rápier *inst*
- 2 Rápine
- 2 Rápper *v*
- 3 Rápody

- 2 Rápture
- 3 Ráritý
- 2 Ráscal
- 2 Ráshor
- 2 Ráfor
- 2 Rásure
- 3 Rátio } *ma*
Ra-sho
- 3 Rátion *mil*
- 5 Rátionalist
- 3 Ravelin *fort*

(Re) in most
Words is a Propo-
sition, and signifies
Repetition.

- 4 Re-action *phi*
- 5 Re-admissíon
- 1 Réalm
- 2 Reáson *d v ma*
- 2 Rebáte *a arc*
- 3 Rebátément *trad*
- 2 Rebus *v he*
- 2 Receipt }
Re-feet
- 4 Recéptacle
- 2 Recels } *v ast*
- 4 Receffion }
- 2 Rechänge *trad*
- 2 Rechárgé
- 3 Recítal }
- 5 Recitátion }
- 5 Recónditory
- 5 Recóvery *v la*
- 2 Recoúrse *v la*
- 3 Récrement *v phy chy*
- 2 Recruít *v mil*
- 3 Réctangle *geo*

}

s
ies
es

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
the

2 Réctor <i>ecc off</i>	2 Remove	}
3 Réctory <i>off</i>	3 Removal	}
4 Redeémable <i>v la</i>	3 Réndevous	}
2 Redoubt <i>fact</i>	3 Rendezvous	}
4 Réduction <i>v ari</i>	3 Renegáde	}
4 Redundancy }	4 Renegádo	}
3 Redundance }	3 Repartée	
1 Ree <i>for coin</i>	5 Repartition	
1 Reeve <i>off</i>	2 Répast	
Coal ditto	Replévin	} a
3 Re-extént	3 Replévy	} la
3 Reféree	5 Replicación <i>v la</i>	
4 Reformádo	2 Repórt <i>a v la</i>	
4 Refracción <i>ast</i>	5 Repósitory	
2 Réfuge	5 Representative	
3 Refugeé	3 Reprimand	
2 Régent <i>q</i>	Reprísal	}
3 Régicide	3 Reprízal	}
3 Regiment }	3 Reprobate	
Ridge-ment }	2 Reproof	
3 Region	2 Réptile <i>v bo</i>	
3 Régíster <i>a v off</i>	4 Republican	
3 Régístry <i>off</i>	3 Republick	
4 Regulátor <i>me</i>	5 Reputation	
3 Rejoínder <i>v la</i>	2 Repute <i>a</i>	
2 Relápsé }	3 Requítal	
3 Relápsing }	2 Réscript	
3 Relátor <i>bu</i>	3 Réservoir	
Rélick }	3 Resignment <i>v la</i>	
2 Rélique }	3 Resignée	
2 Rélict	3 Resigner	
2 Relief	3 Résolvend <i>ari</i>	
4 Religion	2 Resóurce	
5 Religionist	3 Respóndent <i>v</i>	
4 Réliquary	3 Respónsal }	v
3 Remaínder	2 Respónse }	la
4 Remémbrancer	1 Rest <i>a v mu</i>	
2 Rémnant	2 Restráint	
3 Remónstrance	2 Résúlt	

3 Re-

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 3 Retornel *mu*
 2 Retórt *chy*
 5 Retribútion
 3 Revenue
 3 Rhápsody
 4 Rhinóceros *bea*
 3 Rhomboides *geo*
 2 Rhómbus *geo su*
 1 Rhyme *po*
 Rhumb }
 1 Rumb } *na*
 Romb }
 2 Ríal *for coin*
 Ríbband }
 2 Ribbon }
 3 Rígadoon
 1 Ring
 2 Ring-dove
 3 Ring-leader
 1 Rite *ecc*
 4 Ritúalist
 2 Ríval
 2 Ríver
 3 Rívulet
 Rix-Dollar *for coin*
 1 Roach *fif*
 2 Rócket
 5 Rodomóntado
 1 Roe *bea*
 4 Rogátion
 1 Rogue }
 3 Roguery }
 1 Roll *a*
 3 Rolling-press *inst*
 2 Románce *a*
 1 Rook *bir a*
 3 Roókery
 4 Rotátion
 2 Round-head

- 2 Round-house
 2 Round-top *sh*
 2 Rówel
 3 Royalist
 3 Róyalty
 2 Rúbber *v inst*
 2 Rudder *sh*
 3 Rúdiment
 3 Rúffian }
 Ruf-fan }
 5 Ruinátion
 2 Rúmmer
 3 Runagate }
 3 Runaway }
 2 Rundle *be*
 2 Rúndlet
 2 Rupee *for coin*
 2 Rúpture *v*

 S

 2 Sabbath
 2 Sáble *v be*
 2 Sábre }
 Sabur }
 2 Sackbut *inst mu*
 3 Sacrament *div*
 2 Saker *bir gun*
 Sálad }
 2 Sallet }
 4 Salamánder *crea*
 3 Sálary
 2 Sálly } *a war*
 3 Sállying }
 3 Sálly-port }
 2 Sálmon } *fif*
 Sam-mun }
 2 Sálloon *arc*
 2 Sálver *uten*

} ^s
 es
 ies

Q

2 Sálvo

The Royal Universal

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
the

2 Sálvo
2 Sámplar *v*
2 Sámple
3 Sánction
4 Sánctuary
2 Sándal
2 Sapping *v war*
3 Sáraband *mu*
2 Sárcafm
2 Sátchel
2 Sátyr *po*
3 Sátyrist
2 Sávage
1 Sauce
2 Saúce-box
2 Saúcer
2 Save-all
2 Sávour
2 Saúflage
2 Scábbard
2 Scáffold *a*
2 Scálade *war*
2 Scalenum *geo*
2 Scándal
2 Scántling *bui*
3 Scaramouéh
3 Scarcity *univ*
2 Scarf-skin *an*
1 Scarp *fort*
3 Scávenger *off*
2 Scéptre
 Sep-tur
2 Schedule
 Shed-dule
1 Schism
 Sism
3 Schismatick
2 Scholar
3 Scholarship

3 Schóliaft
 Skol-ye-aft
3 Scholium
 Skól-yum
3 Scholion
 Skól-yon
1 School
 Skool
Reading ditto
Writing ditto
3 Scíolift
2 Scíon *gar*
2 Scíffure
3 Scollop-shell *v*
4 Scolopendra
1 Sconce *arc mi*
3 Scórpion
2 Scóvel
2 Scoúndrel
1 Scróll *v arc*
2 Scrótum *an*
3 Scrutineér
3 Scrútiny
2 Scrútoir
2 Scrútore
3 Scúllery
3 Scullion
 Scul-yeon
2 Sculo
1 Scut *bu*
3 Scutcheon
 Scut-chon
4 Escutcheon
 Eskut-chin
3 Scymitar
1 Scythe *inf*
2 Sea-chart
 kart
2 Sea-port

2 Seáson

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Singular.		Singular.		Plural.
2 Season <i>a</i>		2 Séntence <i>a</i>		
2 Sécant <i>trig ma</i>		3 Séntiment		
4 Sécondary <i>off ast</i>		3 Séntinel <i>mil</i>		
3 Sécrecy <i>univ</i>		3 Septangle <i>geo</i>		
2 Sécret		3 Sepulchre	}	
4 Sécretary	}	Sepul-kur		
Sek-ka-tary		3 Sepulture		
4 Séctarian		2 Séquel		
3 Séctary		2 Sequence		
3 Séction <i>v ma</i>		4 Seráglio	}	
2 Séctor <i>inst ma geo</i>		Se-ral-yo		
4 Secúrity		2 Séraph <i>coin</i>		
2 Sédan		3 Sergeant	}	
3 Sédiment <i>univ</i>		2 Sergeant		<i>v off</i>
4 Sedition		2 Sérmon <i>ora rh</i>		
2 Ségment <i>v geo</i>		2 Séron		
3 Seignior	}	2 Sérpent <i>rep</i>		
Seen-yor		3 Sérpentine <i>chy</i>		
2 Seigniory <i>off</i>		2 Sérvant <i>v</i>	}	<i>s</i>
2 Seifin	}	2 Sérvise <i>v</i>		<i>es</i>
Seex-in		Sérvitor		<i>ies</i>
2 Sélvage		3 Servitour		
2 Sémbulance		3 Sérvitude		
3 Semibrief		3 Séffion <i>v la</i>		
4 Semi-circle		4 Severity		
4 Semi-cólon <i>gr</i>		2 Sextant <i>inst ma</i>		
6 Semi-diámeter <i>geo</i>		2 Sextile <i>astr</i>		
4 Séminary <i>gar</i>		2 Sexton <i>ecc off</i>		
4 Semi-quáver <i>mu</i>		2 Sháddow <i>a</i>		
3 Sémi-tone <i>mu</i>		2 Shállop <i>na</i>		
4 Semi-vowel		1 Shamade	}	
2 Sénate <i>no</i>		Chamade		<i>war</i>
3 Sénator		Parley		
3 Senior	}	3 Sheát-anchor		
Seen-yor		3 Sheát-cable		
5 Seniority <i>v</i>		1 Sheep <i>f or p</i>		
4 Senfation		2 Sheep-cote	}	
1 Sense <i>fac</i>		2 Sheep-fold		
5 Sensuality		2 Shékel <i>for coin</i>		

Singular.

Singular.

Of, for,
to, into,
unto,
through
on, by,
upon,
&c.

a
the

2 Shépherd	2 Slóven
3 Shepherdés	1 Slug <i>rept v</i>
2 Sheriff <i>off</i>	2 Slúggard
4 Sheriffalty } <i>off</i>	1 Smelt <i>fish</i>
3 Sheriffwick } <i>off</i>	2 Snatch-block <i>sh</i>
2 Shipwreck	1 Snipe <i>bir</i>
1 Shot	2 Snuff-box
Round ditto	2 Snuff-dish
Chain ditto	2 Sócage <i>tenure</i>
Bar ditto	3 Sócager } <i>la</i>
Cafe ditto	2 Sókeman }
2 Shútter	4 Society
2 Shuttle <i>inst</i>	2 Socket
2 Sickle <i>inst</i>	3 Sódomite
2 Signal <i>v war na</i>	3 Sódomy
3 Signature	2 Soffa <i>for</i>
2 Signet	2 Soffit <i>arc</i>
3 Símile <i>rh</i>	2 Softa <i>for ecc</i>
4 Similitude	3 Sólecism
3 Simpleton } <i>the</i>	4 Solemnity
Sim-pel-ton }	3 Sole-tenant <i>la</i>
4 Simplicity	4 Solicitude
1 Sine <i>geo</i>	2 Sólid <i>q v</i>
3 <i>Versed</i> ditto	Ditto Angle <i>geo</i>
4 Sine <i>compliment</i>	Ditto Number <i>ari</i>
2 Sinnet <i>sh</i>	Ditto Problem <i>geo</i>
2 Syphon	Ditto Body <i>geo</i>
2 Siren <i>mon</i>	4 Solidity
2 Sírname	4 Soliloquy
2 Síster <i>cog</i>	3 Sólitude
2 Sístrum <i>inst</i>	2 Sólo <i>v mu</i>
2 Sízer <i>col</i>	2 Solstice <i>ast</i>
3 Skeleton	2 Sólvent <i>chy</i>
Skéllet }	3 Sonáta <i>mu</i>
2 Skílet }	1 Song <i>poe mu</i>
2 Skewér }	2 Songster <i>mu</i>
2 Scu-er }	2 Sónnet <i>po</i>
3 Slávery	2 Sónship <i>cog</i>
1 Slink <i>bea</i>	2 Sophi <i>for tit</i>

2 Sore-

British Grammar *and* Vocabulary. 117

Singular.		Singular.	Plural.
2 Sore-hawk		2 Spínnet	} <i>inst mu</i>
2 Sorel	} <i>v bu</i>	2 Spínnet	
2 Sorrel		2 Spínster	<i>la</i>
2 Sóring	<i>bu</i>	<i>Spiral q</i>	} <i>arc geo</i>
2 Soudan	} <i>fortit</i>	Spiral-line	
2 Soldan		1 Spire	<i>arc</i>
3 Sovereign	} <i>tit</i>	2 Spirit	
Sove-rain		2 Spitter	<i>bu</i>
3 Spániel	<i>bea</i>	2 Spittle	<i>no plu</i>
2 Spár-hawk	<i>bir</i>	Ditto	<i>house</i>
2 Spárraw	<i>bir</i>	2 Splinter	
3 Spátula	<i>inst su</i>	2 Spondee	<i>poe</i>
4 Spécialty	}	2 Spónfor	
Spe-shaltee		2 Spoufal	
3 Specifick	<i>q</i>	1 Spouse	}
Ditto	<i>Grávity</i>	Spouze	
3 Spécimen		1 Sprat	<i>fif</i>
3 Spéctacle	<i>v</i>	Ditto	<i>arbour me</i>
3 Spectátor		Ditto	<i>box me</i>
2 Spéctre	}	Ditto	<i>tide</i>
Spec-tur		2 Spúrket	<i>inst</i>
3 Spéculum	<i>v ast</i>	2 Squádrón	
2 Spénd-thrift		1 Square	<i>inst</i>
1 Sphere	}	3 Ditto	<i>Number</i>
Sfere		2 Ditto	<i>Root ari</i>
2 Spheroid	} <i>geo</i>	2 Stáble	
Sfe-roid		3 Staccáto	<i>mu</i>
Oblong ditto		3 Stadholder	} <i>for off</i>
Prolate ditto		Stadt	
2 Sphincter	} <i>an</i>	3 Stalking-horse	
Sfink-tur		3 Stallion	}
1 Sphinx	} <i>mon</i>	Stal-yon	
Sfinx		3 Stanchion	} <i>sh bui</i>
1 Spice		Stanchon	
3 Spícery		2 Stándard	
2 Spíder	<i>inf</i>	2 Standish	<i>uten</i>
2 Spíggot		2 Stánza	<i>po</i>
2 Spindle	<i>inst</i>	2 Stáple	

} s
es
ies

The Royal Universal

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
upon, in,
into, with,
by, from,
&c.

a
the

1 Stare *a* } *bir*
2 Starling }
1 Star *ast*
3 *Fixed* ditto
4 Wandering ditto
3 Falling ditto
3 Shooting ditto
1 State *a v*
3 Státion *v*
2 Státue
Achillean ditto
Equestrian ditto
Greek ditto
Hydraulick ditto
2 Státure
2 Státute
1 Steed
2 Steéple
1 Steer *bea*
Stentonophorick-
tube *na mil inst*
3 Step-father
3 Ditto Mother
2 Sterling } *bir*
2 Starling }
2 Steward *off*
3 Stewardship *off*
2 Stigma
3 Stilletto
2 Stípend
5 Stipendiary
2 Stiver *dutch coin*
2 Stoáker }
2 Stóker }
2 Stopper *sb*
Tobacco ditto
2 Stopple
1 Stork *bir*
2 Stóry

1 Straight } *geog*
1 Strait }
2 Stránger
3 Strapádo *mil*
3 Stratágem
3 Streamer
2 Stripling
2 Strúcture *bui arc*
2 Strúmpet
2 Stúdent
4 Stylobáta *arc*
(Sub) is a Propo-
sition used in
Apposition denot-
ing Inferiority,
&c.
4 Sub-action
3 Subátern *off*
4 Subcónsequence
2 Sub-dean *ecc off*
4 Subdélegate *la*
3 Sub-divine
3 Sub-duple *ari*
4 Sub-lieutenant
4 Submúltiple *ari*
3 Subnórmal *ma*
3 Sub-poena } *la*
Sub-pee-na }
3 Sub-reader *la*
4 Subréption
5 Subsidiary
3 Súbsidy
2 Súbstance *v*
3 Súbstantive *gr*
3 Súbstitute
5 Substilar-line
2 Súbtense *geo*
3 Súbterfuge
3 Súbtilty

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 119

Singular.		Singular.	Plural.
3 Súbtily	}	2 Surmise <i>a</i>	
Sut-til-tee		2 Surplice	
Sut-til-ty		2 Surplus	}
3 Súbtrahend <i>ari</i>		3 Surplusage	
2 Succés		3 Surprísal	
3 Suffragan <i>ecc</i>		2 Surprize	} <i>la</i>
4 Suffútion		Surrender	
2 Súgar	}	3 Surrendry	} <i>v</i>
Soo-gur		3 Súrrogate <i>ecc off</i>	
3 Súicide		3 Surfólid	
1 Suit <i>v la</i>		4 Suspénsory <i>fu</i>	
2 Suitor <i>v la</i>		2 Súttler	
2 Sultan <i>for off</i>		3 Suttle-weight <i>trade</i>	
Sultana	} <i>na queen</i>	2 Súture <i>v fu an</i>	
Sultanefs		2 Swabber	}
3 Súmmary		Swaub-ber	
2 Súmmer <i>tim</i>		Swáling	}
Ditto <i>arc bui</i>		2 Sweáling	
Ditto house		2 Swállow <i>a bir</i>	} <i>s</i> } <i>es</i> } <i>ies</i>
Ditto tree <i>bui</i>		1 Swáth	
2 Súmmit		2 Swáthmgband	
2 Súmmons <i>la</i>		2 Sweeping <i>v na</i>	
3 Súmpter-horse		2 Sweetheart	
4 Super-cárgo <i>off</i>		2 Sweétner	
5 Super-eminence		2 Swíne-herd	
4 Superior <i>q</i>		2 Swing-wheel <i>clo</i>	
6 Superiórity		2 Swivel	
6 Supernumerary <i>off</i>		3 Sycophant	
6 Superpurgation <i>phy</i>		3 Sylláble <i>a an</i>	
3 Súpplement		2 Symbol	
3 Súppliant		3 Symmetry	
5 Supplicátion		3 Sympathy	
3 Suppófal		3 Symphony <i>mu</i>	
3 Súrcingle		2 Symptom	
3 Súre-tíship		3 Synagogue	}
2 Súrety		Synagog	
2 Súrface <i>v geo</i>		5 Syncopátion <i>mu</i>	
2 Súrfeit	} <i>a</i>	3 Syncope <i>rh gr phy</i>	
Sur-fit		2 Syndick	

Singular.

Singular.

3 Synecdoche *rh*
 2 Synod *ecc*
 Synodical Month
 3 Syntagma
 2 Syringe *inst fu*
 2 Syſtem
 2 Syſtole *rh gr an*
 4 Syzygia *v aſt*

2 Témpeſt
 2 Témplar
 2 Témplar *la*
 2 Ténant *v*
 3 Téndency
 2 Téndon *an*
 2 Téndril *gar*
 3 Ténement
 2 Tenet *v*

T

2 Tennet *he*
 2 Ténon

2 Táber }
 2 Tábour } *mu*
 4 Tábernacle
 3 Táblature
 2 Táble }
 Tábel } *v*

2 Ténor *mu*
 1 Tenſe *gr t*
 3 Ténſion
 2 Ténure *v la*
 3 Térmagant *q*
 3 Térrier *crea*
 4 Territory *off*

Of, to, for,
 through,
 upon, into,
 with, by,
 from, &c.

a
 the

Ditto Diamond
 2 Tábler
 2 Tádpole
 2 Tálbot
 3 Tale-bearer
 2 Tálon
 2 Tángent *geo*
 2 Tánkard
 2 Táper *q*
 4 Tarántula *inst*
 2 Tárget
 2 Táriff
 3 Tarpawling *v*
 2 Tárrace }
 2 Tárraſs } *gar*
 2 Tártane
 2 Táſſel *bir*
 2 Tattó
 2 Távern
 4 Tautólogy
 3 Tégument *an*
 3 Téleſcope *inst*

4 T é r r o r }
 2 T é r r o u r }
 3 T é ſ t a m e n t
 T e ſ t á t o r }
 3 T e ſ t á t r i x }
 2 T é ſ t e r
 2 T é t h e r
 3 T é t r a c h o r d *inst*
 3 T e t r a g o n *geo*
 4 T e t r a h é d r o n *geo*
 2 T e t r a r c h *gov*
 T é t r a r c h a t e }
 T é t r a r c h y } *off*
 T é t r a ſ t i c k *po*
 1 T e x t
 4 T é x t u a r y
 2 T é x t u r e
 3 T h é a t r e }
 T h e a - t u r }
 4 T h e o d o l i t e *inst*
 3 T h e o r b o *inst mu*

3 Théorem

British Grammar *and* Vocabulary. 121

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 3 Théorem *ma*
- 4 Thermómeter }
- 3 Thérmoscope }
- 2 Thicket
- 2 Thimble
- 2 Thörn-back *fif*
- 3 Thórough-fare
- 2 Thraldom }
- Traul-dom* }
- 4 Threnoida *po*
- 2 Thréshold
- 2 Ticket *a*
- 2 Tiger }
- 2 Tyger } *ani*
- 1 Tierce }
- Teerse* } *be*
- 2 Tilt-boat
- 2 Tincture *v pai*
- 2 Tippet
- 2 Tip-staff *off*
- 2 Tip-toe
- 1 Tire *sh*
- 2 Title *v*
- 2 Toilet
- 2 Token
- 2 Tónsure
- 2 Toóthing *arc bui*
- 3 Tóparchy
- 2 Tópick
- 2 Tórus *arc*
- 3 Tornádo
- 3 Tórpido *fif*
- 5 Torrefáction
- 2 Tórrént
- 2 Tórtoise *amp*
- 2 Tóry
- 2 Total
- 1 Touch }
- Tuch* } *a*

- 2 Ditto hole *gun*
- Ditto stone
- 1 Tour }
- Tou-ur* }
- 3 Tournament }
- Tur-nament* }
- 2 Towel
- 2 Tower }
- Tow-ur* } *a*
- 2 Township
- 2 Tráctate
- 1 Trade
- 2 Trader
- 2 Trade-wind
- 4 Tradítion
- 6 Tradítionalist
- 3 Tráditor
- 4 Trájectory *ast*
- 2 Traítor }
- 2 Traytor }
- 2 Trámmel *inst*
- 2 Tránfit *astr*
- 4 Tránfition *v mu*
- 2 Transom *carp sh*
- 2 Tránsport *v*
- 4 Trapezia
- 3 Trávado
- 2 Treáson *v la*
- High ditto
- Petty ditto
- 2 Treátise
- 2 Treáty
- 2 Tréble
- 2 Trémor
- 2 Tréncher
- 2 Trépan *a inst fu*
- 5 Trepidátion
- 2 Tréspás *a*
- 2 Tressel

} s
es
ies
s

R

2 Trevet

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for, }
 through, }
 from, by, } a
 in, unto, } the
 &c. }

- 2 Trevet }
 2 Trivet } *uten*
 2 Trial *v la*
 3 Triángle *geo*
 5 Tribulátion
 3 Tribúnal
 3 Tribuneship
 2 Tríbute
 2 Trídent
 2 Trífing
 2 Trigger
 2 Triglyph *arc*
 2 Trígon *geo*
 2 Trímmer *v bui*
 2 Trínket
 4 Tripartient }
 Triparfhe-ent }
 5 Tripartítion
 3 Trípery
 2 Triphthong
 4 Triplicity
 4 Triféction
 4 Trifyllable
 2 Tröllop
 1 Troop *v mil*
 Independent ditto
 2 Troóper
 2 Tróphy
 2 Trowel
 Trúand }
 2 Trúant }
 Tront }
 2 Trúmpet *a*
 Speaking ditto
 3 Trúmpery
 3 Truncheon }
 Trunchon }
 2 Trustee
 2 Túcker

- 4 Túition *univ*
 3 Túlipant
 2 Túmbrel
 2 Túmult
 2 Túnic *v an*
 2 Túnnel *inf*
 2 Túrbant
 2 Túrkey *fowl*
 3 Túrkey-pout
 2 Turn-coat
 2 Turn-pike
 2 Túrret *arc*
 Turtle }
 2 Turtur } *bir*
 Túrtle }
 2 Sea-tortoise }
 2 Tútor *off*
 3 Tutorefs
 1 Type
 3 Tyranny
 2 Tyrant
 2 Tyro

V and U

- 3 Vácancy
 4 Vacúity }
 3 Vácuum }
 3 Vágabond *v la*
 3 Vagáry }
 Fagary }
 Fegary }
 2 Vágrant *q v la*
 2 Válley
 2 Válet
 7 Valetudinárian
 6 Valetúdináry
 2 Valve *me an*

I Van

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 123

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 1 Van } *mil*
- 2 Vánuard }
- 4 Váporary *v*
- 3 Várianee
- 4 Variety
- 2 Várlet *v*
- 1 Vase *arc*
- 2 Vással
- 3 Vehícle *v phi*
- 4 Velócity *univ*
- 2 Vendeé *la*
- Vendor } *la*
- 2 Vender }
- 2 Vénom *univ*
- 1 Vent } *v gun*
- 2 Vent-hole }
- 3 Véntricle
- 4 Ventriloquist
- 3 Vérderer
- 2 Vérdict } *la*
- Ver-dit }
- 1 Verge } *la gar*
- Verj }
- 2 Vérger *off la*
- Vérrel }
- 2 Véril }
- Férril }
- 1 Verse *po*
- 3 Versicle
- 3 Vérson
- 2 Vértex *v an ast*
- Vertuóso }
- 4 Virtuóso }
- 2 Véssel *v*
- 2 Véstry *ecc*
- 3 Véstible *arc*
- 4 Vestígia
- 2 Véstment
- 3 Véstry-clerk

- 2 Vésture
- 3 Véteran
- Vial }
- 2 Phial }
- 2 Vícar *ecc off*
- 3 Vícarage *ecc*
- 1 Vice *v inst*
- 4 Vice-admiral *off*
- Ditto *&c.*
- 3 Vice-gérent *off*
- Vice-roy *for off*
- 4 Vicissitude
- Vicount }
- 2 Viscount }
- Vicountefs }
- 2 Viscountefs }
- 2 Victim
- 2 Víctor
- 3 Víctory
- 2 Vígil *ecc*
- 2 Víllage
- 3 Víllager
- 2 Víllain
- 3 Víllainy
- 1 Vine
- 2 Vine-yard
- 2 Víntage
- 3 Víntager
- 2 Víol *inst mu*
- 3 Víolín *inst mu*
- 3 Víolíst
- 5 Víolincéllo *inst mu*
- 2 Viper
- 3 Virágo
- 2 Virgin
- 2 Vírtue
- 2 Vísfage
- 2 Vísfard

}

s
es
ies

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
before, af-
ter, behind
beside, be-
sides, nigh
to,

a
an
the

2	Víſier	} <i>turk</i>	3	Voluntíer	}
2	Vízier	} <i>off</i>	3	Volunteér	}
3	Víſion	}	5	Volúptuary	
	<i>Viſh-on</i>	}	2	Volúte	<i>arc</i>
5	Víſionary	}	3	Vótary	
4	Víſioníſt	}	2	Vowel	
2	Víſit	}	2	Voyage	
	<i>Viz-zit</i>	} <i>a</i>	1	Up	
	Víſta	}	2	Upland	
2	Víſto	}	2	Upright	<i>arc bui</i>
2	Vizard		3	Upríſing	
2	Ullage		2	Up-roar	
4	Ultramaríne		2	Upſide	
2	Umbrage		3	Upſitting	
	Umbrello	}	2	Up-ſtart	
2	Umbrellá	}	2	Urchin	
3	Umpirage		3	Ureter	<i>an</i>
2	Umpire	}	3	Urethra	}
	<i>Um-peer</i>	}		Fíſtula	<i>an</i>
3	Uncia	<i>alg phar</i>	3	Urinal	
2	Uncle	}	6	Urocritérium	
	<i>Un-kel</i>	} <i>cog</i>	2	Uſage	
3	Unction	<i>v</i>	2	Uſher	
4	Undécagon	<i>geo</i>	3	Uſtion	}
3	Underling			<i>Uſ-chon</i>	<i>ſu far</i>
4	Underſtánding		3	Uſury	<i>v</i>
3	Underwood		3	Utenſil	
3	Unícorn			Utlawry	}
2	Unit			Outlawry	<i>la</i>
5	Univérfity		2	Utter	<i>q</i>
5	Vocábulary			Ditto Barríſter	<i>la</i>
4	Vocátion	<i>v div</i>	2	Vúlture	
6	Vociferátion		3	Uvula	<i>an</i>
2	Voidance				
3	Volcáno				
4	Volítion				
2	Vólley				
2	Vólume				
4	Vóluntary	<i>mu</i>			

W

2 Wáffer
2 Wággon
2 Wágtail

1 Waive

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 125

Singular.		Singular.	Plural.
1 Waive <i>la</i>		3 Weáther-board <i>ra</i>	
2 Wallet	}	3 Weáther-cock	
Waul-let		3 Weather-gage <i>na</i>	
2 Wáll-eye		3 Weáther-glaís	
2 Wálling		2 Weéfel	} <i>crea</i>
2 Wál-op		2 Weáfel	
2 Wámbling		2 Weévil <i>worm</i>	
3 Wápentake		1 Well <i>q v mil</i>	
1 War	}	2 Well-hole <i>bui</i>	
Waur		2 Wencher	
1 Ward <i>a</i>		1 Whale <i>fif</i>	
2 Wárden <i>off</i>		1 Wharf	
3 Wárdenſhip <i>off</i>		2 Whárfrage	
2 Wárder <i>off</i>		3 Whárfinger	
2 Wárdmote		1 Wheel <i>inf v</i>	
2 Wárdrobe		Ditto Barrow	
2 Wárd-ftaff		2 Wherry <i>na</i>	
2 Wárfare		1 Whig <i>v</i>	
2 Wárrant <i>la</i>		1 Whim	} <i>s</i> ies es
3 Wárrantry <i>la</i>		2 Whimſey	
2 Wárrén		2 Whim-wham	
3 Wárréner		3 Whiniard	
Wárrior	}	Whin-yard	
3 Wárrier		2 Whirl-bone	
2 Wáffel		2 Whirl-pool	
3 Wáffeler		3 Whirl-wind	
2 Wáter	} <i>uni</i>	3 Whirly-gig	
Wau-tur		1 White <i>col</i>	
3 Wáterage		2 White-heat	
4 Wáter-meafure		2 Whiting <i>fif</i>	
3 Wáter-poife <i>inf</i>		2 Whízzing	
1 Wave <i>a la</i>		1 Whore <i>a</i>	
3 Way-wifer <i>me</i>		2 Whoredom	
2 Wáywod <i>fcr off</i>		3 Whore-maſter	
2 Weakling		3 Whore-monger	
2 Weápon		1 Wick	
2 Weáſand <i>an</i>		2 Wicker	
2 Weáther <i>a v be</i>		2 Wicket	

Singular.		Singular.	
3	Widgeon <i>Wid-jon</i> <i>Wid-jin</i>	}	Original ditto Judicial ditto Majesterial ditto
2	Widow		2 Wydraught
3	Widower		<i>Wy-draft</i>
3	Widowhood		2 Wyver <i>v</i> <i>be</i>
3	Wilderness		
2	Wild-fire gun		X
1	Will <i>fac</i>		
3	Ditto Parole		2 Xyster
5	Noncupative		<i>Zyf-tur</i>
2	Wimble		2 Xysto
1	Wind		
2	Windfall		Y
	Windlafs	}	
2	Windlefs		1 Yard
2	Window		1 Yard-arm <i>sb</i>
2	Winter <i>a</i>		Yáwling
2	Wiseacre		1 Year <i>tim</i>
1	Witch		Jubilee ditto
2	Witchcraft		Lunar ditto
2	Witnefs <i>a v</i> <i>la</i>		Platonick ditto
2	Wizard		Sabbátick ditto
2	Wónder <i>a</i>		2 Yearling
1	Work <i>v</i>		2 Yélling
2	Working <i>v</i>		2 Yeóman
3	Workmanship		<i>Yem-man</i>
1	World		Ditto of the Guard
2	Worldling		2 Yérker <i>ex off</i>
1	Worm <i>inf</i>		1 Yoke
2	Wórship <i>v</i> <i>tit</i>		Ditto Fellow
2	Wrapper	}	2 Yónker
	<i>Rap-per</i>		2 Youngfter
1	Wren		
2	Wriggling		Z
2	Wrinkle		
1	Wrist		3 Zámorin <i>for tit</i>
2	Wrist-band		2 Zány
1	Writ		2 Zeálot
			2 Zenith

Of, to, for,
through,
above, be-
low, be-
neath, over
beyond,
&c.

a
an
the

Singular.		Singular.		Plural.
2 Zenith <i>ast</i>		Zócco	}	} ^s es ies
2 Zénfus	} <i>ob alg</i>	2 Zócle		
2 Zenzus		Sócle		
3 Zetétick	} <i>ma alg</i>	1 Zone		
Method		3 Zynóma		
2 Zeúgma <i>gr</i>				

A Collection of difficult Words drawn up on Account of their ending in, or with (sm) or (fis) not regarding so much their Formation of Number, and Application of Particles, having sufficiently declared those two grand Points: But it may be noted, when a Word ends in (sm) and admits the Plural Number, it is regular; and when a Word ends in (fis) and admits the Plural Number, then the Plural is formed by ('s) as Experience and Time will shew.

sm

Anátocism *v ari*
 Anglicism
 Anomalism *chro*
 Aphorism *v*
 7 Aristotelianism } *phi*
 tel-yan-nis-sm
 2 Baptism } *ecc*
 ti-sm
 3 Bigótism
 3 Cátechism } *ecc*
 kism
 4 Cathéterism *fu*
 4 Cathólicism *ecc*
 3 Eúphemism *rh*
 3 Gallicism
 2 Grecism
 3 Iconism
 3 Kyphonism
 3 Látinism

7 Machiavilianism
 3 Macrócosm
 3 Magnetism
 3 Mangonism
 3 Mechanism
 4 Metáchronism
 3 Microcosm
 3 Mónarchism
 3 Nepotism
 3 Onanism
 3 Orphanism
 3 Ostracism
 Paédobaptism
 4 Pédobaptism
 3 Páganism
 4 Párallelism
 4 Páralogism
 3 Pároxism *phy*
 4 Páriotism
 4 Plágiarism
 3 Plátonism *phi*
 3 Pléonasm *rh*

The Royal Universal

Singular.

Singular.

3 Próchronism *chro*
 3 Putanism
 3 Solecism
 2 Sophism *phi*
 3 Syllogism *log*
 3 Synchronism *chro*

4 Epidefis *su*
 4 Hypostafis *di phy*
 4 Hypóthesis
 4 Metalepfis *v ora*
 5 Metamórphosis
 Metáphrasis }
 4 Metáphrast }
 4 Metaptosis *phy*
 4 Metastafis *phy*
 4 Metémptosis *chro*
 3 Mímefis *v rh*
 4 Paralípfis *rh*
 4 Parathesis *gr rh*
 4 Parémptosis
 4 Períphrasis
 2 Praxis
 3 Próthesis
 3 Synchyfis
 3 Synoplis
 3 Synthesis
 2 Thesis

sis

4 Catachréfis *rh*
 4 Catastafis *play*
 3 Cenófis *phy*
 2 Crísis
 4 Diagnósis
 4 Dícrefis *su*
 3 Díéfis *mu*
 4 Díuréfis *su an*
 4 Ecthefis *ecc*
 4 Emphafis *gr rh*
 5 Epanóρθofis *rh*
 4 Epicráfis *phy*

Of, to, for,
 through,
 from, by,
 in, unto,
 after at,
 with,

a
 an
 the

*The Common Names of Money, Weights,
 Measures, and Time.*

Of MONEY.

Farthing
 Half-penny } *irr*
 Penny
 Shilling
 Pound
 Guinea

Penny-weight

Ounce

Pound

Of Apothecaries.

Grain

Scruple

Dram

Ounce

Pound

WEIGHTS.

Of TROY.

Grain

Dram

Ounce

Pound

Singular.	Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
Pound	Degree	Tiërce	
Stone		Hoghead	
Quarter of an }	Cloth Measure.	Puncheon	}
Hundred }	Nail	Punchion	
Kintal	Quarter	<i>Pun-chon</i>	}
Hundred	Yard	Pipe, or	
Fodder	Ell { <i>English</i>	Butt	}
Fother	{ <i>Flemish</i>	Tun	
Tun }	Auln		
Ton }		Land Measures.	
Load	Dry Measure.	<i>Being superficial</i>	
<i>Of Wool.</i>	<i>Of Capacity.</i>	<i>Squares.</i>	
Pound	Pint	Link	
Clove	Quart	Perch	
Stone	Pottle	Chain	
Todd	Gallon	Rood	
Wey	Peck	Acre	}
Sack	Bushel	<i>A-kur</i>	
Last	Strike	TIME, or the Measures of Motion.	} s
Pack	Coomb		
	Quarter		
MEASURES.	Last	Third	
<i>Of Long-Mea-</i>	Chalder	Second	
<i>fures.</i>	Tun or Wey	Minute	
Barley-corn		Hour	
Inch	Liquid Measures.	Day	
Palm	<i>Of Capacity.</i>	Week	
Poot <i>irr</i>	Quarter or Jill	Month	
Yard	Gill	Year	
Ell { <i>English</i>	Half pint	Note, On these Eleven Heads of Terms, or Names of Quantity, turn all the Propositions of Value and Quantity in the Mathematicks.	
{ <i>Flemish</i>	Pint		
Pace	Quart		
Fathom	Pottle		
Perch	Gallon		
Furlong	Firkin		
Mile	Kilderkin		
League	Barrel		
<i>Leeg</i>			

The Names of Fruits, whether of the Pulp or Mast Kind, and their respective productive Trees or Shrubs, which I leave the Learner to form at Pleasure, inserting the Name of the Fruit in the first Column, and Tree in the Second.

Production.		Productive.	
Singular.		Plural.	
	2 Almond <i>phy</i>		
	2 Aloe <i>phy</i>		
	2 A'pple		
	3 A'pricock		
	Bárberry		
	Bílberry		
	Blackberry		
	Cacao		
	Cocoa		
	Cherry		
	Chesnut		
	Citron		
	Cinnamon		
	Codlin		
	<i>Quodlin</i>		
of, for, to, &c.	} an the }	Coffée	} tree }
		Crab	
		Currant	
		Dáctyl	
		Dámfin	
		<i>Damson</i>	
		Date	
		Fig	
		Filbert	
		Gall	
3	{ Genneting, or	}	
	<i>Fenneting</i>		
4	Gólding-Apple		
3	Gooseberry		
2	{ Halle	} nut	
	<i>Hazle</i>		
	Haw		
	Hep		
	<i>Hip</i>		
	Junctin		

Lime

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Singular.		Singular.	Plural.
Lime		Pear	
Médlar		Pearmain	
Mulberry		Píppin	
Myrtle		Plum	
Nectarin		Pomegránate	
Nomparéil	}	Prune	} tree } s
<i>Nonparéil</i>		Quince	
Nut		Rennet	
Nutgall		Rúffetin	
Nutmeg <i>spice</i>		Sloe	
Orange		Walnut	
Palm		Warden-pear	
Peach			

The Names of Trees and Shrubs whose Fruits are expressed by Words terminating the Name of the Tree or Shrub; but you may eject or retain at Pleasure the Syllable tree.

Trees and Shrubs.	Fruits.
Bay-tree	berry
Beech-tree	nut
Bramble	berry
Brier	{ hep
E'glantine	{ hip
Elder-tree	berry
Fir-tree	apple
Laurel-tree	berry
Oak-tree	{ apple
Pine-tree	{ ball
<i>except</i>	apple
Vine-tree	{ grape } w. sing.
	{ raisin }

The Names of Trees and Shrubs whose Fruit are not accounted of as valuable, &c.

Alder	Birch	Cork	} tree } s
Allar	Bullace	Cy'press	
Asp	Cédar	Diana	
		E'bony	

Singular.	Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
E'bony	Maple	Sállow	} tree }s
Elm	Ofier	Sycamine	
Galangal	Ozier	Sycamore	
Lílack	Ozsh-yur	Tallow	
Lálock	Po"plar	Yéw	

The Names of Flowers whose Stems, Branches, and Roots, have no other Term than their own bare terminative Term, as expressed, in either a possessive or relative Sense, to the foregoing Flower.

		Bears-ear	
		Blue-bottle	
		Cáper	
		Cowslip	
		Cucúllate	
		French-marigold	
		Gilliflower	
		Héliotrópe	
		Hy'acinch	
		<i>Facinch</i>	
Of, to, for, through, O! by, with, than, &c.	} a an the	Lily	} root stalk branch flower }s
		Máracock	
		Ma"rigold	
		Nar-cis-fus	
		Pink	
		Polanthus	
		Primrose	
		Rose	
		Sunflower	
		Túlip	
		Violet	

The Names of Roots.

Artichok of Jerusalem	Párnip
3 Cárraway	Potatoc
Carrot	Rádish
Earthnut	Sha"lot
Onion	Turnip

The Names of various Kinds or Sorts of Seed, as so termed from the Stock or Plant from which they are produced, and seldom expressed in the plural Number ; yet the Quantity may be small or great (except expressive of the Grains of that Kind) as follows :

A ⁿ nise	Millet
Cárraway	Mu ⁿ stard
Grains of Paradise	Vanílla
Linseed	

Common Names, expressing Number, Quantity, or Multitude, some whereof may be made Plural, others not.

Abúndance	Fleet	Péople	}
Ammúnition	Flock	Pee-pel	
Apparátus	Flóta	Piazza	
Appa ⁿ rel	Flótilla	Pillage	
Armáda	Flótson	Po ⁿ pulace	
A ⁿ rmament	Folk	Poffe	
A ⁿ rmour	Fippery	Po ⁿ stérity	
A ⁿ rmý	Fry	Rábble	
Artillery	Jury	Ráiment	
Arreárage	Kin	Rear	
A ⁿ ffembly	Kindred	Retínue	
Automátion	Láity	Shipping	
Bággage mil	Leath	Tackle	}
Belly-Timber	Legion	Tackling	
Búllion	Lumber	Tag-Rag	
-yon	Main	Throng	
Cómpany	Matrice	Tribe	
Cóngrefs	Mob	Trine	
Council	Multitude	Troop	
Couple	Offspring	Twain	
Drove	Pair	Vérmin	uni
E ⁿ rrata	Parliament	Vúlgar	
Few	-la-ment	Ware	

A Collection of Common Names, some expressing the Effect, and shewing the Derivative (the Effector) and others the Act in general, shewing the Derivative, Actor, Effector, or Affected.

Prim. Act or Effect, rarely Plural.		Actor, Effector, or Affected; Singular and Plural.
Bigotry		<i>Bigot</i>
Buffoonery		<i>Buffoon</i>
Bawdry	}	<i>Baud</i>
Bawdy		
Dentiloquy		<i>quist</i>
Dotage		<i>Dotard</i>
Encomium		<i>miaft</i>
Enthusiasm		<i>ast</i>
Folly	}	<i>Fool</i>
Foolery		
Foppery		<i>Fop</i>
Form		<i>mulist</i>
Gluttony		<i>Glutton</i>
Heroism		<i>Heró</i>
Hypocrisy		<i>Hy^pocrite</i>
Intelligence		<i>gencer</i>
Knavery		<i>Knave</i>
Latin		<i>nist</i>
Leachery		<i>Leacher</i>
Lecture		<i>turer</i>
Legislature		<i>ator</i>
Language		<i>Linguist</i>
Manage		<i>ager</i>
Martyrdom		<i>Martyr</i>
Misanthropy		<i>pist</i>
Miscreancy		<i>Miscreant</i>
Misery		<i>Miser</i>
Mono ^p oly		<i>list</i>
Non-residence		<i>dent</i>
Novel	}	<i>list</i>
Novelty		

Prim.	Deriv.
Orphanage	} Orphan
Orphanism	
Paraphrase	phrast
Pedantry	Pedant
Peasantry	Peasant
Recufancy	Recufant
Religion	onift
Republick	blican
Royalty	alift
Scripture	turift
Smatch	Smatterer
Theorem	remalift

CHAP. X.

The Appellative Names of the Liberal Arts and Sciences, with their various Branches: Also of fuch rare Mechanical Arts, &c. derived from them; digefted into Alphabetical Order, fhewing their Derivative Artift.

N. B. *The Art itfelf admits no Plural, but the Artift both Numbers.*

Liberal Arts.	Artift.	Liberal Arts.	Artift.
Prim.	Deriv.	Prim.	Deriv.
Arithmetic	tician	Logic	gician
Aftonomy	mift	Mufic	fician
Grammar	marian	Rhetoric	rician
Geometry	trician		

Arts rare Mechanical, &c.

Agriculture	}	tor	} s
Alchymy		mift	
-ky-my		áift	
Algebra			
A'gorifm			

A'lgorithm

Arts wanting Plural.

Artists both Sing. & Plural.

A'lgorithm

Altimetry

Anthropométrie

Apocómetry

Apomecómetry

A'rchery

• Archi'ecture

Armory

Armoury

Astro'logy

A'ttic-building

A'ttic-order

Augury

Autography

*Archer**Architec't**Armourer**rif**phif*

B

Binary-Arithmetick

Ditto Number

Ditto Measure

Biógraphy

Blázon

Blázonry

Bo'tany

Botano'logy

Brachy'graphy

9 Brachy'logy

Bronchótomy

Brontólogy

*pher**nif**er**mif*

C

Calcógraphy

Callígraphy

Cárpentry

Célature

Chirógraphy

Chirólogy

Cómedy

*ter**pher**gift**dian*

Come-

Arts wanting Plural.

Artists both Sing. & Plural.

Cometógraphy
Corpúscular Philosophy
Cosmógraphy
Cósse *ma*
Críticifm
Cryptógraphy
Cryptólogy
Cúlture
Cyclómetry

pher

pher

tick, tic

D

Daçty'logy
Daçtylónomý
Damaskeéning
De'cimal Arithmetick
Diagnóstick
Dialéctica
Díalling
Divínity

divine

E

Embryótomy
Enodátion
E'tching
Ethólogy
Etimology

mist

gift
gift

F

Fable
Foundry
Foundery

bler, blist, bulator,
der

G

Gastrótomy *an*
Geneálogy
Geneárch *q*

mist
gift

T

Ge-

Arts wanting Plural.

Artists both Sing. & Plural.

Genethliálogy

Geniógraphy *q*

Geodésia

Geógraphy

pher

Glossógraphy

pher

Gráphice

Gúnnery

ner

H

Helicómetry

Heliógraphy

He^raldry*Hé*raldHerme^tical Philosophy

Hermétical Art or Sci.

Hierógraphy

pher

Híppómacy

Hístory

rian

History-Painting

Horógraphy

grapher

Hóusewifery

wife

Husbandry

ndman

Husband

Hydrógraphy

pher

Hyslopíc Art

I

Ichnógraphy

Ichthyólogy

Icono^logy

Icon

I'conism

gist

L

Lepto^logy

Léxicon

Lithógraphy

ist

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Arts wanting Plural.

Artists both Sing. & Plural.

Lithótomý
Logiſtical Arithmetick
Logómachy
Longimetry

miſt
logiſt
Logógrapher

M

Ma^gick
Natural Ditto
Artificial Ditto
Diabolical Ditto

i^u cian
magi p

Mateólogy *q*

Méchanism

nick

Me^dicine

Doctör

Medicáſter

Meſnagery

Managery

Metallúrgy

illiſt
Méteor

Meteorólogy

Métonomy

Métzo } *tinto*

Mezzo }

Micrógraphy

Military

Ditto Art

Ditto Architecture

Militia no

Mimólogy

pher

Míniature

Mínſtreſy

Mínſtreſ

Mónkery *q*

Monk

Morálicity

liſt

Myo^graphy

pher

Myo^logy

giſt

Mytho^logy

Myſtagoge

N

Nátural *q*

Ditto Philo^ſophy

liſt
T a

Na-

Arts wanting Plural.

Artists both Sing & Plural.

Navigátion
 Neurógraphy
 Neurólogy
 Nomógraphy
 Númeral, *or*
 Númérico
 Arithmetick
 Algebra

}

}

*gátor**pher*

O

Œco"nomy
 Onto"logy
 Ophthalmógraphy
 Opiólogy
 O"ratory
 Ornitho"logy
 Orthodrómica
 Orthódromy
 Orthógraphy
 O'scillancy
 Oscillátion
 Osteólogy

}

}

}

*mist**gist**gist**tor**gist**phist**pher*

} s

P

Paédagogy
 Pedagogy
 Pathólogy
 Perspéctive
 Pharmacy
 Philo"logy
 Philo"sophy
 Phlebótomy
 Phrafeólogy
 Phy'sick
 Physiólogy

}

*gogue**gist**Apothecary**gist**pher**mist**ficián**gist**ger*

Phy-

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Arts wanting Plural.

Artists both Sing. & Plural.

Phytology
Plain-sailing
Planimetry
Planishing

gift

Póetry
Póesy

}

etaster
etes
et

}

Poly'graphy
Poly'mathy
Poristick Method
Portraiture
Psalmody
Psalmógraphy
Psychology
Pyretology
Pyrotéchny

thist

mist
phist

}

gift
nist

R

Rhabdology
Rústick *q*
Ditto Architecture

}

gift

}^s

S

Sarcology
Scenógraphy
Sciágraphy
Sciógraphy
Scúlpature
Selenógraphy
Solfaing
Soⁿphistry
Spagírick Art
Spasmólogy
Specious *q*
Ditto Algebra

}

gift
phist
pher
phist
pher
tor
phist
faer
phist
phister
gyrist
gift

}

}

}

The appellative Names of the various Branches of Augury, and its Professors.

Primitive.	Derivative.	Primitive.	Derivative.
Alectry'omancy	} <i>mancer</i>	Necrománcy	} <i>mancer</i>
Anthrópomancy		Nómancy	
Aríthmancy		Ony'chomancy	
Cápnomancy		Ophthalmóscopy	<i>pist</i>
Catóptromancy		Orníthomancy	<i>cer</i>
Chíromancy		Palmestry	}
Cléromancy		Palmistry	
Crystállomancy	} <i>cist</i>	Phyfiógnomy	<i>mist</i>
Dactyliómancy		Pfychomancy	} <i>mancer</i>
Exórcism	} <i>mancy</i>	Py'romancy	
Ga'fstromancy		Sciómancy	
Ga'fstromanha		Siderómancy	<i>fayer</i>
Géomancy	} <i>pist</i>	Soothfaying	
Geoscopy		Sorcery	<i>rer</i>
Hieróscopy	} <i>mancer</i>		<i>refs</i>
Hydromancy		Theomachy	} <i>ancer</i> }
Jéromancy		Uromancy	
Lithómancy	<i>pist</i>	Uróscopy	
Metopo'scopy			

The appellative Names of the various Kinds of Governments, rarely Plural; but the Derivative Governor may be expressed at Pleasure in both Numbers.

Aristo'cracy	Gynæcocracy	Strato'cracy
Auto'cracy	Medio'crity	Theo'cracy.
Dem'ocracy	Ochlo'cracy	
Despotism	<i>Ok</i>	
Epi'scopy	Optimacy	

The following appellative Names of Government are formed from the appellative Name of the Governor.

Governor,
Singular and Plural.
(*ch*) like (*k*)

Government,
rarely Plural.
(*ch*) natural.

Dinarch
Eirenarch
Ethnarch
Heptarch
Hierarch
Monarch
Nomarch
Oⁿligarch
Poⁿlygarch
Tetrarch
Pope
Regent
Republican
Tyrant

chy

Popacy
Regency
Republic
Tyranny

The appellative Names of Trades, Handicrafts, Employments, &c. derived from the Matter where-with the Trade, &c. is concerned, or Thing effected by that Trade, &c.

Matter or Thing.

Brass
Book-binding
Bu^tchery
Cárving
Candle
Cloth
Colliery
Concubinage
Confection
Cookery
Credit
Curacy
Debt

Tradesman, &c.

azier
der
cher
ver
Chandler
thier
llier
Concubine
ner
Cook
tor
Curate
tor

Dis-

Matter or Thing, Sing. and Plural.		Tradesman, &c. Sing. and Plural.
Discipline		<i>Disciple</i>
Drab	}	<i>per</i>
Drap		<i>Linen ditto</i>
Drapery		<i>Woollen ditto</i>
Drug		<i>gift</i>
Embroidery		<i>ster</i>
Engine		<i>derer</i>
Factorage		<i>neer</i>
Falconry		<i>Fáctor</i>
Farm		<i>ner</i>
Forage		<i>mer</i>
Fruiterie	}	<i>ger</i>
Fruit		<i>terer</i>
Fúllery		<i>Fuller</i>
Furr		<i>rier</i>
Game		<i>ster</i>
Gazette		<i>teer</i>
Gladiature		<i>á-tor</i>
Goal		<i>ler</i>
Glove		<i>ver</i>
Grocery		<i>Grocer</i>
Haberdashery		<i>dasber</i>
Harp		<i>er</i>
Haft		<i>er</i>
Jewel		<i>ler</i>
Law		<i>yer</i>
Lute		<i>ta-nist</i>
Lyre		<i>Ly''rist</i>
Malt		<i>ster</i>
Marine		<i>ner</i>
Masonry		<i>Mason</i>
Mercery		<i>Mercer</i>
Merchandize		<i>Merchant</i>
Metal		<i>list</i>
Mill		<i>ler</i>
Ministry		<i>Minister</i>
Parget	}	<i>geter</i>
Pargeting		

U

Pástry

Matter or Thing, Sing. and Plural.		Tradesman, &c. Sing. and Plural.
Pástry		trycook
Pewter		rer
Pilotage		Pilot
Pin		{ nner
		{ nmaker
Plumbery		{ Plumber
		{ Plummer
Pot		ter
Poultry		erer
Quire		rister
Choir	}	Chorister
Salt	}	lter
Sault	}	
Simple <i>phy</i>		pler
Soldiery	}	Soldier
Sole-je-ry	}	Sole-jer
Stationary		Stationer
Státue		ary
Tap		pster
Thatch		er
Silk		Throwster
Tin		{ ker
		{ ner
Tobácco		nist
Upholstry		ster
U'sury		er
Wine		Vintner
Web		ster
Wire		drawer

And Officers or Handicrafts ending in (*ship*) denote a general *Sense*, and consequently want Plural; but their Derivatives have both *Numbers*, as *Butlership*, *Butler*, &c.

The a

Ther

Barbe
Cater
Click

There are a few Trades or Employments which terminate with the Term (monger), which Term signifies a Dealer in Gros, or large Quantities ; as

Matter or Thing.	Tradesman.
Cheese	} monger
Felt	
Fish	
Iron	
Pelt	
Wood	

And by way of Derision.

Mutton	} monger
Pear	
&c.	

Also the appellative Term (Smith) being fixed by way of Termination to the Matter or Material of which the Artificer works, or maketh Utensils, denotes the appellative Name of the Employ, Artist, or Handicraft ; as

Smithery	} Smith, in general
Smithy, in general	
Copper	} smith
Gold	
Silver	

Ex. Blacksmith and Whitesmith.

Also the appellative Term (wright) ; as

Boat	} wright
Mill	
Ship	
Wheel	

The appellative Names of Trades, Callings, and Employments, not regarding their Derivation ; as follows.

Barber	Cooper	Cútlér
Caterer	Cordwainer	Drover
Clicker	Currier	Farrier
	U 2	Fórester

Fóiefter	Huckfter	Perfumer
Fowler	Knackctarian	Running-ftationer
Fufileer	} Lapidary	Scrivener
Fufilier	} Letter-founder	Skipper <i>na</i>
Harpineer	} Millener	Taylor
Harponeer	} Paviour	
Hégler	} Pawn-broker	
Higler	} Pédlar	

The Refidue or Deficiency of thefe appellative Names of Professions, Trades, Callings, and Handicrafts, are fully fupplied in, or among the affirmative Derivatives; where indeed will be found a Repetition of fome of *theſe*; but I hope ſuch Repetition will only appear as an Ornament to the *Affirmation*, and not in the leaſt eclipse its Glory; neither heighten the Charge of Superfluity.

C H A P. XI.

The Promise made (in Page 35.) of exhibiting the further eſſential Neceſſaries to the full completing the Britiſh Grammarian, are here neceſſarily inserted after the foregoing Irregularities, and the Liſts of regular common Names; it being ſuppoſed he is very well ſkilled in the foregoing Rules, &c. Then let him

Quere, Whether or no there remains any more grammatical Rules or Obſervations on common Names in the modern Britiſh Language?

*Anſw. Yes: Let the Grammarian take for Rule and Obſervation, that Names, which expreſs Things in general, or abſtract Qualities, are rarely to be found in the plural Number; likewise the Names of Virtues, Vices, Habits, Metals, Liquids, unctuous Matter, Grain, (and its Re-
fuſe) Herbs and Drugs.*

And to prevent Miſtake, the following Liſts contain moſt, if not all the common Names dependent on the above Rule, agreeing with its Order and Denominations.

LIST I.

Common Names, which express Things in general, or abstract Qualities, having no Plural when considered in any one Individual, or abstractedly out of any Individual; but may admit Plural considered collectively.

A			4 Bene ["] ficence	5 Contrariety
4	{	Abstrucity	4 Bene ["] volence	4 Contumacy
3	{	Abstruseness	4 Biplicity	4 Convexity
4		Absurdity	3 { Boarishness	5 Corporality
4		Accuracy	3 { Boorishness	5 Corporëity
4		Acerbity	Bounty	4 Corpulency
4		A'crimony	3 Bravery	6 Corruptibility
4		Activity	3 Bre ["] vity	3 Cosenage
5		Affability	4 Capa ["] city	3 Costliness
4		Affluency	4 Captivity	4 Covetousness
4		Agility	4 Carno ["] fity	3 Courtesy
4		Alacrity	Casualty	4 { Cowardliness
4		Allégiance	4 Cele ["] rity	3 { Cowardice
5		Ambiguity	3 Celitude	3 Courtesy
4		Ambition	5 Cerebrócity	3 Crassitude
6		Amicability	3 { Certainty	2 Crédence
5		Animo ["] fity	3 { Certitude	5 { Credibility
6		Anteriority	2 Chágrin	4 { Crédibleness
5		Anthronópathy	4 Civility	4 Credulity
		Anti ["] pathy	3 Clarity	3 Crudity
4		Anxiety	3 Clémency	3 { Cruelty
3		A'pathy	2 Comfort	3 { Cruelness
		Ardency	4 { Competency	5 { Curiosity
		Ardor	3 { Competence	4 { Curiousness
4		Asperity	4 Complacency	3 Cursedness
5		Affiduity	3 Complaisance	
4		Audacity	4 Conca ["] vity	D
		Aversion	Concupiscence	
3		Avowtry	3 { Congruence	3 Daringness
4		Austerity	4 { Congru ["] ity	4 Debility
4		Autoc ["] racy	3 Constancy	3 Decency
		Autonomy	5 Contiguity	5 Degeneracy
			3 { Cóntinence	Delinquency
			4 { Continency	3 Density
			4 Contingency	5 Diaphancity
				3 Dif-
B				
4		Barba ["] rity		

of to for, by, &c.

3 Diffidence
 3 Diligence
 5 Disability
 3 Disbelief
 4 Discretion
 4 Dishonesty
 6 Disingenuity
 4 Disloyalty
 5 Disobedience
 4 Disparity
 4 Diversity
 6 Divisibility
 5 Diuturnity
 5 Docibility
 3 Drillery
 3 Drunkenness
 4 Ductility
 4 Duplicity

E

4 Ebrity
 5 Effeminacy
 Efficacy
 4 { Efficence
 5 { Efficiency
 4 { Efflorescence
 5 { Efflorescency
 3 Effrontry
 3 Effulgence
 5 Elasticity
 5 Electricity
 { Elegance
 3 { Elegancy
 3 { E'loquence
 4 { E'loquentness
 3 { E'minence
 4 { Eminency
 2 E'nergy
 4 Enormity
 5 Equability

4 Equality
 5 Equanimity
 4 { Equipollence
 5 { Equipollentness
 6 Equiponderancy
 4 Equivalence
 4 { Erubescence
 5 { Erubescency
 3 { Exactness
 4 { Exactitude
 4 Excelcity
 2 Excés
 3 { Excrecence
 4 { Excrecency
 3 { Ex'igence
 4 { Exigency
 Exorbitancy
 Extravagance
 Extravagancy
 4 Extrémity
 4 Extumescence
 4 Exuberance

F

4 { Facility
 3 { Facileness
 3 Fallacy
 5 Fallibility
 2 { Falshood
 3 { Falsity
 6 { Familiarity
 5 { Familiarness
 Famíl-yar
 4 Fatality
 4 Fatherliness
 3 Faultiness
 4 Feasibleness
 4 Feculency
 4 Fecundity
 4 Felicity

4 Ferocity
 4 Fertility
 4 Festivity
 2 Fewness
 4 Fidelity
 Finery
 3 Fixedness
 3 Flagrancy
 4 Flatulency
 5 Flatuosity
 5 Flexibility
 3 Flimsiness
 { Fluency
 3 { Fluentness
 4 { Fluidity
 3 { Fluentness
 4 Formality
 3 Fragrancy
 { Frailty
 2 { Frailness
 4 Fraudulency
 Frequency
 5 { Friability
 4 { Friableness
 3 Friendliness
 4 Frigidity
 3 Frothiness
 4 Frugality
 3 Fulgency
 4 Fumidity
 4 Fungosity
 5 Fusibility
 4 { Futurity
 2 { Future

G

2 { Gainess
 3 { Gaicty
 { Garrulity
 4 { Garrulousness
 3 Gáft-

3 Gáftlinefs
 5 Generálicity
 5 Generófitý
 4 Gentility
 2 Gentry
 4 Globófitý
 3 Gloóminefs
 3 Godlinefs
 2 Goódfnefs
 3 Górgeousfnefs
 2 Grandeur
 4 Grandiloquence
 2 Grávenefs
 3 Grávitý
 2 Greennefs
 Guiltinefs

H

3 Hármony
 3 Haughtinefs
 3 Heádfnefs
 1 Heed
 3 Heédlefsnefs
 Héfitancy
 { Héterodoxý
 { Héterodoxnefs
 2 { Highnefs
 { *Hi-nefs*
 3 Hólinefs
 6 Homogenéity
 5 Homony'mity
 { Hónefty
 3 { Hóneftnefs
 4 Hóftility
 4 Humántity
 4 Humíltity

I and J

3 Jauntinefs
 4 Idéntity

{ Jeálouffy
 3 { Jealoufnefs
 4 I'gnominy
 3 { I'gnorance
 4 { I'gnorantnefs
 5 Illegálicity
 3 I'll-nature
 4 I'magery
 5 Imbecility
 3 { Immánenefs
 4 { Immánity
 7 Immateriality
 4 Immensfity
 5 Immobility
 5 Immorálicity
 5 Immortálicity
 6 Impartíality
 6 Immutability
 4 Impátience
 4 Impénitence
 5 Imperféction
 4 Impértinence
 6 Impetuófitý
 3 I'mpetus
 4 { Impiety
 4 { Impiouflnefs
 6 Implacability
 3 Impórtance
 5 Importúntity
 6 Impoffibility
 3 { Impótence
 4 { Impótency
 5 Improbility
 5 Impropriety
 4 { Impróvidence
 5 { Impróvidentnefs
 4 { Impúritý
 3 { Impúrenefs
 5 Inability
 4 { Ináction
 5 { Inactivity

4 { Inadvertence
 5 { Inadvertency
 4 Inánity *v phy*
 4 Incaléscence
 5 Incapácity
 6 Incarcerátion
 4 Incertitude
 3 Incidence *v ma opt*
 5 { Incivility
 4 { Incivilness
 { Inclémency
 4 { Inclementness
 5 Incógitancy
 6 { Incommodiousness
 5 { Incommodity
 5 Inconcinnity
 5 Incongruity
 6 { Inconsiderateness
 7 { Inconsideration
 4 { Inconfi'stence
 5 { Inconfi'stency
 5 Inconsónancy
 4 Incónstancy
 5 Incóntinency *v phy*
 4 Incontinence
 5 Inconvénience
 6 Incredibility
 5 Incredúlity
 3 Increment *phy, &c.*
 3 Incúmbrance
 4 Indécency
 4 Indecórum
 4 Indémnity
 5 Indevótion
 5 Indifferency
 { Indigency
 4 { Indigentness
 5 { Indigestion
 4 { Indigést-chon
 5 Indignátion

5 { Indiscrétion
 4 { Indiscreetness
 7 Indivisibility
 4 Indolency
 3 { Industry
 5 { Industriousness
 4 Ineptitude
 5 Inequality
 3 Inesse
 3 Infamy
 5 Infelicity
 5 { Inferiory
 5 { Inferiorness
 5 Infertility
 5 Infidelity
 { Inf'i'naty
 4 { Inf'i'nitene's
 { Inf'i'nitude
 4 { Inf'i'r'mity
 3 { Inf'i'r'mness
 5 Ingenúity
 4 Ingrátitude
 4 Iniquity
 In-ik-ke-ty
 3 Injústice
 3 { In'nocence
 4 { In'nócenty
 4 { In'nocentness
 4 Inob'servance
 4 Inquietude
 6 Insensibility
 2 Insight
 4 Insólveny
 5 Instability
 2 Instant *phi*
 6 Insuffi'ciency
 3 Insúrance
 4 Intégrity
 4 Intemperance
 5 Intémpérature

Interim

Interim

M

- 4 Intimacy
 5 Intrepidity
 4 Intricacy
 5 Inveteracy
 6 Invisibilty
 5 Jocularity
 3 Jollity
 7 Irrationality
Er-
 6 Irregularity
 5 Irreligion
 4 { Irreverence
 5 { Irreverentness

L

- 3 { Laxity
 4 { Laxitiveness
 4 Legality
 5 Legibility
 5 Legitimacy
 3 Lenity
 3 Levity
 5 Liberality
 5 Liquability
 4 Liquidity
 4 Liquorishness
 4 { Locality
 3 { Localness
 5 Longanimity
 4 Longevity
 4 Loquacity
 3 Loyalty
 4 Lucidity
 { Luxuriance
 { Luxuriantness
 3 { Luxury
 5 { Luxuriousness

- 5 Magnanimity
 4 Magnificence
 4 Majority
 4 Malévolence
 4 { Malignancy
 4 { Malignatness
 4 { Malignity
 6 { Malleability
 5 { Malleableness
 3 Matchlessness
 6 { Materiality
 5 { Materialness
 4 Matúrity
 3 Mélody
 4 Mobility
 3 Modesty
 4 { Morosity
 3 { Moroseness
 4 Mortality
 4 Moveableness
 3 Múddiness
 5 Multiplicity
 4 { Munificence
 5 { Munificentness
 5 Mutability

N

- 4 Necessity
 1 { Need
 3 { Neediness
 4 { Neutrality
 3 { Neutrality
 4 { Nobility
 3 { Nobleness

O

- 4 Obduracy
 4 { Obédience
 { Obédientness
 5 { Active
 { Passive } Ditto
 4 Obliquity
 4 { Obscenity
 { Obsceneness
 3 Obscurity
 4 Obsolescences
 4 Obstinacy
 4 Obstruency *phy*
 3 Occultness
 4 Omnipotence
 4 Omnipresence
 4 { Omniscience
 { Omnish-shense
 4 { Opacity
 { Opakeness
 3 { Opulency
 { Opulentness
 4 O'scitancy

P

- 4 Parfi'mony
 5 Partiality
 6 Particularity
 3 Paucity
 6 Penetrability
 3 Pénury
 3 Perfidy
 5 Perpetuity
 4 Perplexity
 5 Perspicuity
 3 Pétinence
 4 { Pétulancy
 { Petulance
 3 Piety

- 2 Pity
 5 Placability
 5 Plausibility
 3 Pleasantry
 3 Plénitude
 4 { Plénteousness
 { Pléntiffulness
 2 { Plénty
 4 Plurality
 5 Ponderosity
 4 { Porosity
 { Pórouness
 3 Possibility
 5 Posteriority
 6 Pravity
 3 Práivity
 5 Predóminancy
 4 { Pre-eminence
 { Preheminence
 3 Prégancy
 3 Présience
 4 Priority
 3 Privity *v la*
 5 Probability
 5 Prodigality
 4 Profundity
 4 Prolixity
 4 Prómptitude
 4 { Propénfion
 { Propénfity
 4 Propinquity
 4 Propriety
 4 Prosperity
 4 Proximity
 4 Pudicity
 5 Puerility
 3 { Puissance
 { Puissantness
 4 { Pulchritude
 { Pul-kri-tude
 3 Púngency
 3 Púniness

- 3 Púrity
6 Puffillanimity
3 Pútridness

Q

- 2 Quaintness
3 Quiddity
2 { Quiet
3 { Quietness

R

- 3 { Radiance
4 { Radiancy
5 { Radicality
4 { Radicalness
4 Rapacity
4 Rapidity
4 { Rascality
4 { Rascaliness
6 { Rationality
5 { Rationalness
4 Reality
3 { Rectitude
3 { Rectity
3 { Recompence
4 { Recumbency
4 Recurrence
5 Recurvation
4 Recurvity
4 { Redundancy
4 { Redundantness
3 { Redundance
6 Reflexibility
6 { Refrangibility
5 { Refrangibleness
4 Refulgency
4 Regality
5 Regularity

- 4 { Reluctancy
4 { Reluctantness
3 Renascence
6 Renacibility
4 Repletion
2 { Repose
5 { Reposition
4 { Repugnancy
4 { Repugnantness
3 Réverence
5 Risibility
4 Rotundity
4 { Rusticity
4 { Rusticalness

S

- 2 { Safeness
2 { Safety
4 Sagacity
5 Salvability
4 Salubrity
1 { Same
2 { Sameness
4 { Sanctimony
3 { Sanctity
4 Satiety
Sa *sbe-tee*
3 Scarcity
2 Scarceness
5 Scrupulosity
4 Scurrility
5 { Secularity
4 { Seculanness
4 { Sedulousness
4 { Sedulity
5 Sensuality
4 Serenity
4 { Servility
3 { Servileness

X 2

3 Sic-

- 3 Siccity
 2 Silence
 5 { Similáritý
 4 { Símilarnes
 4 { Sincéritý
 3 { Sincérenes
 5 { Singuláritý
 4 { Singulárnesh
 1 { Skill
 3 { Skilfulness
 3 Slávery
 3 Sleáziness
 4 Sobriety
 4 Solícitude
 6 Spirituálisty
 3 { Spiffity
 3 { Spiffitude
 2 Spléndour
 4 Stability
 4 Sterility
 { Sufficiency
 { Suffish-entcy
 5 Sumptuosity
 6 Super-excélency
 5 Superflúity
 6 SuperiORITY
 5 Superlativeness
 4 Supremacy

T

- 5 Taciturnity
 4 Temerity
 4 Temperature
 4 Tenacity
 5 { Tenebrosity
 4 { Tenebroseness
 4 { Timidity
 3 { Timidness
 4 Tranquility

- 4 { Transpárency
 4 { Transpárentness
 4 { Trepidity
 3 { Trépitness
 4 Túrbulency
 3 Túrptitude

V and U

- 3 { Vágrancy
 3 { Vágrantness
 3 { Vain-glory
 5 { Vain-glóriousness
 4 { Validity
 3 { Validness
 3 Vánilty
 6 { Ubiquitariness
 4 { Ubiquity
 3 { Véhemence
 4 { Véhemency
 4 { Véhemétness
 3 Vénery *v hu*
 4 Veracity
 5 Verecúndity
 6 Verisimilitý
 4 Verticity
 3 { Vínage
 4 { Vicinity
 4 Vidúity
 5 Vigilancy
 4 Viridity
 4 Virility
 4 Vi'ulence
 4 Viva'city
 5 Uniformity
 6 Universality
 5 Volatility
 5 Volubility
 4 Voracity
 4 Urbánity
 4 Utility

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The appellative Names of the various Branches of the System of Virtue.

2 Candour	3 Fortitude	2 Prudence
3 Cha ^r ity	1 Grace	2 Prowels
3 Chastity	1 Hope	3 Temperance
Contrition	4 Juris prudence	2 Va ^r lour
2 Cou ^r age	2 Justice	3 Verity
3 E ^q uity	2 Knowledge	2 Wisdom
3 Eúpathy	2 Mercy	
1 Faith	3 Patience	

The appellative Names of the various Branches of the System of Vice.

5 Concupi ^s cence	2 E ⁿ vy	O ['] bloquy
Cowardice	1 Fraud	1 Pride
Craft	1 Guile	1 Sloth
4 Decéption	1 Hate	Spleen, &c.
Dudgeon	2 Hatred	1 Spite
jon	Lust	
3 E ⁿ mity	Ma ^r lice	

The appellative Names of the human Appetites, Dispositions, Faculties, and Senses, being expressed in general, having no Plural.

Avarice	Pity	Sight
Compassion	Reason	Smelling
Feeling	Reminiscence	Tasting
Fervency	Reminiscency	Thirst
Fervour	Retention	Touching
Hearing	Rigor	Wrath
Hunger	Rigour	Wroth
Philanthropy	Risibility	Zeal

The appellative Names of the various Kinds of Metals, being expressed in general, want Plural.

1 Brass	1 Gold	1 Lead
2 Copper	1 Iron	Ockamy

Péw-

Pewter

Quicksilver

Silver

Solder

Sodder

Spelter

Steel

Tin

Zink

The appellative Names of Minerals wanting Plural.

4 Antimony	3 Roch A'llum
2 Arsenick	Sal { Armoniack
2 Bismuth	Sal { Ammoniack
1 Bóll	Sal { Petrae
2 Bórax	Sal { Petre
2 Brimstone	3 Sándarack
2 Búddle	4 Sinoper
{ Cinnabar	1 Spar
3 { Ci'noper	3 Stibium
3 Coppersas	1 Talk a
{ Géma	3 Vi'triol
2 { Salgem	Blue ditto
{ Jéat	White ditto
1 { Jet	Red ditto
3 Márcasite	Green ditto
2 Múndick	3 Zaphara
1 Ore	Zink
3 O'rpiment	

The Names of Liquids expressed in general, want the Plural, as

Air	3 Cíderkin	3 Laúdanum phy
1 Ale	Cláret	3 Lemonade
3 A'le-gar	Flip	4 Lixivium
2 A'rack	2 Frontinack	1 Lye
Arrick	3 Genéva	2 Málmfey
1 Beer	1 Gin	1 Méad
1 Belch	2 Grávy	3 Mércury
Blood	Gruel	3 Methéglint
2 Brándy	1 Hock	1 Mnk
Broth	2 Hóney	5 Montefiáscó
Chóler	3 Hydromel phy	3 Múclage phy
1 Chyle phy	2 Ichor ju	2 Múcus an
3 Cícuta	1 Ink	1 Mum
2 Cíder	2 Lácker pai	

British Grammar and Vocabulary

3 { Múscadel	2 Sherry
3 { Múscadine	1 Shrub
1 Muſt	3 Silabub
2 Néctar <i>v phy, &c.</i>	2 Snivel
2 Nitre	1 Snot
2 Spirit of ditto	1 { Soop } <i>and</i>
3 O'pium <i>phy</i>	1 { Soup }
2 Pérry	1 Souce <i>a</i>
1 Phlégm <i>ſtome</i>	1 Spew <i>a</i>
2 Pickle	2 Spittle <i>a</i>
1 Piſs	1 Stale <i>a q</i>
2 { Porrage }	2 Stingo
2 { Porridge } <i>cook</i>	1 Stout <i>q</i>
2 { Pottage }	1 Suck
2 Póſſet	2 Sy der
1 Punch	2 Syrup
1 Purl	2 Táplaſh
Quickſilver	1 Tar
radical <i>q</i>	2 Tipple
Ditto moiſture	2 Tréacle
2 { Ramboóſe	2 Várnish
2 { Rumboóſe	2 Vérjuice
4 Red-ſúſtian	3 Vinegar
2 Rénnét	2 U'rine
1 Rheum	3 Uſquebaugh
2 Rót-gut	2 { Water
1 Rum	2 { Wan-ter
3 Sáliva	Wine
2 Sérúm	Spirit of ditto
2 Sherbét	Wort

It is apparent theſe admit the Plural (*s*) only in expreſſing different Sorts in Collection, or Mingling, &c.

The Names of Unctuous Matter, including Gums, &c.

3 Aſpháltos	3 Bergamót
Balm	Bírd-lime
Balfam	3 Bíſtumen
Bdellium	Bútter
{ Bénjamin	Camphire
3 { Benzóin	Caránna

Pewter	Solder	Steel
Quicksilver	Sodder	Tin
Silver	Spelter	Zink

The appellation Names of Minerals wanting Plural.

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2 Arsenick	Sal { Armoniack
2 Bismuth	Sal { Ammoniack
1 Boll	Sal { Petrae
2 Borax	Sal { Petre
2 Brimstone	3 Sandarack
2 Buddle	4 Sinoper
3 Cinnabar	1 Spar
3 Cinoper	3 Stridium
3 Copperas	1 Talk a
2 Géma	3 Vitriol
2 Salgem	Blue ditto
1 Jcat	White ditto
1 Jet	Red ditto
3 Marcasite	Green ditto
2 Múndick	3 Zaphara
1 Ore	Zink
3 O'rpiment	

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Arrick	3 Geneva	2 Málmfey
1 Beer	1 Gin	1 Méad
1 Belch	2 Grávy	3 Mércury
Blood	Gruel	3 Methéglif
2 Brandy	1 Hock	1 Milk
Broth	2 Hóney	5 Montefiáscó
Chóler	3 Hydromel	3 Múchlagé
1 Chyle	2 Ichor	2 Mucus an
3 Cicuta	1 Ink	1 Mum
2 Cíder	2 Lácker	3 Múf-

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3 { Múscadel	2 Sherry
1 { Múscadine	1 Shrub
1 Must	3 Sillabub
2 Néctar <i>v phy, &c.</i>	2 Snivel
2 Nitre	1 Snot
2 Spirit of ditto	1 { Soop } <i>cook</i>
3 O'pium <i>phy</i>	1 { Soup } <i>cook</i>
2 Pérry	1 Souce <i>a</i>
1 Phlègm <i>fitme</i>	1 Spew <i>a</i>
2 Pickle	2 Spittle <i>a</i>
1 Pifs	1 Stale <i>a q</i>
2 { Pórrage } <i>cook</i>	2 Stíngó
2 { Porridge } <i>cook</i>	1 Stout <i>q</i>
2 { Póttage } <i>cook</i>	1 Suck
2 Póffet	2 Sy'der
1 Punch	2 Sy'rup
1 Purl	2 Táplash
Quicksilver	1 Tar
radical <i>q</i>	2 Típple
Ditto móisture	2 Trêacle
2 { Ramboóse	2 Várnish
2 { Rumboóse	2 Vérjuice
4 Red-fústian	3 Vínegar
2 Rénnét	2 U'ríne
1 Rheum	3 Usquebaúgh
2 Rót-gut	{ Water
1 Rum	2 { Wau-tur
3 Sáliva	Wine
2 Sérum	Spirit of ditto
2 Sherbét	Wort

It is apparent these admit the Plural (*s*) only in expressing different Sorts in Collection, or Mingling, &c.

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3 Aspháltos	3 Bergamót
1 Balm	Bírd-lime
1 Balsam	3 Bí'tumen
Bdellium	Búttér
{ Bénjamin	Camphire
3 { Benzóin	Caránna

Cópal	Oil liq
1 Cream	4 Olíbanum
Ditto of Tartar <i>phy</i>	5 Opobálsamum <i>phy</i>
5 Diagry'dium	Pitch <i>a</i>
2 Drágant	Pounce <i>a</i>
3 Drágon's Blood	2 { Réfin
3 E'lemy	2 { Ro'fin
1 Fat	3 Sándarack
1 Flêgm <i>phy, chy, &c.</i>	3 { Scámmony
2 Fráncincense	3 { Diagredium
Gálbanum	2 { Sew'et
1 Gome	2 { Súet
1 Grease	Sôap
1 Gum <i>in, gen</i>	Sulphur
2 I'ncense	Swêat
2 Máanna	Tallow
2 Márrrow	Túrpentine
Mástick	Common ditto
Myrrh	Venetian ditto
2 { Náphtha	Oil of ditto
2 { Náphta	Wax

The common Names of such Matters as are used in Painting, whether Minerals, Gums, &c. they also wanting the plural Number ; as

Bice	3 { Ma'sticot
2 Bister	3 { Ma'sticote
Black-Lead	3 Minium
Cérus	2 O'ker
Chair-obscure	O'rpiment
Chairo-obscuro	Red-Lead
Fúcus	Smalt
Glair	Teint
I'ndico	Vérdegrease
Indigo	Vérditer
2 Làcca	Vermi'lion
2 Lácker	<i>yon</i>
Lake	Ultramaríne
Lamblack	U'mber
2 Lítmose	White-Lead

The common Names of Grain, wanting Plural; as

2 Bárley	Whêat	and	Beans
2 Dârnél	Except	Tares	Peas
Rye	Oats	Alfo	Vétches

The common Names of Spices, wanting the Plural; as

All-spice	Mace
Cinnamon	4 Mácropiper
2 Gínger	2 Pep ^u per
Fin- <i>jer</i>	

The common Names of such Herbs, Plants, Shrubs, and Drugs, as rarely form the plural Number; as

Agrimony	3 Cárduus <i>p</i>	2 Dódder <i>w</i>
3 A ^l kanet <i>p</i>	Ditto benedí-	2 Dúcks-meat <i>w</i>
4 Allelújah <i>p</i>	tus <i>p</i>	Dyers-weed <i>w</i>
2 A ^l l-good <i>p</i>	3 Célandine <i>p</i>	4 Elecampáne <i>b</i>
2 Allseed <i>p</i>	3 Céntory <i>p</i>	2 E ^l ndive
A ^l nemony <i>p</i>	Charlock	3 Epithíne <i>b</i>
Archangel	Chervil	3 Eríngo <i>p</i>
4 Aspa ^l ragus <i>p</i>	Chickweed	3 E ^l fula
5 A ^l larabácca <i>p</i>	Cínque-foil	2 Eye-bright <i>b</i>
Basil	Clary	Fennel <i>b</i>
Baulm	Claver-gray	Feverfew <i>b</i>
Betony	Cliver	Fern <i>p</i>
Bindweed	3 Cochineál <i>d</i>	Flax
2 Bómbast <i>p</i>	2 Cóckle	Foxglove } <i>p</i>
Brócoli	2 Cócks-comb <i>p b</i>	2 Fúcus <i>p</i>
Brooklime	2 Comfrey <i>b</i>	Fumítory <i>b</i>
Bryony	4 Contra-yérva <i>d</i>	Furz } <i>b</i>
Búgloss <i>p</i>	Córal <i>p</i>	3 Galángal
Búrnet	4 Córiander <i>p</i>	2 Gárlick
Búrrage <i>p</i> }	4 Co ^l stómary <i>b</i>	2 Gázul <i>w</i>
Borage }	2 Cotton <i>p</i>	3 Géntian <i>p</i>
Calamint	2 Cranes-bill <i>b</i>	Gorce }
Camomel }	2 Crócus	Gorz }
Camomile }	Dill	Gors }
3 Carraway <i>p</i>	3 Dítany <i>b</i>	Gofs }
	Y	Goud

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Goud } | Mayweed |
| Gaud } <i>p</i> | Meadow-sweet |
| Grass <i>b</i> | Melon |
| Groundfel | 3 Melilot |
| Goose-grass | Mint <i>b</i> |
| Gromil | Misseldine } |
| Gromwel | Misseltoe } <i>p</i> |
| 3 Gua-i-a-cum <i>d</i> | Missletoe } |
| Hawk-weed <i>b</i> | Moss <i>p</i> |
| Heath <i>sb</i> | Mouse-ear |
| Hellebore <i>b</i> | Monks-hood |
| 2 Hemlock <i>p</i> | Mullein |
| Hemp <i>p</i> | 5 Nicotiana <i>p</i> |
| Henbane | 2 Night-shade <i>p</i> |
| Horehound <i>b</i> | 6 { Noli-me } |
| House-leek | { tan-ge-re } <i>p</i> |
| Hyacinth } | 4 Oranoco |
| Jacinth } <i>p</i> | Orpine |
| Hy'sop <i>d</i> | Orrache <i>b</i> |
| Jack in the Hedge | 2 { Orris } |
| 2 Jalap <i>d</i> | { iris } <i>p</i> |
| 3 Jasmin } | 2 Parsley <i>b</i> |
| 3 Jessamin } <i>sb</i> | Pennroyal <i>b</i> |
| 4 Jesuits-bark <i>d</i> | Pellitory of the Wall |
| { I'ndico } | 4 Perriwinkle <i>b</i> |
| { I ndigo } <i>d</i> | Plantain <i>b</i> |
| { anil } <i>p</i> | Poly'pody |
| 3 Juniper <i>sb</i> | Pumpnel |
| 2 Ivy <i>sb</i> | Purslain <i>b</i> |
| Kali <i>b</i> | Restharrow } |
| Larks-spur or heel | Camock } <i>b</i> |
| 3 Lavender | 3 Rosemary <i>p</i> |
| Lav. Cotton | Rue <i>a b</i> |
| { Licorish } | 2 Saffron } |
| { Liquorice } <i>sb</i> | Saf-forn } <i>p</i> |
| 2 Logwood | Sage <i>b</i> |
| Lovage | 2 Samphire <i>p</i> |
| 2 Madder | 5 Sarsaparilla <i>p</i> |
| Marjoram | Sarsafras } |
| Maiden-hair | Saxafras } <i>d</i> |
| Mastick | 3 Savoury <i>b</i> |

Scurvy-grafs <i>b</i>	Taragon
Sedge <i>w</i>	Tea <i>sh</i>
2 { Sēna } <i>d</i>	Teasel
2 { Senna } <i>d</i>	Thyme <i>b</i>
2 Smallage <i>b</i>	Tórméntil
2 { So ⁿ rel } <i>b</i>	2 Tréfoil <i>b</i>
2 { Sórrel } <i>b</i>	3 Trípoly <i>b</i>
3 Southernwood <i>sh</i>	turbith
Sow-bread <i>w</i>	blue-camomile } <i>b</i>
Spignal or mew	3 Valerian <i>b</i>
2 Spikenard <i>p</i>	2 Vervain
Spínache	holy-herb } <i>b</i>
2 { Spi ⁿ nage } <i>b</i>	4 Pigeon-grafs
2 { Spínnage } <i>b</i>	Juno's tears
Sponge	Weld } <i>p</i>
Spunge	Would } <i>p</i>
Spurge <i>p</i>	Wôad <i>p</i>
Stone-crop	2 Woodroff <i>b</i>
Súccory	2 Wormwood <i>p</i>
3 { Tábacco } <i>p</i>	Wrack <i>w</i>
3 { Tóbacco } <i>p</i>	2 Yárow <i>b</i>
3 Támarisk <i>sh</i>	4 Zédoary <i>d</i>
2 Tánfy <i>b</i>	

Such Plants, Herbs, &c. as terminate with (foot, tongue, and wort), want Plural.

Colt's-foot	Hound's-tongue	Dragon's-wort
Crowfoot	Banewort	Félwort
Adder's-tongue	Birthwort	Liverwort
Hart's-tongue	Colewort	Mugwort

But the following Plants, Herbs, Roots, &c. frequently form both Numbers.

3 A ^r rtichoak <i>p</i>	3 Cucumber <i>p</i>	Marigold
2 Brámble <i>sh</i>	Gôurd <i>p</i>	Mushroom } <i>p</i>
2 Bríer <i>sh</i>	Hop <i>a p</i>	Mushroon } <i>p</i>
2 Cabbáge <i>p</i>	Leak } <i>p</i>	Nettle <i>p</i>
Chieve	Leek } <i>p</i>	4 Peiony
Chive } <i>p</i>	2 Léttrice <i>p</i>	Pífs-a-bed <i>p</i>
shive } <i>p</i>	2 Mállow	Poppy <i>p</i>
Cive } <i>p</i>	Mandrake <i>p</i>	Reed <i>sh</i>

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
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| Goose-grafs | Mint <i>b</i> |
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2 Cabbáge <i>p</i>	Leak } <i>p</i>	Nettle <i>p</i>
Chieve	Leek } <i>p</i>	4 Peiony
Chive } <i>p</i>	2 Léttice <i>p</i>	Pifs-a-bed <i>p</i>
shive } <i>p</i>	2 Mállow	Poppy <i>p</i>
Cive } <i>p</i>	Mandrake <i>p</i>	Reed <i>sh</i>
	Y 2	Rush

Rush *p*
Savoy *p*

Sca'llion }
Scal-yon } *p*

Stráwberry *p*
Thistle *p*

A large Collection of the Common Names of such Things or Matters, whose component Parts cannot admit the Formation of the plural Number (except in expressing different Kinds or Sorts of the same Thing.

Argil
Bark
Batter
Bread
Búllion
Cément *a*
Cheese
Cordage
Corn
Crew'el
Crúor *an fu*
Down
Drofs
Dung
Dust
Earth
Eár-wax
Few'el
Fúel
Filth
Fíring
Fish
Flesh
Flue
Flúmmery *cook*
Foam
some
Fódder
Foil
Food
Fórage } *a*
Fórrage }

Fo'ther }
Fodder } *a*
Fricafy } *cook*
Fricafée }
Froth
Fruit
Frush
Fullers-earth
Frumety *cook*
Fúrniture
Furr
Fústíck
Fustock
Gallimawfry *cook*
Garbage
Garble
Gear
Geer
Glas
Glut *No. q*
Gôar
Grain *No. q*
Gravel
Grillade *cook*
Grift }
Grit }
Ground
Grout *cook*
Gun-powder
Hággafs
Hafh *cook*
Hay

Hire *No. q*
Hógoo
Jápan-earth
Ice
Junk
Ivory
Land *in gen.*
La'ther *a*
Latten
Lêaven
Lint *fu*
Litharge
Loam } *gar*
Lome }
Loblolly *cook*
Lóhock *phy*
Lucre } *in gen.*
kur
Malt
Mango
Manúre
March-pane *conf.*
Mart
Marmaláde } *conf*
Marmalet }
Matter
Mêal
Meat
Médly *No. q*
Mefs *No. q*
Me'tal *in gen.*
Mildew

Mire

Mire	} ^a	Ragoó <i>cook</i>	Soot
Mi-ur		Refuse <i>No. q</i>	<i>sut</i>
Mortar		Re ^g ulus <i>chy</i>	Spawn
Mor-ter		Rhachítis <i>an</i>	Sperm
Muck		Rob <i>phar</i>	Spume
Mud		Rope-yarn	Spun-yarn <i>sh</i>
Musk		Rubbish	Starch
Mustard <i>cook</i>		<i>bidge</i>	Stúbble
Oakam		Ruft	Stuck
Oakum		Sal <i>chy</i>	Stuff <i>in gen.</i>
Oatméal		Salmagundy	Stum
Ocean		Solomongundy	Sublimate <i>chy</i>
O-shan		<i>cook</i>	Subsidence
O'ffal		Salt <i>v chy</i>	Subsi-stence
O'rdure		Fixed ditto	Sultane <i>conf.</i>
O'rgal		Volatile ditto	Su st enance
Panádo <i>cook</i>		Salt of glafs	Tan <i>a</i>
Pêat		Ditto of Saturn	Tárras <i>bui</i>
Pelf <i>No. q</i>		Essential Salt	Tartar <i>phy</i>
Pellicle <i>v phy</i>		Sand	Thatch
Pith		Sandever <i>chy</i>	Tímber <i>in gen.</i>
Plaíster	} ^{bui}	Scrag	Tínder
Pla st er		Scum	Tinsel
Ditto of <i>Paris</i>		Shag	Tow
Porceláin		Shew-bread	Trash
Purcelain		Sile	Tutty
Pówder		Silk <i>in gen.</i>	Vermicelli <i>cook</i>
Próvender		Slag	Wood <i>in gen.</i>
Pulp		Slime	Wool
Pulse		Smut	Yeast
Putty		Snuff	Zymóma
Quínt-essence			

Also the Common Names of Manufactures wanting the Plural (except in Expressions of Quantity, Kinds, or Sorts.

A ^l lamode	Bombifin	Búckram	Camlet
A'rras	Bombycine	Bumbasin	Canvas
Asbe st ine	Braid	Ca ^l licoe	Chamoís
Bombazeen	Brocade	Cámbrick	Shammy
			Da ^l mask

a an the	Da ^m ask	Linen	Shammy
	Dimitty	Linsey-woolsey	Silk
	Dófel	Lock ^r -n	Stuff
	Dorfel	Lockrum	Swán-skin
	Dowlas	Luftring	Táby
	Drab	Lutestring	Tammy
	Drap	Mo ⁿ hair	Tape
	Drapdeberry	Muslin	Tápestry
	Flánnel	Orris	Tapistry
	Frángipane	Paper	Thréad
	Freeze	Parchment	Thred
	Frieze	Pastboard	Tick
	Fuftian	Plad	Ticking
	Fuft ^{-chan}	Plush	Tíssue
	Galloón	Sagatheé	Twine
	Ga ⁿ loon	Sárcenet	Twist
	Gaufe	Sárfenet	Véllam
	Gawze	Sáttén	Véllum
	Gro ⁿ gram	Sattin	Vélvét
	Hofe	Sattinet	Wadding
	Húck-a-back	Say	Week
	Incle	Serge	Wick
	Kerfey	Shag	Wire
	Lace <i>in gen.</i>	Shagreen	Woofed
	Lawn	Shaloón	Worsted
	Léa ⁿ ther	Shamoy ⁿ	Yarn

The Names of the various Kinds or Sorts of Stones following have rarely the plural Number, (except they terminate with the Syllable (stone), then they may easily form both Numbers; as follows.

A ⁿ damant	Cárbuncle	Diámond
A ⁿ gate	Chalcédony	<i>di-mant</i>
A ⁿ methyft	Chrysolite	<i>di-munt</i>
Ami	Chryfopæia <i>phy</i>	Eagle's-stone
Asbe ⁿ ftos	Cornelian	E ⁿ merald
Be ⁿ ryl	<i>yan</i>	E ⁿ mery
Bezoar	Sárdoin	Florentine
Bolonian-stone	Cornu-ámmonis	Foffil
Ca ⁿ lamine	Cry ⁿ ftal	Gárnet

Gírafol

Gírafol	Pearl
Granit	Philosopher's-stone
Hyacinth	Plaiſter
Jacinth	Plafter } of <i>Paris</i>
Jade	Porphyry
Ja ⁿ ſper	Púmice
Jett	Reddle
Lapis Infernalis	Ruddle
Lapis Lazuli	Sapphire
Máagnet	<i>ſi-ur</i>
Márble	Sardonyx
Mu ⁿ ſcovy-glaſs	Shale
Mirror-ſtone	Smaragdus
O ⁿ yx	Spalt
Opal	Spar
Oſteocolla	Terrella
Parian Marble	Tópaz

The following, and thoſe always compounded with (ſtone), are expreſſed in both Numbers, at Pleaſure; as

Brick-ſtone	Ragſtone	{ ies s
Flint, and	Rubſtone	
Flint-ſtone	Ruby	
Free-ſtone	Slate	
Grind-ſtone	Touchſtone	
Hóan	Whetſtone	
Pebble		

A Collection of Common Names expreſſing Actions in general, and very ſeldom expreſſed Plural.

Avówtry	Blandíloquence
Autógraphy	Bóuntý
Autólogy	Brachýlogy
Aútopſý	Bribery
Batto ⁿ logy	Burglar
Bi ⁿ gamy	Burglary
Bláſphemy	Burleſk

Burlesque	Poly'logy
Calumny	Portlinefs
Casuality	mien
Caufa' lity	ge'fture
Cenotáphium <i>arc</i>	Remórfe
Champarty } <i>la</i>	Renáfcence
Champerty } <i>la</i>	Renafcency
Chance-medly <i>la</i>	Renítency
Chylificátion <i>phy</i>	Ríbbaldry
Confórmity	Sacriledge
Fe'lony	Síncerity
Fófly	Sleight
Forgery	Speed
Gratitude	Tauto'logy
Heed	Traffick
Imbracery <i>la</i>	Trigamy
Imparance <i>la</i>	Tútelage
Inceft	Vaniloquence
I'nflux	Véngence
Ingra'titude	Viólence
Mockery	Unani'mity
O'cillancy	Unifórmity
Patrocínation	Utterance
Patrócinity	Wággery
Pe'nitence	

A Collection of Common Names, denoting the State and Condition of Beings and Things, and are feldom expreffed in the Plural; as

Bóndage	Defénce
Bottomry	Difcómfitúre
Bottomree	Difefteém
Brótherhood	Disgráce
Capti'vity	Dislike <i>a</i>
Célibacy	Disregard
Childhoód	Disrepúte
Comfort <i>uni</i>	Disreputátion
Confanguinity <i>cog</i>	Dúrance
Contráctile <i>phi</i>	Effervescence
Cófenage	Effervescency

in, into, unto, under, from, by, on.

Eldest	Mino ^r ity	Púberty
Eldership	Mirth <i>uni</i>	Pue ^r ity
Esteém	Moisture <i>uni</i>	Pupilage
Eternity	Monógamy	Quiéscence
Fare	Nature <i>uni</i>	Quiescency
Fate	Nobi ^l ity	Quiet
Fatherless	Nonage	Quietness
Fatness	Non-entity	Repóse
Fuidity	Novi ^c iate	Repósitíon
Fore-knowledge	Núllity	Reputátion
First-born	Núrture	Repúte
Fratérnity	Obedience	Rest
Fúry	Oblivion <i>la</i>	Safeness
Glory	Obstinacy	Safety
Grándeur	O'rphanage	Scárcity
Ha ^b itude	O'rphanism	Shame
Haste	Pansóphia <i>uni</i>	Sisterhoód
Héalth	Pápácy	Slávery
Húnger	Pa ^r adice	Spléndour
Hypo ^c risy	Pa ^r entage	Sumptuosity
Jéopardy	Pa ^r ity	Superio ^r ity
<i>jep-par-dy</i>	Péace	Suprémacý
Húddle	Péásantry	Temperature
Impórtance <i>uni</i>	Plénty	Thrift
Impotence	Plight	Thriftiness
Impotency	Poly ^g amy	Tributariness
Incement	Po ^{ly} sarchy	Vérdour
Indémnity	Potentia ^l ity	Vérdure
Infancy	Po th er	Vérity
Inferiority	Poverty	Virgi ⁿ ity
Influence <i>uni</i>	Pre-e ^m inence	Want
Labóur	Pre-he ^m inence	Warmth
Languór <i>uni</i>	Pre-exi ^s tence	Wédlock
Liberty	Preference	Wélfare
Manhoód	Préfonment	Yeomanry
Ma ^t rimony	Prégnancy	<i>yem-manry</i>
Medio ^c ritý	Prio ^r ity	
Might <i>uni</i>	Prospe ^r ity	

A Collection of such Common Names of Common Terms and Things as are rarely applied in the Plural ; as follows.

A ^l lamode	Nick Nínny	Shack <i>aét.</i>
Cúrrant	Nihil	Single-Ten
Dawn	Nóne-such	Ditto, &c.
Defhabille	Nónplus	Stérling
Devoir	Nónsense	Stir
Dishabille	Noon <i>ti</i>	Talk
<i>beel</i>	No ^l thing	<i>tauk</i>
Ens	Nought	Táttle
Finis	Pa ^l pa	Tíre
Járgon	Pél-mel <i>No. &c.</i>	Títple-tattle
Labour in vain	Phyz	Troth
Látermath	Pigfny	Trust
Laud	Pre ^l sent	Twilight
Legerdemáin	Price-Courant	Vogue
<i>-jer-</i>	Prittle-Prattle	Up-shot
Lobs-póund	Prose	Wéal
Mid-day <i>ti</i>	Pug	Wéa ^l ther
Mifs <i>tit</i>	Puggy	Whole <i>q</i>
Mundúngus	Púrport	World
Neuter	Pursúance	<i>wurld</i>
Nick of Time	Rhíno <i>cant</i>	Ye ^l fterday
Nickum Poóp	Sen ^l e in <i>gen.</i>	Yesternight

A Collection of Common Names, being extraordinary Technical Terms of such Arts, Sciences, &c. as are denoted by the Abbreviation or Abbreviations following ; also wanting the plural Number.

the	{	Arcanum <i>phy, &c.</i>	Bockland <i>la</i>
		Arpeggio <i>mu</i>	Boscage <i>forst</i>
		A'tmósphere <i>phi</i>	Cántus <i>mu</i>
		Attic-base <i>arc</i>	Canzone <i>mu</i>
		Augu ^l stine	Caphar <i>mer</i>
		Confession } <i>div</i>	Caput Mortuum <i>chy</i>
		Aviso <i>mer</i>	Ca ^l stramination <i>mil</i>
		Azoth <i>chy</i>	Chacoón <i>mu</i>

Chamade

Chamade <i>mil</i>	Moiety <i>No. q la</i>
Clicket <i>bun</i>	Money <i>com</i>
Conátus <i>phi</i>	Montoir <i>horf</i>
Contra <i>mer</i>	Mórbus <i>phy</i>
Convérse <i>ma</i>	Mortmain <i>la</i>
Corban <i>scrip</i>	Myúrus <i>phy</i>
Crépuscle <i>phi</i>	Nam
Crócus <i>chy</i>	Náam } <i>la</i>
Décalogue <i>div</i>	Nama ⁿ lion
Decámeris	Nausea <i>phy</i>
Dodecátemory <i>ast</i>	Nemine contradicente <i>la</i>
Durefs <i>la</i>	Néophite <i>ecc</i>
Eclectick <i>phi</i>	Nífus <i>phy</i>
Emendalis <i>la</i>	Non-abi ⁿ lity
Enneadecaeteris <i>chro</i>	Non-appeárance <i>la</i>
Equúleus <i>mil ast</i>	Nonagesimal Degree <i>ast</i>
Esse <i>phy</i>	Non compos mentis <i>la</i>
Fourth <i>mu</i>	Núcleus <i>ast arc</i>
Gránd-gusto <i>pai</i>	Nútriment <i>phy</i>
Hanse <i>No. mer</i>	Nutrition <i>phy</i>
Hypostatical Union <i>div</i>	Olympick Fire <i>opt</i>
Ignorámus <i>la</i>	Or <i>be</i>
Infantry <i>No. mil</i>	O'rdeal <i>la</i>
Juxta Position <i>No. phy</i>	Ordnanoe <i>No. mil</i>
Lárboard <i>na</i>	Ordónnance <i>pai arc</i>
Lárceny	Os <i>an</i>
Grand ditto	Par <i>com</i>
Pettit ditto	Philosopher's-stone <i>phi chy</i>
Litany	Phry ⁿ gian Mood } <i>mu</i>
Liturgy	-ji-
Magna-Charta <i>la</i>	Phy ⁿ sical Point <i>phy</i>
-kar-	Plánisphere <i>persp</i>
Maranátha <i>ecc</i>	Pla ⁿ stick Virtue } <i>phy</i>
Marásmus <i>phy</i>	Ditto Power
Marotick Stile <i>po</i>	Plus <i>al</i>
Mar'tial Law <i>mil</i>	Póint-blank <i>gun, be, &c.</i>
Metre	Policy } <i>la, &c.</i>
Meter	Polity }
Meum & Tuum <i>la</i>	Pontlévis <i>horf</i>
Millennium <i>div</i>	Pragma ⁿ tick Sanction <i>la</i>
Mochlia <i>fu</i>	Premuníre <i>la, &c.</i>

Pre ^{sto} <i>mu</i>	Salvátion <i>div</i>
Prime <i>v ast chro &c.</i>	Séton <i>su</i>
Primum Mobile <i>ast</i>	Shéminith } <i>scr</i>
Pro ^{sody} <i>gr</i>	Seminith }
Profopopeía <i>rh</i>	Shiloh <i>scr</i>
Ptolemáick System <i>ast</i>	Siderial Year <i>ast</i>
Purlicu <i>for la</i>	Summum Bonum <i>div</i>
Pythagórean System <i>ast</i>	Tare <i>com</i>
Ditto Table	Te deum <i>ecc</i>
Ditto Theorem	Thorough Base <i>mu</i>
Py ^{thon} <i>po</i>	Thúmmim <i>scr</i>
Quarantáin } <i>for la</i>	Tophet <i>scr</i>
Qua ^r antine }	Trávally <i>mil</i>
Quórum <i>la</i>	Tret <i>com</i>
Racha }	Tróver <i>la</i>
-ka } <i>scrip</i>	Tutty <i>mu</i>
Raca }	Vert <i>forest la</i>
Régimen <i>phy</i>	Urim and Thummim <i>scr</i>
Relievo }	U ^s ance <i>com</i>
Relief } <i>sculp</i>	U ^t as <i>la</i>
Rise <i>mer</i>	Zéphyrus
Salique }	
-like } <i>for la</i>	

the

The Names of the Seasons, or Quarters of the Year, expressed in general, want Plural ; as

Spring Summer Autumn Winter

The Names of the cardinal Points of the Sea-Compass, or Winds, shewing the Quarters of the World, with their Subdivisions, as exhibited in the following Card, want the Plural.

- 1 NORTH
- 2 North-by-East
- 3 North-North-East
- 4 North-East-by-North
- 5 North-East
- 6 North-East-by-East
- 7 East-North-East
- 8 East-by-North
- 9 EAST
- 10 East-by-South
- 11 East-South-East
- 12 South-East-by-East

} Wind

13 South-

- 13 South-East
- 14 South-East-by-South
- 15 South-South-East
- 16 South-by-East
- 17 SOUTH
- 18 South-by-West
- 19 South-South-West
- 20 South-West-by-South
- 21 South-West
- 22 South-West-by-West
- 23 West-South-West
- 24 West-by-South
- 25 WEST
- 26 West-by-North
- 27 West-North-West
- 28 North-West-by-West
- 29 North-West
- 30 North-West-by-North
- 31 North-North-West
- 32 North-by-West

} Wind

the

A Collection of Common Names whose component and constituent Parts admits not the singular Number.

Acquists	Cónfines	Eff ^g ies
Alms	Contráries	Effluvíums
Amends	Crampoóns	E ^v lements <i>uni</i>
A ⁿ tlers	Crámp-rings	Elves
A ^s hes	Credéntials	Entraíls
Affets	<i>-shals</i>	E ^m bers
Bellows	Croches <i>deer</i>	Espoufals
Bilboes <i>pun</i>	Cutlets	Esséntials <i>lb uni</i>
Billiards } <i>gam</i>	Dainties	E ^h thicks
yards }	Díctates	Eves
Bowels <i>an</i>	Díviders	Eaves
Bráckets	Dog-days	E ^x equies
Bréeches	Drags	Extra ^v vagants
Butter-teeth	Dregs	Fángles
By-ends	Eaves	Fangs
Calipers <i>inst</i>	Eaves-droppers	Fétters
Cónders	E ^f fects <i>goods</i>	Filaments

Flém-

Flémings	Jénnets	Nómbles
Flótages	I'nstitutes	Nones <i>ti</i>
Fore-fáthers	Inte ^r stines	No ^r strils
Fore-teéth	Intrails	Numerals
Forma ⁿ lities	Júmbals	O'bsequies
Fouds	Jumps	Ogles <i>cant</i>
Folds	Kálends	Oppósites
Frontiers	Kecks	Orts
Fróntlets	Kíckshaws	Oughts
Furies	Kníck-knacks	Pálliards
Fufflocks	Lees	Pándects
Fu ⁿ stilugs	Mále-contents	Pantaloóns
Galliga ⁿ skins	Manes	Pantoffles
Gállows	Mánners	Pantables
Gambadoes	Mátrices	Parentáles
Gámbols	Mawks	Péndants
Garbels	May-games	Péttitocs
Ga ⁿ fcoynes	Means	Philippicks
Ga ⁿ thers	Mélasses	Píncers
Géntiles <i>peo</i>	Ménaces	Ply ^r ers
Gíbblets	Messieurs	Preliminaries
Globules	Millepedes	Prémises
Globulets	Mínutes <i>notes</i>	Quickfands
Góblins	Misdeeds	Quíllets
Goods	Mocado's	Quibbles
Grotts <i>Oatmeal</i>	Moderns <i>peo</i>	Reins
Gúbbings	Molasses	Remains
Guerkins	Molosses	Repairs
Gums	Monsoons	Rocs } <i>milt</i>
Guts	Mósses	Rows }
Halliards	Moveables <i>goods</i>	Rudiments <i>in gen.</i>
yards	Mues	Rúffles
Hangers	Mews	Scales
Hangings	Múggets	Scíffors
Hips <i>p b</i>	Múlligrubs	Scízzars
Hólfsters	Mustáches	Scotch Collops
Hurds	Nêapes	Scraps
Hards	Ne ⁿ cessaries	Senfes
Hu ⁿ stings	Nest of Drawers	Sháckles
Jaunts	News	Shámbles
Ides	Nippers	Shávings

Shears

Shears	Teásles	Valentes
Sheers	Teázles	Vallens
Skirts	Temples <i>b b</i>	Ve ⁿ stments
Slippers	Ténters	Víands
Snáppers	Thanks	Víctuals
Snúffers	Thrums	Umbles } <i>deer</i>
Spángles	Tidings	Numbles }
Spárables	Tongs	Wáddles
Spátter-dashes	Tréaddles	Wages
Stays	Tréddles	Waítes
Steelyards	Treffes	Wang-teeth
Stews	Tríffes	Wáttles
Stilts	Tufhes	Whískers
Stocks	Tusks	White-meats
Súburbs	Tweézers	Whithers <i>horf</i>
Suds	Twins	
Tacks	Vails <i>gifts</i>	

A Collection of such Technical Terms as are only expressed in the Plural Number, digested after the same Manner as the Collection of Technical Terms in Page 170; shewing, by the Abbreviation following the Term; in what Art, Science. &c. such a Term is accepted in; as follows.

A'bbutals <i>la</i>	Apprôaches <i>mil</i>
Abdúctores <i>an</i>	Arms <i>mil</i>
Abori ⁿ gines <i>his</i>	Arréars <i>mer</i>
Acróters <i>arc</i>	Asymptótes <i>ma</i>
Allerions <i>he</i>	Atlántes <i>arc</i>
Alpha	Atláffes <i>arc an</i>
Alponfine Tables } <i>ast</i>	Aúges <i>ma</i>
Aludels <i>chy</i>	Bárriers <i>fort</i>
A'nalects	Bátilements <i>fort</i>
Anécdotes <i>chro</i>	Cáliducts <i>arc</i>
Anguelles <i>haw</i>	Capilláments <i>an</i>
A'nnals <i>chro</i>	Capillary Arteries <i>an</i>
Annates <i>ecc</i>	Caprízans <i>phy</i>
Antepredícaments <i>lo</i>	Cómfits <i>conf</i>
A'ntes <i>gar arc</i>	Cómmuns <i>ecc</i>
Antiades <i>an</i>	Concórdates <i>la</i>

Conténts <i>com</i>		Ducts <i>v an</i>
Contourniated	} <i>antiq</i>	Effections <i>geo</i>
Madallions		Ejaculatory Vessels <i>an</i>
Convéntuals <i>ecc</i>		Elegiack Verses <i>po</i>
Convergent	} <i>Raysphi</i>	Elephantine Books
Converging		Ely'sian Fields <i>fic</i>
Converging Series	<i>al</i>	Ember Days <i>ti</i>
Corps <i>v arc</i>		Ditto Weeks <i>ti</i>
Corpu'scles <i>phi</i>		Emblements <i>v la</i>
Corrélatives <i>cog</i>		Entries <i>bu</i>
Courses <i>sh</i>		Equerries <i>off</i>
Cou** <i>an</i>		Erect Flowers <i>bo</i>
Cremafters	} <i>an</i>	Escalop-Shells <i>be</i>
Suspensóres		E'sculents <i>bo</i>
Crenated Leaves <i>bo</i>		Espleés <i>la</i>
Cricóides <i>an</i>		E'stovers <i>la</i>
Cuiraffiers <i>mil</i>		E'thicks <i>phi</i>
Culmiferous Plants <i>bo</i>		Ethmoídals <i>an</i>
Cu'spidated Flowers <i>bo</i>		Ethmoídes <i>an</i>
Cúttings <i>gar</i>		E'ver-greens <i>bo gar</i>
Děads	} <i>min</i>	Excrétory Ducts <i>an</i>
Děad Heaps		Exercifes <i>uni</i>
Delegates	} <i>la</i>	Exorcifms <i>uni</i>
Court of ditto		Fáctors <i>ari</i>
Dental Letters <i>prin</i>		Fa'scines <i>fort</i>
Dénticles	} <i>arc</i>	Bavins
Déntils		Fashion Pieces <i>sh</i>
Defultóres		Fecennine Verses <i>po</i>
Deuterocanónical	} <i>ser</i>	Fibers
Books		Fibres
Diacáuſtick Curves <i>ma</i>		Figurate Numbers <i>ari</i>
Dialectical Arguments <i>lo</i>		Filaments <i>an bo</i>
Digitated Plants <i>bo</i>		Finánces
Dígliphs <i>arc</i>		Fistular Flowers <i>bo</i>
Discous Flowers <i>bo</i>		Fixed Bo'dies <i>aſt</i>
Diſmes <i>la</i>		Fixed Stars <i>aſt</i>
Dominicál Letters		Flútings <i>arc</i>
Doublings <i>be</i>		Flúxions
Draughts	} <i>gam</i>	yons
drafts		shons
Drugs <i>phy</i>		Fly'ers <i>arc</i>

Fóothooks } <i>sb</i>	Héats <i>borf</i>
Fúttocks } <i>sb</i>	Have-offerings <i>scr</i>
Fórceps <i>fu</i>	Hereditaments <i>la</i>
Fórcers <i>fu</i>	Homoimerical Princip. <i>phi</i>
Forces <i>mil</i>	Hot-cockles <i>gam</i>
Fore-bolts <i>sb</i>	Húmmums <i>phy</i>
Fóre-locks <i>sb</i>	Hypostátical Principles <i>chy</i>
Fórtitudes <i>astr</i>	Jessles <i>baw</i>
Fortúnes <i>astr</i>	Immúnities
Four Corners <i>geo &c.</i>	I'mplements <i>in gen.</i>
Frontales <i>an</i>	Indivisibles <i>v gr</i>
Fru mentáceous Plants <i>bo</i>	Infinite ^l imals <i>ma</i>
Fútlocks <i>sb</i>	Infórtunes <i>astr</i>
Gáblocks	Initials <i>prin</i>
Gafflets	Inns of Court <i>la</i>
Gazons <i>fort</i>	Intélligences
Gemelles <i>be</i>	Intércalary Days <i>chro</i>
Ge ⁿ itals <i>an</i>	Interméssles <i>cook</i>
Geodétical Numbers <i>ari</i>	Interro gatives <i>la</i>
Germins <i>gar</i>	Intérstices <i>phi</i>
Gessles <i>baw</i>	Joiſts
Gests	Isles } <i>arc</i>
Jests	<i>isles</i> }
Glans <i>nat his</i>	Iſoperi ^l meters
Góllops <i>be</i>	Iſoperi ^l metral
Gráces <i>la</i>	Figures <i>ma</i>
Days of Grace <i>mer</i>	Iſóceles <i>ma</i>
Grains of Paradice <i>phy</i>	Júrats
Grápnels <i>sb</i>	Judicial Days <i>la</i>
Gréaves <i>mil</i>	Lambdoïdes } <i>an</i>
Grínders <i>an</i>	Lambdoïdal }
Grómets <i>sb</i>	Suture }
Grounds <i>prin</i>	Lanniars } <i>sb</i>
Ground Timbers <i>sb</i>	<i>yars</i> }
Guards <i>ast mil</i>	Láshers <i>sb</i>
Gules <i>be</i>	Laskets } <i>sb</i>
Halcyon Days <i>tim</i>	Latches }
Hárpings <i>sb</i>	Latches <i>me</i>
Harpin Irons <i>sb</i>	Laúnders <i>min</i>
Hěad Lines <i>sb</i>	Lěáš Laws <i>hu</i>
Hěad Sails <i>sb</i>	Ledges <i>sb</i>

<p> <i>Leets la</i> <i>Leetch-lines sh</i> <i>Lens opt &c.</i> <i>Lifts sh</i> <i>Li^gatures prin su</i> <i>Ligets v an &c.</i> <i>Límbers</i> } <i>sh</i> <i>Límber-holes</i> } <i>Liquids la gr</i> <i>Lixi^viate Salts chy</i> <i>Local Colours pai</i> <i>Ditto Customs</i> <i>Ditto Ceremonies</i> <i>Ditto Pro^blems ma</i> <i>Lo^garithms ari</i> <i>Loins an</i> <i>Lucid Intervals</i> <i>Lumbrical Mu^{sc}les an</i> <i>Lúnettes an</i> <i>Lungs an</i> <i>Macaronicks po</i> <i>Mániglions gun</i> <i>Mannoppers old la</i> <i>Mántlings be</i> <i>Manucaptures la</i> <i>Marines</i> } <i>mil</i> <i>-reens</i> } <i>Mártlets be</i> <i>Mártnets sh</i> <i>Máffeters an</i> <i>Materials bui</i> <i>Ma^{tt}ins ecc</i> <i>Mechaⁿical Affections me</i> <i>Ditto Powers me</i> <i>Memoirs bis</i> <i>Meninges an</i> <i>Metopes arc</i> <i>Míliary Glands an</i> <i>Mitchels arc</i> <i>Mítral Valves an</i> <i>Bills of Mortality chro</i> </p>	<p> <i>Motets mu</i> <i>Móveable Signs</i> <i>Móúldings arc</i> <i>Múniments la</i> <i>Muⁿions</i> } <i>arc</i> <i>-yons</i> } <i>Mu^{sc}ular Arteries an</i> <i>Muscular Fibres</i> } <i>an</i> <i>fi-burs</i> } <i>Muscular Veins an</i> <i>Napiers Bones</i> <i>Laws of Nature</i> <i>Naval Timbers sh</i> <i>Nebulus Stars ast</i> <i>Nettings sh</i> <i>Netting-Sails sh</i> <i>Neuters gr</i> <i>Nichils la</i> <i>Noble Parts an</i> <i>Nodes ast</i> <i>Nomas phy</i> <i>Non-naturals phy</i> <i>Nórthern Signs ast</i> <i>Notes mu &c.</i> <i>Common Notions</i> <i>Novations la</i> <i>Núdils su</i> <i>Nudities v pai</i> <i>Obeying Signs ast</i> <i>Obvéntions old la</i> <i>Offices arc</i> <i>Officinals phy</i> <i>Off-sets gar</i> <i>Oléron Laws</i> <i>Olfactory Nerves an</i> <i>Optic-glasses opt</i> <i>O^rbíts an</i> <i>O^rders v &c.</i> <i>O^rdinaries be</i> <i>Orenges be</i> </p>
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Organ } *mil*
 Orgues }
 O'rnaments *arc*
 O'ut-works *fort*
 Palisádoes } *fort*
 Paliⁿsádes }
 Pállats *watch me*
 Pangs *phy q*
 Parceners *la &c.*
 Parodick Degrees *al*
 Parrels *sh*
 Pártners *sh*
 Pátents } *la*
 Letters ditto }
 Páthós *rb*
 Court of Pecúliars *la*
 Clerk of the Pells *la*
 Pentecoⁿstals
 Pévits *watch me*
 Pháses *ast*
 Pickles *co*
 Imperfe&t Plants *bo*
 Platonick Bodies
 Plays *various Sorts*
 Common Pleas *la*
 Pleas of the Crown *la*
 Clerk of the Pleas *la*
 Pleiades *ast*
 Polar Circles *ast geog*
 Poles *ast geog*
 Polemicks *div*
 Poⁿliticks *State aff*
 Polygonal Numbers
 Peres interstices *phi*
 Free-Ports
 Pounces *haw*
 Pounders *gun*
 Pówderings *pai arc be*
 Powers *ma phi al chy phar*
 &c.

Preserves *conf*
 Prick Posts *bui*
 Profécions *astr*
 Propórtionals *ari*
 Proxies *can la*
 Prutenick Tables *ast*
 Pulmónes *an*
 Quadrats *prin*
 Quantities *al*
 Quarters *lodgings*
 Quarter-Sessions *la*
 Quiescents *prin*
 Raddlings *bui*
 Radiacal Curves *ma*
 Rag-bolts *sh*
 Ratlings *sh*
 Readings
 Regular Bodies *ma*
 Ditto Curves *ma*
 Ditto Figures *ma*
 Relapsed Persons *div*
 Court of Requests *la*
 Ribs *an sh*
 Riches *mer q*
 Ring-bolts *sh*
 Rites *ecc*
 Robbins *sh*
 Rolls *v la &c.*
 Master of the Rolls *la*
 Rolls of Parchment
 Roof Trees *bui sh*
 Rungs *sh*
 Salts *chy &c.*
 Sand-bags *mil*
 Sanders *India Wood*
 Sattellites *ast*
 Saⁿvages *pco*
 Saucissons } *mil*
 Fascines }
 Scriptures *v scr*

the	Scupper-holes <i>sh</i>	Superfi ^c ies } <i>ma</i>
	Scupper-leathers <i>sh</i>	- <i>she-ees</i> }
	Scupper-nails <i>sh</i>	Supplies <i>mi</i>
	Scuttles <i>sh</i>	Supporters <i>he</i>
	Series <i>v ma</i>	Sylphs <i>Fairies</i>
	Servants at Arms <i>tit</i>	Tales <i>la</i>
	Sexagesimals <i>ari</i>	Temporalities <i>ecc</i>
	Sharper's Tools <i>gam</i>	Terms <i>v phy ast ma arc &c.</i>
	Shoars } <i>v bui</i>	Testicles <i>an</i>
	Shores }	Thrones <i>div</i>
	Side-lays <i>bu</i>	Tidings <i>news</i>
	Simples <i>phi</i>	Ties <i>sh</i>
	Sippets <i>cook</i>	Tithes <i>ecc</i>
	Sleepers <i>sh</i>	Train Bands <i>mil</i>
	Slops <i>v phy &c.</i>	Treenels } <i>sh</i>
	Species } <i>v opt ma phy div</i>	Trunnels }
	- <i>shees</i> } <i>&c.</i>	Trees <i>sh</i>
	Spillers <i>bu</i>	Tro ^p icks <i>ast</i>
	Spirits <i>phy</i>	Trunnions } <i>gun</i>
	Animal ditto	- <i>yons</i> }
	Vital ditto	Vails <i>gifts</i>
	Natural ditto	Ve ^g etables <i>in gen.</i>
	Spirits <i>chy</i>	Veins <i>min an</i>
	Sulphurous ditto	Vejours <i>la</i>
	Acid ditto	Victuals
	Salt ditto	Vitals <i>an</i>
	Spiritualities <i>ecc</i>	Voices
	Splents <i>su &c.</i>	Articulate ditto
	Spokes <i>wheel</i>	Inarticulate ditto
	Spurkets <i>sh &c.</i>	Vouffoires <i>arc</i>
	Stairs <i>bui</i>	Wales <i>sh &c.</i>
	Stánefiles <i>card</i>	Wangates <i>min</i>
	Stannaries <i>min</i>	Wings <i>fort bui arc he</i>
	Stretchers <i>sh</i>	Wires <i>gar</i>
	Strings <i>mu</i>	Works <i>fort &c.</i>
	Súckers <i>gar</i>	Xíphoides } <i>an</i>
	Sumptuary Laws <i>ob</i>	Zi }

The appellative Names of such Arts and Sciences as want the Plural Number.

Acóusticks	Hydrosta ^u ticks	Phy ^u ticks
Conick Séctions	Mathema ^u ticks	<i>fix-ziks</i>
Diaphónicks	Mecha ^u nicks	Pneuma ^u ticks
Dióp ^u tricks	<i>-kan-</i>	Po ^u liticks
Gnomónicks	Metaphy ^u ticks	Sta ^u ticks
Hydraulicks	O ^u pticks	Tácticks

C H A P. XII.

Of PROPER NAMES.

Q. What do you mean by *proper Names*?

A. *A proper Name is used to express and distinguish one particular Being or Kind from another of the same Being or Kind.*

Q. How do you explain yourself on this Head?

A. *By the following Divisions or Classes of the same Beings or Kinds; as*

1. *Of the Supreme BEING of Beings.*



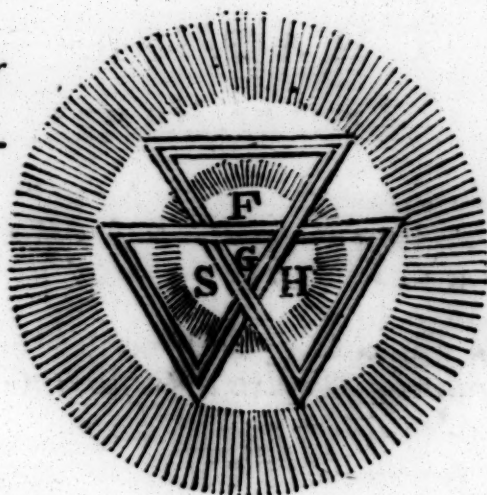
N. B. *Although there be the Name God for a false God, yet let it be understood it must be farther distinguished by a following Name, to distinguish which of those particular Gods you mean; as will be exhibited hereafter: Therefore the Word God consequently and absolutely becomes either a Common Name, or a Quality, in such Case.*

2. *Of*

2. Of the proper Names of the Godhead, or Trinity, as declared to Mankind by divine Revelation, at sundry Times, and divers Manners.

Jehovah
The Lord of Hosts
I am That I am
Sabaoth
The Father

Emmanuel
Wonderful Counsellor
The Mighty God
The Everlasting Father
The Prince of Peace
The Lord our Righteousness
Messiah
The Son of God
Jesus
Christ
Our Lord
Saviour
The Lamb of God
First Begotten
The Word
Redeemer



The Holy Ghost
The Spirit
The Holy Spirit
The Comforter
The Paraclete

N. B. No more must be understood of an equilateral Triangle in this Place than its figuring forth Unity and Oneness, according with St. Athanasius's Creed, and not to oppose the second Precept of the Decalogue.

1. Of created Beings, whether animate or inanimate.

Animate Beings.

1. *Angelick ; as*
Gabriel, &c. *Lucifer, &c.*

2. *Of Mankind.*

1. *Of*

1. *Of the Masculine ; as*

Adam	Hezekiah, &c.	Quintilian, &c.
Abraham (<i>the Father of the Faithful</i>), &c.	Joel, &c.	Richard, &c.
	Jôb, &c.	Samuel, &c.
Benjamin, &c.	Kish	Thomas, &c.
Caleb, &c.	Korah, &c.	Uriah, &c.
Daniel, &c.	Lionel, &c.	Vespasian, &c.
Elijah, &c.	Moses, &c.	William, &c.
Francis, &c.	Noah, &c.	Xerxes, &c.
Gad, &c.	O'badiah, &c.	Zephaniah, &c.
	Peter, &c.	

2. *Of the Feminine ; as*

Abigail, &c.	Grace, &c.	Rûth, &c.
Barbara, &c.	Hannah, &c.	Susanna, &c.
Catharine, &c.	Jane, &c.	Tabitha, &c.
Dinah, &c.	Lydia, &c.	Vashti, &c.
Elizabeth, &c.	Martha, &c.	Winefrid, &c.
Frances, &c.	Phillis, &c.	Xantippe, &c.

3. *There are many proper Names given to Brute Creatures, either for Use or Pleasure in the Animal ; as*

Bucephalus, *the Horse of Alexander*
 Ponto, *a Dog*
 Trull, *a Bitch*, &c.

Inanimate Beings.

1. *Of the Planets ; as*

{ Sun }	{ Mércury }	{ Mars }	{ Sa'turn }
{ Moon }	{ Vénus }	{ Jupiter }	

2. *Likewise there is given to every Sign of the Zodiack a proper Name ; as*

{ 1 Aries }	{ 5 Leo }	{ 9 Sagitary }
{ 2 Taurus }	{ 6 Virgo }	{ 10 Capricorn }
{ 3 Gemini }	{ 7 Libra }	{ 11 Aquarius }
{ 4 Cancer }	{ 8 Scorpio }	{ 12 Pisces }

3. *There*

3. *There are a great Number of proper Names given by Astronomers to particular Stars of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth Magnitude, (none of which need mentioning here ; neither the many other Places, Lines, Points, &c.), properly denominated upon the Celestial Globe of the Heavens ; viz.*

The Ecliptick, Equinoctial Line, Zenith, &c.

And two Places denominated by Divines ; viz.

Heaven

Hell

Also, all those proper Names being properly affixed on the *Terraqueous Globe*, which exhibits to the Geographer,

1. *The four grand Divisions, or Quarters ; viz.*

1. *Europe ; 2. Asia ; 3. Africa ; and 4. America.*

2. *Their Empires, Kingdoms, Provinces, Archbishopricks, Bishopricks, Divisions, Subdivisions, Islands, Cities, Towns, Mountains, Hills, Fountains, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, and whatever Thing or Substance have a Name given it for distinguishing that Thing or Substance from others of the like Kind ; as every Ship has her proper Name under the Notion of the Feminine Gender.*

4. *The proper Names in Time ; as, 1. The Four Seasons of the Year ; viz. Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter. 2. The Months in the Year ; as January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. And 3. The Days in the Week ; as, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.*

And

And lastly, *I conclude this Head of proper Names with the annexing a short alphabetical List of proper Names of the false Deities, taken out of the vast Number which Men in various Ages, and through vain Imaginations, have feigned, created, and adored, being here inserted for discretionary Use, and the final Close of proper Names.*

The False God	{	Adrammaleck	Hercules	Saron
	{	Apollo	Juno	Themis
	{	Baal	Jupiter	Vesta
	{	Bacchus	Latona	Vulcan
	{	Cham	Minerva	Uranus
	{	Dagon	Neptune	Xixutrus
	{	Eacus	Orpheus	Ynca
	{	Faunus	Pan	Zamolxis
	{	Gorgon	Rhadamanthus	

As to their Original see the History of the Gods; and for more perfect Lists of proper Names, see the Appendix of *Dyche's Dictionary*, which every *Briton* ought to have in Possession, with this Grammar.

Q. *Have not proper Names both Numbers?*

A. *Proper Names have only the Singular Numbers, except in a collective Expression; as, the Alexanders, Cæsars, Scipio's, &c.*

C H A P. XIII.

Of PERSONAL NAMES.

Q. What is the Use of *personal Names* ?

A. *Personal Names* are used to express and rehearse Persons in Being, Action, and Suffering ; and save the Repetition of the proper Names of Men, Women, &c. and the common Names of Things.

This may be explained by Masters, when a Boy can very well form an *Affirmation* through both Voices.

Q. How many Persons are there ?

A. Only Three ; they having both the singular and plural Number ; as appears by the following Scale.

	Sing.	Plu.
1 Person	I	We
2 Per.	{ Thou or You }	{ Ye or You }
3 Per.	{ He She It }	{ They }

Q. Why is the Word *You* used when we speak only to one Person, since it is really of the plural Number ?

A. Custom (which has introduced most Irregularities), has introduced this also ; it being accounted ungentle and rude to say thou dost this or that ; favouring a little of Quakerism, as some Churchmen say.

Q. Have not these *personal Names* any Declensions ?

A. None : But nevertheless effect their Relations, Regards, and Connections, to and with the other Parts of Speech, by the Change of State, and the foregoing Particles ; as shewn in the Parallel between the Latin Noun and modern British Common Name.

Q. How many States have a personal Name ?

A. Only Two : The Leading and the Following.

Q. Which is the Leading State ?

A. The

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A. *The very personal Name itself taken primitively, or radically, whether singular or plural, is the Leading State.*

Q. *How is the Following State formed?*

A. *By a radical Subversion of the Leading State, as will evidently appear from the following Scale; which also exhibits their Relations, Regards, and Connections with the other Parts of Speech; and parallels with every declined Tongue or Speech.*

The Scale of personal Names in both States.

Leading State.			Following State.		
	Sing.	Plu.		Sing.	Plu.
1 Per.	I	We	of, to, for, &c.	Me	Us
2 Per.	{ Thou or You }	{ Ye or You }		{ Thee or You }	{ You }
3 Per.	{ He She It }	{ They }		{ Him Her It }	{ Them These Those }

N. 1. *It is evident that the Leading State is radically changed to form the Following State; as appears by the First Person in both Numbers.*

N. 2. *The Particles cannot be prefixed to the Leading State in Sense, notwithstanding they naturally join with the Following State, paralleling the Latin Pronoun Substantive Declensions amply in all their Cases.*

N. 3. *It, has no Variation, being the same in both States.*

C H A P. XIV.

C L A S S II.

Of Words termed Qualities.

Q. What Words are *Qualities*? and their Use?

A. *Quality Words are as aforesaid, in Page 27, and are placed and used before the Names; viz. Words which express Things or Substances themselves, in order to express their Manner of Being, in respect of some Quality, Number, Figure, or Form, Motion, Relation, Posture, Habit, &c. as, a cunning Man; the third Heaven; a swift Horse; a crooked Crabtree; a golden Candlestick, &c. The Words cunning, third, swift, crooked, and golden, are properly and absolutely Qualities; and are incapable of preserving their Nature, being added, or put before any other Part of Speech, but Substantives or Names.*

Q. How may *Qualities* be known from the other Parts of Speech by Babes, and those of weak Judgment?

A. *By putting, or expressing the common relative Name THING after the Quality; as is exhibited sufficiently in the subsequent Tables of Qualities, on the Right Hand Margins: I hope it will be easily conceived, that without the Word Thing the Quality raises no Idea; but with it numberless Ideas.*

Q. Have they no other Mark of Distinction from the other Parts of Speech?

A. *Yes: The common Qualities have another very great Mark of Distinction from the other Parts of Speech; viz. By admitting Degrees of Comparison of Quality.*

Q. How many Degrees of Comparison are there in *Quality*?

A. *But Two: Either increasing or decreasing above the common Quality; viz. the Comparative and the Superlative.*

Q. How is the first ascending or comparative Degree of *Quality* formed or made?

A. *By Two Ways: 1. By putting more before the Quality itself. 2. By ending with the Termination (er), if the Quality ends with a Consonant; and only the Letter (r), if the Quality*

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lity ends with an (e) final, or (ble); as will sufficiently appear in the Tables following; in which this and the following Rule, are numerously expressed.

Q. How is the second or superlative Degree of Quality formed?

A. Two Ways: In a Manner like the Comparative. 1. By putting before the Quality Word the little Word (most) or (very). Or, 2. By terminating the Quality Word with (est), when it ends with a Consonant; and only (st) when the Quality Word ends with an (e) final, or (e) servile, or (ble).

Q. Are all the Qualities in the modern British Tongue governed by the foregoing Rules for Comparison of Quality Words?

A. No: The modern British Quality Words are not universally governed by the foregoing Rules of Comparison; but nevertheless the most Part of them are; as will plainly appear in the large regular Tables following, which contain only such as are agreeable with those Rules foregoing.

Q. How are the irregular Quality Words formed?

A. By almost as many different Formations as there are different Quality Words dissenting from the general Rules; as shall be next necessarily inserted, in order to get clear of the Coast of Quality Words, in the same Manner as was used in Common Names, by inserting the Irregulars first; as,

Radical common Qualities.	Comparative or first Degree.	Superlative or highest Degree.	
1 Good	Better	Best	
2 { Bad or			
2 { Ill	Worse	Worst	} Thing
3 { Much or			
3 { Many	More	Most	
4 Little	Less	Least	

Obs. Much implies Quantity; and Many implies Number.

The Comparative Degree, both in Quantity and Number, is often formed by the Words *more than* and *less than*.

Q. Do every *Quality Word* in the modern British Language comply with, and form *Two Degrees* of Comparison?

A. Not all, (though most do by the foregoing Rules); the following Table or List containing the most Part, if not all those common *Quality Words* which admit of no Degree of Comparison, nor the Article Qualities before them.

A Table or List of Quality Words wanting the Degrees of Comparison.

All

Some

Any

Such

Each

Every

Other

Another

Next

No (without a Name) changes into None

Enough } but signifying Num- { Enow

e-nuf } ber, is changed into { e-no

Vast } takes only Supr. est

huge

Old sometimes forms } elder, eldest

older, oldest

Q. Have you intirely done with Comparison?

A. There remains only this one Precept, and all is done with the Manner of Comparison of Quality; which last Way is performed by putting the little Particle Word as before the Quality Word; and the same Particle Word as after the Quality Word, with another Name bearing or containing a similar Quality to the Quality compared, though very probably there may be a very great Inequality, in Degree of Quality in the Two Subjects.

EXAMPLES.

This { Stone is as hard as Iron
Cloth is as soft as Silk, &c. &c.

Sufficient: Let the Master prosecute with Pleasure.

Q. You having mentioned the Term *Common Qualities*, What do you mean by that Term?

A. By the Term *Common Qualities* is meant, all those Quality Words which appear to agree in some Measure with Abundance of Common Names.

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Q. Is there any other Term or Terms given to Quality Words than Common Qualities?

A. Yes: There are a few Quality Words which properly fall under other Denominations; viz. The Article Qualities, and Quality Words, derived from Names and Affirmations; also Personal Quality Words; all which shall be treated of in their Order, after the following Tables of regular Common Quality Words, shewing the Degrees of Comparison of Quality.

Note 1. I continue my Freedom with the Article Qualities, in the Use of them in the Margin, without (as yet) saying any thing concerning their Particulars, (knowing a Child must read well, and have some Judgment, before he needs to meddle with nice Punctilio's); for indeed I am inclined to think he will be able to judge when he may, and when he may not use them, before he'll be able to read well the Explanations on them. Therefore I forbear saying any thing concerning the above Divisions of Quality Words, till after I shall have inserted all the more necessary Tables of regular Common Quality Words.

Note 2. I have borrowed, and inserted in the Margin on the Left Hand, the Personal Names, with their corresponding Personal Variation of the Substantive Affirmation AM; also, on the Right Hand Margin, the Common Substantive Relative of Names, the Word THING, in Order or Design to give a Child, as he advances in Skill, an Influence over the whole modern British Language; and not (as some Persons, I make no Doubt, do vainly and weakly imagine) to puzzle the young Tyro.

Note 3. It is not designed a Child should be put to the Tryal of reading or forming Sentences by these Tables, until he is capable; then will the Application render Delight.

C H A P. XV.

T A B L E I.

Of Common Quality Words consisting of Monosyllables, ending with a single Consonant, according to alphabetical Order; shewing the Formation of Comparison of Quality, and the Composure of a great Number of very good and elegant Sentences.

Note 1. Qualities ending with a single Consonant, double the final Consonant in forming Comparison by a Termination; as glib, glibber, glibbest, &c.

Note 2. A Sentence formed from the first and second Persons, whether singular or plural, bears but indifferent Sense closing with the Word Thing; therefore omit the Word Thing at Pleasure; neither do any Person, expressing an animate Being, agree very well with an Article; which prove at Pleasure.

An Instance.

Animate,		I am a	} glib	ber	best	{ Thing
Inanimate,		It is the				
Singular	Aff.					
I	am					
Thou	art					
You	are					
He	} is { a the	} more Comp. most or very Supr.				
She						
It						
Who						
Which						
This						
That						
Plural						
We	} are { the	} more Comp. most or very Supr.				
Ye						
They						
These						
Those						
Them						
Who						
Which						
			qual.			
			fad			
			glad			
			red			
			big			
			smug			
			snug			
			dim			
			grim			
			slim			
			trim			
			squat			
			wet			
			fit			
			split			
			hot			
				er Comp. est Supr.		
				} Thing Sing. s Plural		

Note

Note 1. Notwithstanding the Performance of the Accidents depends on the Will of the Learner, yet let him or her regard the Concord of Number, being the greatest Difficulty in this Part of Speech of the modern British Language; for Quality Words, though parallel in Sense and Meaning with Noun Adjectives in other Languages, yet are free from their unnecessary Observations of Gender; — a very tedious Task.

Note 2. *Whoever shall be able to sport with, or manage the Doctrine of this Page of Qualities, will thenceforward be able to manage every Page in this Part of Speech: And though some Qualities form Comparison both Ways, and others but indifferently, yet to a Child it is a Matter of Indifferency.*

Note 3. *The Third Person of the Neuter Gender, viz. of inanimate Beings, whether Singular or Plural; also the Relative and Demonstrative Qualities are applicable to each particular Common Quality Word thro'out the Whole.*

TABLE II.

Common Quality Words consisting of Monosyllables, ending according to the Course of the double and treble final Consonants, see Page 16.

Sing.								
I	am			rich		tall		
Thou	art			black		<i>taul</i>		
You	are			slack		small		
He	}	is	}	quick		still		
She				very	fick		shrill	
It				a	thick		dull	
Who				an	stiff		full	
Which	}	is	}	high		calm N		
This				most	<i>bi</i>		damp N	
That					nigh		plump N	
					<i>ni</i>		grand	
Plural				light N		kind		
We	}	are	}	right N		blind		
Ye				more	tight		fond	
They				bright		strong		
Who				bald		lank		
Which				<i>bauld</i>		hard		
These	}	are	}	mild		dark		
&c.					wild		warm	
					bôld		<i>waurm</i>	
					côld		sharp	
						er		
						}		
							Thing Sing. s Plural.	

short
hashrash
freshbrisk
juststanch
hunchharsh
curst

Note, *Any common Name may be used at Pleasure, in lieu of Thing. And now it must be observed, that the Common Quality Word hath no Variation in Number and Gender; that Distinction being sufficient in the Substance.*

T A B L E III.

Quality Words of Monosyllables ending with e final.

Note, E final now becomes the Vowel of the Termination, and the Consonant joins with it in the Termination.

An INSTANCE.

Common Qual.		Comp.	Supr.
Nice		Nicer	Nicest
Sing.			
I	am	wide	true
Thou	art	rude	strange
You	are	crude	scarce
He		safe	large
She		huge	
It		vile	
This	} is { a	lame	
That		tame	
Who		prime	
Which		fine	
		ripe	
		bare	
		rare	
Plural		square	
We	} are	dire	
Ye		di-ur	
You		fore N	
They		pure	
These		pu-ur	
Those		wise	
Them		late	
		white	
		brave	
		grave	

r Comp. & Supr.
Thing Sing. s Plural

TABLE

TABLE IV.

Quality Words of Monosyllables, containing each a Diphthong, and digested in the Manner foregoing.

Com. Qua.	Com. Qua.	Com. Qua.	
a i	meek	i e	
straight N P	sleek	brief	
frail	queer	chief	
vain	sleet	fiërce	
plain	sweet		
fair		u i	
strait	o o	a w	
e i	smooth	e w	
o i	e a	few	
void	dëad	new	
moist	dëaf	o w	
a u	weak	lôw	
e u	bleak	flôw	
o u	lean	brown	
loud	mean	a y	
foul	cheap	gay	
round	deâr	gray	
four	cleâr	e y	
four	neâr	bey	
stout	greât	grey	
e e	o a	o y	
free	broad	coy	
	braud		
	hoarse		

er Comp. est Supr.
Thing Sing. s Plural

Note, More, most, or very, will be found the most applicable to form the Degrees of Comparison in Quality Words of more than one Syllable.

Also, I hope it will be admitted, that it is needless to continue the Insertion of the Personal Names, Interrogatives, Relatives, and Demonstratives, concluding that any Child who can form the foregoing Sentences, is enabled to form a Sentence in like Manner by any one of the following *Quality Words*, and

C c z

rendered

rendered capable to form more than Ten Thousand Sentences without any Trouble ; being such as are the most elegant and polite.

C H A P. XVI.

Of Quality Words consisting of Two and Three Syllables, accented on their proper Syllables, shewing in Manner foregoing the Degrees of Comparison and Composure of Sentences.

		A		
Singular he } she } is { an it } or the }		abased <i>be</i>	very	a'gile
		abject N		aground
		a'ble		aguish
		abórtive		airy
		abrupt		alike
		a'bsent		alive
		absolute		a'mbient
		ab'strúse		a'morous
		absúrd		amórt
		abundant		a'mple
		abusive	most	a'ncient
		acolle <i>be</i>		<i>ansbent</i>
		accurate		antient
		accúrsed		<i>ansbent</i>
		a'cid		a'ngular
		a'ctive		a'nual
		a'ctual		a'nnular
		acúte		antique
		a'dequate		<i>antik</i>
		adsécted		a'nxious
		adjácent	more	a'pish
		advérsé		apparent
		adúlt		a'pposite
		adúst		aquátick
		a'rial		aquatile
		a'ffable		a'queous
		afflictive		a'rable
		affluent		a'rêtick
		affróntive		a'rdent
		aghaſt		a'rduous
				a'rrant

a'rrant
arrière
arreer
a'rrogant
a'rtful
a'rtless
afinine
asleep
aslope
assumptive
asthmatick
a'stringent
athlétick
attentive
attic
attick
attráctive
aúdíble
avérse
aúgural
august
aúkward
aulique
austere
aústral
autúmnal
a'wful
a'wkward
a'zymus

B

báckward
báckwards
bailable
balsámick
bándy
báneful
baptísmal
bárbarous
barren
bashful
beárdless
beautéous

beautiful
bu-
bédridden
behólden
beláted
belóved
béndable
beneáped
benighted
benign
beástial
beást-chal
bíferous
bíformed
bíforous
bígenous
bíffextile
bítter
bívalve
blámeable
bleár-eyed
blíndfold
blithe
blíthsome
hlóckish
bloódy
bluddy
beísterous
bónny
boókish
boórish
bóreal
bósky
bóttomless
boúnden
boúndless
boúnteous
boúntiful
bow-légged
boy'ish
bráchial
brákial
bráckish
brainless

brain-sick
bráffy
bráwny
brázen
breáthless
bridal
brílliant
brínded
bríndled
bríný
brínish
brístly
brítish
bríttele
brúmal
brútal
brútish
búcksome
húlky
búrly
busy
bizzy
búxom

C

cábled
cádent
cállous
cállow
cándid
cánine
cápable
cap-a-peé
cápital
cáptious
cardíac
cárdínál
cárnal
cáfual
cátholick
cáyernous
caúsal
caúfative

elt
er } Thing Sing. s Plural

Singular he } she } is { a it } or the	}	cautelous		comely
		cautious		comfortless
		central		comical
		centuple		coming
Plural they are	}	cephálick		common
		certain		competent
		chaly'beat		complaisant
		changeable		compleat
		chargeable		complète
		charming		compléx
		chary		compliant
		cheárful		compóment
		childish		compósite
		chilly		concave
		chólerick		concéntrick
		<i>kólerik</i>	very	concinnous
		christian		concise
		<i>kríschian</i>		conclusive
		chronical		concórdant
		<i>krónnical</i>		concréted
		chúff		confident
		chúrlish	most	confé'scate
		chy'mical		confluent
		<i>kimmikal</i>		congruent
		circular		conick
		circumspect		conical
		civil	more	conjoint
		claimable		conjugal
		clámmy		connate
		cla' morous		conscious
		clande'stine		confi'stent
		cláffick		consonant
		cláffical		constant
		cleanly		consular
		cle'ment		consummate
		cle'ver		consumptive
		cloudy		content
		clóven		continent
		clóuterly		contingent
		clow'nish		contourne <i>be</i>
		clúmfy		contraband
		co-équal		contrary
		co-éval		contrite
		cógent		conversant
		colléctive		convex

conúfant
convúlfive
cópious
cóptic
córdial
córporeal
córpulent
corréct
córrófive
cósmical
cóffick
cóuchant *be*
cóvetous
cóunter
cóuped *be*
cóurant *be*
cóurteous
cóurtly
cóúfu *be*
crábbed
erackbrained
cráfty
crágged
crággy
cramponeé *be*
crázy
creⁿdible
crédulous
crenélle *be*
crést-fallen
cri^minal
cri^tical
croisanteé *be*
cross-grained
crúel
crummy
cúlpable
cumberfome
cúp-shot
cup-shóten
cúrable
cúrious
cúrrént
cúrrish

cyⁿical
cy^stick

D
daínty
dámnable
damp
dámplish
dángorous
dantelle *be*
dapper
daúntless
deádlý
deáthless
deboist
debonaír
deceitful
décent
decísive
decoúrs *be*
decréssant
decreⁿpid
décuple
de^féctive
defénceless
defaít *be*
définite
defúñct
delightful
delightfome
demúre
dencheé *be*
dépendent
desértless
desi^rous
de^solate
de^sperate
de^stitute
destrúctive
detérgent
detérfive
detrancheé *be*
de^vilish

devoíd
devoút
dewy
-i
déxter
déxterous
déxtrous
difficult
diffúfive
dige^stive
dilúcid
dire
díreful
diréct
disa^strous
discórdant
discreét
discréte
discrétime
disdainful
diseásed
disgráceful
dishoⁿest
disloy^al
dismal
dissolute
dissonant
dissuáfive
-fawá
distanced
distant
distásteful
distínct
distrúttful
disused
ditto
divérging
divérgent
divers
divérse
divíne
dizzy
dócile

er }
est }
Thing Sing. s Plural

doci-

erratick
erratical
e^uscartel *be*
e^uscattè *be*
e^ustetè *be*
esti^uval
esurine
etèrnal
evánid
evásive
éven
e^uvident
exáct
éxcellent
excérpt
excéssive
excúfive
éxile
exo^utick
expédite
expénsive
expért
éxplicative
explicit
expres
expressive
expúlsive
exqui^usité
extant
exta^utick
exta^utical
exténsive
extèrnal
extinct
extream
extreme

F

fa^ubulous
faithful
faithless
falcated
fallible
fallow
fángus

fana^utick
fana^utical
fátal
faútlefs
feárful
feárfless
feásible
fea^utherless
féculent
fécond
féderal
feéble
féllable
fe^uminine
féodal
fe-
féral
fértile
férvant
fe^ustival
fétid
feverish
fibrous
fi^uckle
fi^uery
fi^ulial
fil-yal
filthy
fi^unable
fi^unal
fi^unical
finite
fi^uscal
fi^ustulous
fitcheé *be*
flabby
flaccid
flágrant
fláky
fláthy
fla^utulent
fláwy
flecting
flegma^utick
fle^umish
fléxible

flimsy
flinty
flippant
flo^urid
flúent
flúid
flúxible
foédéral
fóggy
foól-hardy
foolish
forcible
fordable
fo^ureign
forrain
foremost
forgetful
forked
forlorn
formal
former
fortunate
forward
fráctious
fragil
frágrant
frángible
frántick
frappish
fratèrnal
fraúdulent
freákish
fréc^ukly
frequent
fréscó
frétful
friable
friéndless
frightful
fri^ugid
frisky
fri^uvolous
fróppish
fráppish
frósty
fróward

er } est
Thing Sing. & Plural

fro^l with
fró-iff
 frowfy
 fro^l zen
 frúgal
 fruitful
 fruitless
 fúlgent
 fulgid
 fúlminant
 fúlsome
 fúlvid
 fúlmigant
 fúmous
 fúmy
 fúngous
 funny
 fúrions
 fúrtheft
 furthermost
 fú'file
 fú'fible
 fu^lty
 fu^lfile

Singular
 he } is { a
 she } { or
 it } { the
 Plural
 they are

G

gainful
 gállant
 gállican
 gámesome
 gárdant
 gárrulous
 gaúdy
 ga^llid
jellid
 geⁿeral
 geⁿerous
 genial
 geⁿital
 genteel
 géndle
 geⁿuine
 géрман
 gerundive

ghástly
ga^l-
 ghósty
gá^l
 gibbóse
 gibbous
 giddy
 gigántick
 gildable
 girlish
 given-to
 glándulous
 glándular
 globóse
 glóbous
 globular
 gloómy
 glórious
 glóssy
 glúey
 glúish
 gódeless
 golden
golild
gould
 goodly
 górgeous
 go^lthick
 goúty
 gráceful
 grácious
 graⁿdual
 graⁿphical
 gráffy
 gráteful
 greeⁿdy
 greeⁿish
 griévous
 griⁿled
 griⁿfly
 gⁿoundless
 guardant
 guileful
 guileless
 guíly

very
 most
 more

gummy
guttural
gymnaⁿstick
jim-

H

habited
hainous
heinous
hairy
handsome
handy
happy
-pé
harbourless
hardish
hardy
hare-brained
har'mful
har'mless
haⁿsty
hateful
haughty
hazardous
hazy
heady
head-strong
healing
healthy
healthful
heathenish
heavy
heedful
heedless
hellish
helpful
helpless
hen-hearted
hen-pecked
hepaⁿtick
hernious
heróick
hide bound
hiⁿdeous

hillocky
hindermost
hipshot
hiⁿther-most
hoddy
hollow
holy
homely
homespun
hoⁿnest
hopeful
hopper-arsed
horary
horn-mad
horrible
horrid
hoⁿstile
huckle-back'd
huffling
hully
humble
umbel
humorous
u-
hunch-back'd
hungry
hurtful
husky

I and J

jadish
icy
ideal
identick
identical
idle
jeaⁿlous
jejune
jewish
ignoble
ignorant
jutting
illégal

illicit
immanent
immature
immense
imminent
immoⁿdest
immoⁿral
immortal
imparked
impending
impudent
imperfect
impious
impliⁿcit
impolite
important
impotent
improper
imprudent
impudent
impure
inane
inbred
inceⁿant
inclusive
incompact
incomplete
inconstant
incorrect
incorrupt
increase
increasing
increasing *be*
incrusted
incumbent
indebted
-det-
indecent
indicant
indirect
indiⁿcreet
indistinct
indocile
indocible
indulgent

est
er
Thing Sing. s Plural

Singular
 he }
 she } is { an
 it } { or
 { the }
 Plural
 they are

indúrate
 infamous
 inférnal
 infértilé
 infinite
 infirm
 infrequent
 inhérent
 inhúman
 injúst
 inky
 inland
 inmost
 innate
 inner
 innermost
 innocent
 insáne
 insecure
 insipid
 insolent
 instáble
 instrúctive
 integral
 inténsé
 intént
 intentive
 intérnal
 intéstate
 inte^rstine
 intimate
 intranced
 intre^rpid
 intricate
 intrinsic
 intrínfical
 inva^rlid
 invéntive
 inward
 jocóse
 jc^rcular
 jócund
 jolly
 jovial
 jóyful

very

most

more

joyous
 joyless
 irksome
 ironick
 issuant
 issueless
 jubílant
 judaical
 júgular
 juiceless
 junior
 júvenile

K

knággy
 knávish

L

lábial
 lacoⁿick
 lásteal
 lásteous
 lánd-locked
 languid
 látent
 lá^rteral
 latter
 laúdable
 la^rvish
 law^rful
 law^rless
 lázy
 leaden
 leaky
 légal
 le^rgible
 le^rnetive
 lenten
 le^rprous
 le^rthargick

levan.

levantine	lu''scious	mébranous
le''vel	-f'vous	mémbréd <i>be</i>
liable	lustful	ménial
li''beral	lusty	ménstruous
lico''rish	ly''rick	ménstrual
lifeless		méntal
limber	M	mércantile
limpid		mérciful
lineal	ma''culous	mérciless
linear	maculôse	merry
liquable	ma''did	metálick
liquified	maggótry	metálline
li''quid	ma''gical	métrical
listless	mailed	méttesome
li''teral	máior	míddlemost
literate	ma''lapert	míddling
li''toral	malign	místy
li''vid	malignant	míghty
loamy	mangy	mílitant
loomy	ma''nifest	milky
local	ma''nifold	mi''mical
lofty	manly	míndful
lo''gical	ma''nual	míndless
long-headed	márine	mínute
long-winded	mar''tial	míschievous
lordly	márve''lous	míshapen
loáthsome	ma''sculine	místrustful
lôvely	mássive	místy
lôusy	mássy	mobbish
lowry	massoné <i>be</i>	módal
loyal	massoned <i>be</i>	mo''derate
lúcent	máitchless	mo''dern
lúcid	matchable	mo''dest
lucky	matérnal	módish
lucrative	matted	móllient
lúctuous	mature	móltén
lúculent	matulíne	moméntous
lúribund	maúdlín	mo''nacíal
ludi''cous	mawkish	móneyed
lukewarm	mêagre	móneyless
luminous	-gur	munny-
lumpish	meály	monkish
lunar	médial	mon''strous
lúnary	me''dicatè	moódy
l. natick	mellow	moórish

er est
Thing Sing. & Plural

morbid
 morbi''sick
 moróse
 mórtal
 mofáick
 móssy
 móth-eaten
 mo''therless
 mo''thery
 moveable

mu''-

mo''u-

móldable
 móúdy
 móútainous
 móúrnful
 múcid
 mucóse
 múcous
 muddy
 muggy
 muggish
 múgient
 multiform
 múltipede
 múltiple
 múltiplex
 múmpish
 múndane
 múral
 múrderous
 múrky
 mu''scular

N

niggardly
 niggardish
 nimble
 nitrous
 nóble
 nócent
 nádose
 nodous
 nóisome
 no''minal

nórthernly
 northern
 nórthward
 no''table
 no''vel
 noxious
 númeral
 númerous
 nuptial
-bal

O

oáfish
 oazy
 oozy
 obdurate
 objéctive
 oblique
-like
 ob''scéne
 ob''scure
 ob''servant
 ob''soléte
 obstinate
 ob''strúctive
 obtuse
 óbvious
 occúlt
 occurring
 occurrent
 o''cular
 ódjious
 offéntive
 óffward
 o''minous
 oózy
 opácous
 opáque
 ópen
 operose
 opportúne
 oppósite
 oppressi''ve
 mooted *be*
 mope-eyed

optátive

Singular
 he }
 she } is { an
 it } { or
 the }
 Plural
 they are

very

most

more

optative
optick
optical
opulent
oral
orderly
ordinal
orient
oriental
orthodox
ostensive
ottoman
over
over-board
over-board
over-born
over-grown
over-laid
over-much
over-ripe
over-seen
overt
over-thwart
outermost
outmost
outlandish
outward

P

pastoral
paternal
pathetic
pathetical
patient
patronal
payable
peaking
peccant
pedantic
peerless
peevish
pellucid
penal

pendent
pendulous
penetrant
penitent
penniless
pensive
peregrine
perfect
pacifick
painful
pallid
palpable
pallical
paltry
paul-
papal
pappy
paramount
parental
partial
partible
partile
paschal
passant
passible
passive
perilous
permanent
personal
pertinent
perverse
pervious
pestilent
petit
pettish
petto
petulant
phlegmatick
phthysical
physicall
piddling
pied
pyed
pindarick
pious

piquant
pitchy
piteous
pitiable
pitiful
placable
plaguy
pliable
pliant
plural
pocky
pockish'd
pock'tick
poetical
poignant
poisonous
polar
polemick
polemical
polite
politick
political
pompos
ponderous
popular
porous
portable
positive
possessive
possible
posthumous
potent
powerful
praise-worthy
precedent
preceptive
precious
precise
pregnant
premature
present
presumptive
pretty
prevalent
previous

er Comp. est Supr.
Thing Sing. & Plural

primary

Singular
 he } is } an
 she } or
 it } the
 Plural
 they are

primary
 primévous
 primeval
 pri''mitive
 príncipal
 prior
 pri''stine
 private
 privative
 pri''vy
 pro''bable
 procumbent
 pro''dial
 productíve
 profane
 pro''figate
 profound
 profuse
 proli''tick
 prolix
 próminent
 propense
 pro''per
 prosaick
 pro''spective
 pro''sperous
 próstrate
 proudish
 pro''vident
 prudent
 pu''blick
 puissant
 puisné *be*
 púling
 púnctual
 púngent
 purblind
 purgative
 púrgatory
 púrsuant
 pu''rulent
 pústulous
 pútative
 pútíd
 pútrid

py'bald
 -bault

Q

quádruple
 qualmish
 quarrelsome
 queásy
 quenchable
 que''rulous
 quick-sí'ghted
 quick-witted
 quiescent
 quintuple

R

very

most

more

rácy
 rádiant
 rádical
 rágged
 rainy
 ráisty
 résty
 rákish
 ránish
 rampant
 rancid
 rancorous
 rándom
 rank
 ránkish
 ra''pid
 raptúrous
 ráteable
 ra''venous
 ravissant *be*
 rayónnant *be*
 ready
 real
 recent
 retchless
 reclusé
 recumbent
 redúctive

redún-

redúndant
refúlgent
régál
regárdant
regárdful
regárdless
régent
regnant
re^gible
re^gular
relative
relentless
remiss
remórseless
remóte
rénal
renascent
réntable
repléte
représsive
repróachful
re^quísíte
re^solute
respéctful
respéctive
respléndent
re^stive
réstý
restless
restrictive
restringent
retchless
retentive
revéngeful
re^verend
rheumatick
rhomboid
righteous
rightful
riⁿgid
riⁿgorous
rílly
rímy
ring-streaked
rifible
róbust

rôguish
rôman
rômantick
romish
roomy
rópy
rórid
rófy
rotten
róyal
ruddy
rueful
rugged
rúminous
rúminant
rúral
ru^stical
rústíck
rústy

S

sácred
sáleable
salient *be*
saleyent
salíne
saltish
sault-
sanáble
sanative
sánguine
sápid
sápleless
sáppy
-pee
satúrnine
sa^vage
sáucy
sávoury
scabbed
scabby
scábrous
scándalous
scant
scánty

scárry
sceptical
sceptick
shep-
scorbú^tick
scornful
scotch
scót-free
scrággý
scriptural
scrob^y
scrofulous
scrophulous
scrupúloús
scrutable
scurfy
scúrrilous
scúrvy
sea-fáring
seámless
sécret
sécular
secure
sedáte
sédulous
seédy
seémly
seíant *be*
seísable
seízable
sélect
self-ended
selfish
sémlable
séminál
senseless
sénsible
sénsitive
sénsual
seⁿparate
sepúlchral
-kral
feraⁿphick
feraⁿphical
seréne
sérious

et est
Thing Sing. & Plural

Singular
 he } is { a
 she } { the
 it }
 Plural
 they are

férous
 serpentine
 servile
 se''ven-fold
 se''veral
 sévère
 féx-angled
 féx-tuple
 shabby
 shády
 shágged
 shagreén
 shállow
 sháme-faced
 sháme-ful
 sháme-les
 shápe-les
 sharp-sighted
 sharp-witted
 sheépish
 shéltér-les
 shélvíng
 shélvy
 shírkíng
 shórt-síghted
 shóttén
 shówéry
 shówy
 shrewd
 sí'bíline
 síckly
 sídelíng
 sí'ghtle's
 sí'gnal
 sílent
 sílken
 sílly
 sí'mílar
 sí'mple
 síncére
 sínewy
 síngle
 sí'ngular
 sí'níster
 sí'nle's
 sí'x-fold

very

most

more

fi'zeable
 skarfed
 skilful
 skinny
 skittish
 flabby
 slanderous
 slánting
 slávish
 sleéple's
 sleépy
 sleety
 sleéve-les
 slénder
 slíght
 slíppery
 slóppy
 slóthful
 slúggish
 slánk
 slúttish
 smock-faced
 smóky
 smúttý
 snággy
 snáppish
 sni''velling
 sni''velly
 snotty
 snówy
 snú'shish
 snú'ssy
 sóber
 soddén
 sólar
 sólemn
 sólvable
 solable
 sólutive
 sónorous
 soóty
 sú-
 sórdid
 sórrowful
 sórry
 sóttish

sovereign	still-born	súrlý
soulless	stíngy	sútable
southerly	stóical	suitable
southern	stomáchful	spánking
spacious	-mak-	swárthy
spa ⁿ nish	stóny	sweáty
spánking	stórry	sweetish
sparkish	strápping	swinging
spa ⁿ smatick	strénuous	swinish
spe ⁿ cial	stringy	
specifick	stúbborn	
specificál	stúdious	
spe ⁿ cious	stupéndous	tábular
speckled	stúpid	ta ⁿ cit
speechless	stúrdy	táctical
speedy	sty ⁿ gian	tactile
spermátick	subálpín	tálkative
spherick	súbject	tállowish
spherical	sublime	támeable
sfe-	submissive	tangible
spicy	subséquent	táper
spinous	subtile	tápering
spiral	subtle	tardy
spiteful	suttle	tásteless
plashy	succedént	tattered
spléndid	succésful	taw'dry
splénétick	succéssive	táwny
spónsal	succinct	táxable
sportful	súccoús	teáchable
sportive	súcculent	technical
spótlefs	súcky	téchy
sprightly	súdden	testónick
spríngy	súitable	tédious
spúngy	fullen	témperate
spúrious	súltry	temporal
squalid	súmmary	ténable
squeámish	súmptuous	ténder
stáble	sún-burnt	tendínose
stágnant	súndry pl	tendínous
stárry	supérb	ténuous
státely	superfi ⁿ ne	termagant
steády	supíne	terrible
stédfast	supperless	terrifick
steely	supple	testy
stéril	supreám	thánkful
stícky	supréme	thánkless

T

er est
 }
 Thing Sing. & Plural

Singular
 he } is } an
 she } or
 it } the
 Plural
 they are

theátral
 theátrical
 thievish
 thirsty
 thriftly
 thórny
 thóughtful
 thoughtless
 threadbare
 thrifty
 thúmping
 thúndering
 ticklish
 tidy
 timid
 ti^morous
 tiny
 tipsey
 tiresome
 tithable
 titular
 toilsome
 toothless
 toothsome
 tóp-heavy
 tópping
 tórpid
 towardly
 tráctable
 traⁿgical
 traíterous
 transálpine
 transcendent
 tran'sient
 tránsitive
 translúcid
 transmarine
 transparent
 tránsverse
 trávesty
 treácherous
 trémbling
 trémendous
 tremúlous
 trépíd
 trickish

very

most

more

triple
 trivial
 triúmphant
 triúmphal
 tróublesome
 trusty
 túborous
 tústed
 túmid
 tumáble
 tun-bellied
 turbid
 túrbulent
 turgid
 túrkish
 tútelar
 tútelary
 ty'pical

V and U

vácant
 vagrant
 valiant
val-yant
 válid
 válourous
 vápid
 várious
 úberous
 veíny
 vénal
 véndible
 vénial
 veⁿomous
 véntóse
 vénturous
 vénturesome
 vérbal
 verbátim
 vérbose
 vérdant
 vérnal
 vérfable
 vérfatile
 vérfed

vér-

vértical	unbought	unfeéd
vértuous	unbounded	unfeigned
virtuous	unbridled	unfenced
véspertine	-deld	unfit
úgly	unbróken	unfixéd
vibrable	unbuílt	unforced
vicious	unburied	unforeseen
vigilant	uncalled	unformed
vi ^g gorous	úncaught	unfriendly
villainous	uncertain	unfruitful
vincible	uncéssant	ungain
vindictive	uncháste	ungenteel
vinóse	unchew'd	ungodly
vinous	unchúrched	ungrateful
víperous	unci ^l vil	unhandsome
virgin	unclad	unhándy
-jin	uncloáthed	unheálthful
virile	unclean	unhealthy
virtual	unclift	unheárd
virtuous	uncloy'ed	unheeded
viscous	uncoifed	unhold
vi ^s ible	uncómely	unhónest
vi ^s ual	uncómmón	unhurt
vital	uncónstant	úniform
vi ^t tious	uncórded	unjudged
vitreal	uncoúth	unjust
vitreous	uncrow'ned	unkárd
viváce	un'ctuous	unkind
vi ^v id	uncured	unknit
úlcerous	undaúnted	unknowing
últimate	undécént	unknown
unáble	under-foot	unlâwful
unáctive	under-hand	unlearned
unaided	úndermost	unlike
unápt	undevout	unlucky
unarmed	undóne	unmade
unbegún	undoubted	unmánly
unbeheld	-dout-	unmárked
unbenígn	undried	unmásted
unbesought	undue	unmáched
unbidden	uneasy	unmátted
unblest	unéqual	unmeaning
unbloódy	unérning	unmeet
unboned	unexpert	unmélted
unbooted	unfair	unmindful
unbórn	unfaithful	unmingled

er Comp. est Supr.
Thing Sing. & Plural

unpaid

Singular
 he } is { a
 she } { or
 it } the
 Plural
 they are

unpaid
 unpainted
 unpaired
 unpeopled
 unperfect
 unpleasant
 unpleasing
 unplowed
 unploughed
 unpoll'd
 unproved
 unpurg'd
 unquiet
 unrêady
 unrigger
 unripe
 unroll'd
 unruly
 unsafe
 unsaid
 unscaled
 unseemly
 unseen
 unset
 unsettled
 unshaded
 unshaken
 unshapen
 unshaven
 unsheathed
 unshod
 unshorn
 unshut
 unskilful
 unskilled
 unsol'd
 unsound
 unpent
 unspotted
 unstable
 unstained
 unstanch'd
 unsteady
 unsteadfast
 unstedfast
 unstirred

very

most

more

unsure
 unsworn
 untainted
 untaken
 untamed
 untanned
 untasted
 untaught
 unthankful
 unthinking
 unthrifty
 untill'd
 untimely
 untold
 untouch'd
 untoward
 untried
 untrimmed
 untrue
 untrusty
 unwarmed
 unwarn'd
 unwary
 unwashed
 unwatch'd
 unwedded
 unwiçldy
 unwelcome
 unwholesome
 unwilling
 unwise
 unwitting
 unwonted
 unworn
 unworthy
 unwound
 unwounded
 unwritten
 unwrought
 vocal
 vocative
 voidable
 volant
 volatle
 voluble
 votive

úpper
úppermost
uppish
upright
urbane
úrinous
useful
úsual
útible
utmóft
útter
útterefi
úttermost
vúlgar
vulturine

W

wággish
waifaring
wakeful
wánded
wánting
wánton
warlike
wáry
wáfpish
wasteful
wátchful
wa^{ter}erish
wan-
wátery
wan-

wavering
waúmish
wálmish
wávy
wáy-faring
wáyward
wealthy
weaponless
weáried
weárisome
weather-wise
weighty
well-born
well-bred
well-set
westward
westerly
western
wét-shod
wheaten
whímical
whifking
whítish
whólsome
whórish
wicked
wielder
wilful
willing
wind-bound
windward
winged
witty

wóful
wolfish
wolvisk
woolf-
wo-manish
wum-
wooden
woody
woollen
woolly
workmanlike
worldly
worm-eaten
worshipful
wórkless
wrongful

Y

yárrish
yellow
younger
youngish
youthful

Z

zéalous

C H A P. XVII.

Qualities, consisting of four, five, and six Syllables, being duly accented on their proper Syllables, and exhibiting, in the Manner foregoing, the Degrees of Comparison of Quality, and likewise the Composure of Sentences.

Note, Seeing there can be no Necessity for continuing the Insertion of the personal Names, Substantive, Affirmation, and Articles, it is hoped their Omission will be dispensed withal; considering that a YOUTH of either Sex may, and ought to commit them to Memory, long before the Entrance on this Chapter.

more Comp. most or very Super.	A	álienable	anato ^m ical
	abo ^m inable	aliméntary	ange ^m ical
	abstémious	aliméntal	anomalous
	acanáceous	allódial	ano ^m ymous
	acceptable	alló dian	ánswerable
	accéssible	alló wable	antecedánious
	accidental	allúminous	antichristian
	accountable	allumy	antimétrial
	acro ^m ical	alphabe ^m tical	antimonarchical
	áctionable	áalterable	antimonárchial
	adágial	altérate	apagógical
	adamántine	altérnative	apocaly ^m ptical
	additional	ambidétrous	apócryphal
	ádmirable	ambifarious	apodíctical
	adórable	ambigénal	apologétical
	adscítious	ambi ^m guous	apo ^m stólical
	advantageous	ambi ^m tious	apo ^m stólick
	adventitious	amblygónial	appeásable
	adverbial	aménable	appliable
	advisable	améndable	applicable
	adúlatory	amfráctuous	apprehénfiv
	adúterous	ámiable	approachable
	adústible	a ^m icable	árbitrary
	afféctionate	amphi ^m bious	arguméntative
	affírmative	amphibo ^m logical	aristocrátick
	a ^m gitable	anacámptick	aristocratical
	agreéable	analógical	arithmétical
	alexádrine	analy ^m tick	ármillary
	aléxipharmick	analy ^m tical	aroma ^m tick
	algebraical	anaphora ^{rb}	aromátical
		anapologétical	arthritick

arth-

arthritical
articulate
artificial
assertory
assiduous
assiguable
astrológical
astronomical
asymmetrical
atheistical
atrocious
attainable
attenuative
available
avaricious
audacious
auricular
auspicious
authentick
authéntical
authoritative
auxiliary
auxiliary

B

beati'fick
beati'fical
beneficial
benevolent
biangulated
biennial
bifarious
bifidated
bifurcated
bilinguis
bimedial
bipartient
bipartite
biquadrate
biquadrátick
bituminous
botánick
botánical
bulbaceous

C

cabali'stical
calamitous
calefactive
calefactory
caliginous
calvinistical
canicular
cano'nical
capacious
capillary
capricious
carnivorous
catechetical
-k-
categórical
catonian
cautionary
celebrious
celestial
celes'chal
censórious
censurable
centrifugal
centripetal
ceremonial
ceremonious
charitable
chilonian
chilonick
chimérical
ki-
chronol'logical
kro-
cimmérian
circumambient
circumfluent
circumjacent
circumstantial
clima'térical
cocciferous
coercible
coessential
coeternal

cogitative
coincident
collateral
colliquative
collusive
collusory
colósséan
colourable
combustible
comfortable
commendable
commensurable
commensurate
commentitious
comminatory
commódious
communicable
communicative
comparable
comparative
compassionate
compatible
compellable
compéndious
complicated
complimental
comprehensible
comprehensive
compressible
compulsive
compulsory
computable
conceivable
concomitant
condemnable
conditional
conducive
conducible
confirmatory
conformable
congeable
congenial
-géne-yal
congregational
conjectural

er Comp. est Supr.
Thing Sing. s Plural

more Comp. most or very Supr.

connatural
 connubial
 -nubi-*yal*
 conquérable
 -kur-
 consciéntious
consensus
 conscionable
 consécutiv
 conservable
 considerate
 considerable
 consistorial
 consolable
 conspicuous
 consubstantial
 contagious
 contemplative
 contemptible
 contemptuous
 contentious
 contestable
 conti^{gu}ous
 contiⁿual
 contractible
 contradictory
 contri^butary
 controversial
 contumacious
 contumelious
mé-lyus
 convenient
 conventional
 conventual
 conversable
 convertible
 co-ordinate
 co^pulative
 corinthian
 cornigerous
 corporeal
 correspondent
 corrigible
 corrosible
 corrosible

corruptible
 cosmographical
 coⁿvétable
 courageous
 cox-comical
 créditable
 crustaceous
 cuniculous
 curvilinear
 customable
 customary
 cutaneous
 cylindrical

D

damageable
 de-afforded
 decapité *be*
 deffait *be*
 deceiveable
 decennial
 decéptible
 decíduous
 déclarable
 declarative
 declaratory
 de^{cl}icatory
 deducible
 defa^matory
 defendable
 defi^{ci}ent
 defiⁿⁱtive
 deistical
 deivirile *be*
 délectable
 deletorious
 deliberative
 deli^{ci}ous
 deli^{ri}ous
 delúfive
 delúfory
 democra^{ti}cal
 démonstrable
 démonstrative

deplorable
 derisory
 derivative
 derogatory
 des^{er}able
 de^{sp}icable
 despo^{si}tick
 despo^{ti}cal
 desultory
 déterminable
 déterminate
 detestable
 detrimental
 diabo^{li}cal
 diame^{tr}ical
 diaphanous
 diatódick
 didactick
 didactical
 die^{ti}cal
 di^latory
 diminutive
 disadvantageous
 disaffected
 disagreeable
 discalceated
 discalendered
 discernible
 disconsolate
 disco^{ver}able
 dishévelled
 dishonourable
 disinge^{nu}ous
 dismembered *be*
 disobedient
 disproportionall
 disproportionate
 disputable
 disre^{pu}table
 disrespectul
 dissatisfactory
 dissentaneous
 diffi^milar
 dissoluble
 dissolvable
 disti^{ngu}ishable
 distri-

distri^butive
disse^mloped
dithyrambick
divideable
divi^fible
diureⁿtick
diurnal
documental
dogma^tical
dorfi^parous
dorfi^ferous

E

ecclesia^tical
ecsta^tical
effe^ctual
effeminate
efficacious
egregious
egy^ptian
ela^borate
ele^mtoral
eléctrical
elemo^synary
elegiack
elementary
elephantine
e^ligible
elliptical
emanative
emblema^tical
emblema^tick
emollient
emol-yent
empha^tical
empha^tick
empirical
empy^rreal
energe^tical
enigma^tical
enigmatick
ennea^tical
enthusia^tick
enthusiastical
epidémick

epide^mical
epiléptick
epiléptical
epi^lóick
episcopal
epistolary
eque^strian
equángular
equicrural
equidifferent
equidistant
equila^teral
equimu^mltiple
equipollent
equiponderous
équitable
equi^vocal
éremítical
erróneous
erubéscent
espe^cial
eséntial
éstimable
ethereal
etymológicoal
evanéscent
eucharístical
eventual
everlásting
e^vitable
euro^pean
excentrick
excentrical
excéptionable
excisable
exclámatory
excrementi^onious
excúsable
éxecrable
exécutive
exécutory
exegetical
exemplary
exhórtative
exhórtatory
exiguous

exi^mious
exorable
exórbitant
expédient
expedi^tious
experiméntal
expétible
éxiatory
explánatory
éxplicable
exponéntical
expo^stulatory
extérior
extra-judi^cial
extráneous
extraordinary
extra-parochial
-ki-
extra^vagant
extrínsecal
exúberant
exúperable

F

facetious
factitious
fallaceous
faullashus
familiar
-yar
fa^mshionable
fa^mstidious
favoútable
feather-edged
felónicus
fictitious
fi^gurative
fimbriated *be*
flagi^cious
flammi^ferous
fluⁱterated
fórseitable
fórmidable
fórtifiable
fortúitous

er Comp. est Supr.
Thing Sing. s Plural

more Comp. most or very Supr.

fráctional
frénchified
frigified
frigori^u sick
frustráncous
fuliginous
fundamental
fúnerary

G

genca^u logical
générable
ge^unerative
genérical
genethlícal
geocéntrick
geométrick
geome^utrical
glútinative
glútinous
gnathónical
gnomonological
gnomónical
góggie-eyed
gorbellied
górged *be*
go^u vernable
gramma^utical
granívorous

H

ha^ubitable
habítual
habit-*chual*
harmúnical
harmonious
helíacal
heliocéntrick
herbiferous
hercúlean
-*yan*
here^uditary
herétical
hermítical

héterodox
heterogéneal
heterogéneous
hexégonal
hexámeter
hexapétalous
hibérnian
hierarchial
hierogly^uphick
hierogly^uphical
hístorical
homocéntrick
homogéneal
homogéneous
homo^ulogous
ho^u norary
ho^u nourable
honori^u sick
horizóntal
hospitable
hyperbórean
hypocrítical
hypo^ustátical
hypothe^utical

I and J

ja^uculatory
jatralliptick
jatralliptical
idioma^utical
ido^ulatrous
je^usuited
jesuitical
ignomínious
illegítimate
ille^uviable
illíterate
illo^ugical
illúfory
illufive
illu^ustrious
ima^uginable
ima^uginary
ima^uginative

i^umitable
imma^uculate
immarce^usible
immatériel
immédiate
immédicable
immémorable
immemórial
imménfurable
immetho^udical
immo^uderate
immóveable
immútable
impálpable
impártial
impátient
impeáchable
impe^unetrable
impe^unitent
impe^urative
imperce^uptible
impérforable
impérial
impérious
impérsonal
impértinent
impérvious
impe^utuous
implácable
impo^ulitick
impo^ulitical
importunate
impóssible
impra^udicable
impreg^unable
impróbable
impróveable
impro^uvident
inaccessible
inádquate
inálienable
ina^unimate
inarti^uculate
inartifi^ucial
inaufpi^ucious
incápable

inca-

incapa ^l cious	índicant	infórtunate
ince ^l stuous	indi ^l cátive	infrángible
incidental	indi ^l ctable	ingénerable
inclinable	indífferent	ingénious
incógnito	indige ^l stible	ingé ^l nuous
incog	indige ^l sted	inglórious
incoherent	indiscérnible	inhá ^l bitable
incombu ^l stible	indiscri ^l minate	inharmónical
incommensurable	indispén ^l sable	inhó ^l spitable
incommúnicable	indispén ^l sible	inimi ^l table
incommútable	indispútable	ini ^l tial
incómparable	indissólvable	injudi ^l cious
incompassionate	indissoluble	injúrious
incompátible	indistíguishable	inna ^l vigable
incompén ^l sable	indivísible	innúmerale
incómpetent	indúbitable	inoffensive
incompósite	indú ^l rable	inórdinate
incomprehenfible	indu ^l trious	inorgánical
inconceivable	ineffible	inqui ^l stitive
incóngruous	inefficacious	insánable
inconfi ^l derable	ineffective	insatiable
inconfi ^l derate	ineffectual	inscrutable
inconfi ^l stent	inelegant	insensible
incónsolable	inergetical	inse ^l parable
inconte ^l stible	inéstimable	insi ^l dious
incóntinent	ine ^l vable	insigni ^l ficant
inconvérsable	inexcógitable	insociable
inconvértable	inexcútable	insó ^l lvable
incórporeal	inexhaustible	insolvent
incorrigible	inexorable	instantaneous
incurrúptible	inexpédient	instruméntal
incre ^l dible	inéxpiable	insuccéssful
incre ^l dulous	inéxplicable	insuffi ^l cient
incúl ^l pable	inexpréssible	insúperable
incú ^l rable	inexpúgnable	insupportable
incúrious	inextinguishable	insurmountable
indeclínable	inextirpable	intelléctual
indécorous	inéxtricable	intelligent
indéfátigable	inexuperable	intelligible
indéfaisible	infállible	intémperate
indéfaisible	inféctious	intentional
indéfinite	infeli ^l citous	intercúrrént
inde ^l libile	inférieur	intercutaneous
indemonstrable	inflámmable	interjácent
indépéndent	inflámmative	interior
indétérminate	inflexible	interlineary

er Comp. est Supr.

Thing Sing. s Plural

more Comp. most or very Supr.

interlúcent
intermédiaire
interminated
interminable
intermittent
interprétable
interro^gative
into^lerable
intractable
intransitive
introdúctive
intúitive
invariable
inve^{ter}ate
invi^dious
invincible
inviolable
invisible
invo^luntary
invulnerable
iracible
iroⁿical
irrational
irreconcilable
irrefragible
irre^gular
irremédiable
irre^{par}able
irreprehensible
irrestible
irrésolute
irretrievable
irréversible
irrevocable
irritable
iscure^{tic}
isochronal
-kro-
italian
ital^{yan}
iti^{ner}ant
judi^{cial}
judi^{ciary}
judi^{cious}
juridical
justifiable

L

labórious
laboursome
lacerable
lacinated
lactifical
lactifick
lamentable
lapidéscent
lascivious
legendary
legi^{fl}ative
legi^{ti}mate
legúminous
lentiginous
levi^{ti}cal
libidinous
licéntious
licénterick
liti^gious
lixi^vial
lixi^vious
longitúdinale
loquacious
luciférian
ludibrious
luxúriant

M

machiavilian
ma^{ki}-avil^{yan}
magi^{ster}ial
magnaⁿimous
magne^{ti}cal
magne^{ti}ck
magni^{fi}cent
maje^{sti}cal
majestick
maintainable
maledicted
male^{dis}-ed
male^{vol}ent
mali^{cious}

malleable
mandibula
marketable
marriageable
mar^{ridge}-
mathematical
matrimonial
mealy-mouthed
méasurable
méchanical
mechaⁿick
me^{kan}-
mediatôrial
médicinable
méditative
mediterranean
me^{lancholick}
mélancholy
melliferous
mellifluent
mellifluous
melódious
me^{mor}able
mensurable
meraceous
mércenary
méchantable
mercúrial
meretri^{cious}
meri^{dional}
meritorious
metaphórical
metaphy^{sical}
meteolo^{gical}
metho^{dical}
metropólitain
mi^{litary}
ministérial
miraculous
misbecoming
misbegotten
miscellaneous
mi^{serable}
momentaneous
momentary
monárchical

monastérial
mona^stical
monastick
moⁿitôry
monopétalous
monstriferous
mortiférous
multángular
multifárious
multila^steral
multilóquous
multinómial
multipárous
multipartite
múltipliable
múltiplicable
muni^sficent
my^sterious

N

narcótical
narcótick
natalitious
na^stional
na^svigable
ne^scessary
nece^ssitous
necromántick
nefarious
neo^sterick
nobi^slitated
nóncúpativé
nótiónal
notórious
n^sgatory
numérable
numérical
nutritious
nutritive

O

obédient
obediéntial
obligatory

obnoxious
obreptitious
obséquious
obférvable
obstréperous
occáfiónal
occidéntal
octángular
octénial
odouríferous
odori^sferous
ceco^snomical
cecónomick
œcuménical
offi^scious
oleáginous
olfáctory
oligárchical
omni^spotent
omni^sficent

om-ni^sficent

o^sperative
opinionative

opin-on

opinionated
oppilative
oppróbrious
orbícular
ordinary
orga^snical
orgánized
ornaméntal
orthógonal
orthográphical
o^sstentátious
over-hasty
over-másted
oviparous
outrageous

P

pacíferous
pa^slatable
pálliative
panegy^srical

papi^sstical
parabo^slical
paraly^stical
paraphra^sstical
parafi^stical
párdonable
parliamentary
parlimen-
parochial
parókiál
parfimónious
partici^spial
parti^scular
passi^sonate
patriárchial
-ki-
patrimónial
pecúliar
pecule-yar
pecúniary
pe^snetrable
pe^snetrative
penínsulated
penetential
penúrious
perceivable
percéptible
perduráble
perémptory
perénial
perfi^sdious
perfúntory
perio^sdical
perio^sdick
peripa^stetick
pe^srishable
peristaltick
perni^scious
perpendi^scular
perpétual

perpétchnal

persevérant
persónable
perspicácious
perspi^scuons
persuáfive

er Comp. est Sapr.

Thing Sing. s Plural

more Comp. most or very Supr.

persuafory
-*flu-a-*
pertinacious
pétiléntial
phana^{''}tical
phanta^{''}stical
phanta^{''}stick
pharisa^{''}cal
philolo^{''}gical
philoso^{''}phical
pirátical
pleasúreable
poly^{''}gonal
pónderable
ponti^{''}ficat
po^{''}stérion
poténtial
pot-va^{''}liant
-*valyant*
prácticable
práctical
práctick
pragma^{''}tical
pragma^{''}tick
precários
precipitant
precipitous
pre^{''}diable
predo^{''}minant
pre-engáged
préfactory
préférable
préjudicial
prélatícal
préparative
préparatory
prépostérus
presum^{''}ptuous
preter-na^{''}tural
prévéntional
prévéntative
prévénitive
primigenious
problema^{''}tical
prodigious
pro^{''}ntable

progre^{''}ssional
progréssive
proléptical
proléptick
promi^{''}scuous
pro^{''}missory
prophe^{''}tical
propitiatory
propítious
propórtionable
propórtional
protúberant
provérbial
providéntial
provincial
provi^{''}sional
pro^{''}vocative
prudéntial
pruri^{''}ginous
pue^{''}rile
púlmonary
pulmóneous
pu^{''}nishable
pyrámidal
pyramidical

Q

quadrángular
quadriénial
quadrilateral
quadrino^{''}mial
quadripártite
quadrúpedal
quadrupedous
que^{''}stionable
quinquénial
quoti^{''}dian

R

rabbi^{''}nical
rapa^{''}cious
ratiocínable

ratio^{''}nable
rational
reásonable
rebellious
rebel-yous
receíveable
reci^{''}procal
recitative
recomméndable
recomméndatory
recomméndative
reconcilable
reco^{''}verable
recreátive
recrementitious
réctifiable
rectilíneal
rectilínear
redeémable
redóutable
redúctible
refráctory
refrágable
refrángible
regimental

ridge-men-

rejeétable
religious
re^{''}lishable
remárkable
reme^{''}diable
remediless
remissible
repairable
repeálable
repercússive
reprehénsible
repróachable
repróveable
reptitious
repúdiabile
réputable
résitient

-sib-she-yent

resinácious
resinible

résolutive

réfolute
réfponfible
réfôrative
rétréveable
réveréntial
révérfible
révértible
révôcable
réwardable
re-ward-
rhétorical
ridi-fulous

S

fabba-ful
facerdotal
facraméntal
facrile-gious
fagacious
falacious
falubrious
fa-lutary
falutiferous
fantimonial
fantimónious
fanguinary
fapori-ful
faporous
farca-ful
fata-ful
fatifactory
fatyrical
fchifma-ful
fif-
fchola-ful
fchola-ful
fco-
fcientifick
feafonable
fedéntary
feditious
felf-dépéndent
felf-e-vident
fempitérnal
fenténtious

feparable
fep-tén-nial
fep-tén-trional
ferviceable
fefqui-ál-teral
fexagenary
fexén-nial
fhátter-brained
figni-ful
figni-ficative
fimoni-ácal
fociable
focial
fodom-í-tical
folicitous
fo-litary
folftitial
fomniferous
fomni-ful
fophi-ful
fopori-ferous
fpagirical
fpagirick
fpe-culative
fpi-ritual
fpiritu-ous
fpontá-neous
ftentórian
ftereográphical
fternú-tatory
fubal-ternate
fub-cón-trary
fú-blunary
fú-blunar
fubor-dinate
fubrepti-ful
fubférvient
fubftán-tial
fubterrá-neous
fudatory
fúfferable
fuffi-ful
fulphú-reous
fúmp-tuary
fúperable
fuperabúndant

super-celestial
-celef-ful
fupercilious
-cil-ful
super-e-ful
fuperfi-ful
fuperflu-ous
fupér-ior
fupér-lative
fuperna-tural
fuperfti-tious
fuppór-table
fuppofti-tious
fúppurative
fupramúndane
furrepti-tious
fufcéptible
fufpi-cious
fuf-tainable
fyllogi-ful
fymbo-ful
fympathe-tical
fym-pat-hetick
fynó-dical
fy-nodal
fynó-nymal
fynó-nymous

T

temerá-rious
tempe-ftuous
tém-por-ary
tena-cious
te-nantable
té-rminable
terrá-queous
terré-ful
terre-ful
teftá-ceous
theolo-gical
theoíma-gical
theore-tick
theore-tical
to-lérable
tradi-tional

G g

er Comp. eft Supr.
Thing Sing. s Plural

more Comp. most or very Supr.

traditionary
transitory
transmissible
transmutable
transportable
tréasonable
triangular
tricennial
triennial
trigonometrical
trilaⁿteral
trino^mial
tripartite
tun-bellied
tuniculated
tyraⁿical

V and U

vain-glorious
valetudinary
vaⁿluable
vapori^ferous
variable
veⁿgetable
veneni^fical
veneni^fick
veⁿerable
veⁿereal
venérous
veriloquent
verilóquious
verifi^milar
vermicular
vermiculose
vermifugous
vernacula
vertiginous
vexatious
victorious
violable
visionary
viⁿtiable
vitrificable
vitriolick

vitriolous
vivacious
viviparous
ulcerated
ulterior
ultramundane
unacceptable
unaccountable
unaccu^stoméd
unacquainted
unadmônished
unadvised
unaffected
unálienable
un-ale-ye-nable
unáalterable
un-aul-ter
unaⁿimous
unánswerable
unappéaseable
unapproachable
unárgued
unáslayed
unassisted
unassuaged
un-ava-
unassured
unattainable
unattépted
unatténtive
unavailable
unbecóming
unbegóttén
unblámeable
unbówelled
uncanoⁿical
uncápable
uncháangeable
uncha^ritable
unchristened
un-krist-ened
un-krist-chend
uncircumcised
uncircumspect
uncóllected

uncome-at-able
uncómfortable
un-kum-
uncompounded
unconcerned
unconceiveable
uncondémnable
uncondémned
unconformable
unconquerable
-ker-
unconscionable
-phon-
unconstrainable
unconfúmeable
uncontémnable
unconteⁿtable
uncontróllable
uncorrécted
uncreated
uncúltivable
uncúltivated
uncúurable
uncu^stomable
uncu^stomary
uncu^stoméd
undécided
undeclined
undeféended
undefiⁿled
undefráyed
undertaken
under-written
undeserved
undetérmined
undischárged
undisciplined
undistinguishable
undistinguishéd
undútiful
úneⁿloquent
únémployed
unendówed
uneⁿxecuted
unéxpected
unexpérienced
unexpressible

unextinguishable	unpa ^r alleled	unseasonable
unfashioned	unpardonable	unseasoned
<i>-fben-</i>	unpeaceable	unseparable
unfeathered	unperceivable	unserviceable
unfledged	unpo ^r lished	unsociable
unfettered	unpolluted	unspeakable
unfi ⁿ ished	unprecedented	unsubdued
unfortified	unpre ^r judiced	unsuccessful
unfrequented	unpreme ^r ditated	unsufferable
unfurnished	unprepared	unsuitable
unga ^r thered	unprevéted	unullied
ungovernable	unpro ^f itable	unteachable
ungracious	unpro ^s perous	untenable
unha ^b itable	unpro ^v ident	untractable
unhallowed	unpuni ^h able	untuneable
unaltered	unquenchable	unva ^l uable
un- <i>haul-</i>	unquestionable	unvanquished
unhealable	<i>-quest-cho-</i>	un-uniform
unima ^r ginable	unravéled	unusual
unimployed	unreasonable	unutterable
uninflammable	unrebucable	unwalled
uninha ^b ited	unreclaimed	unwarlike
unintelligible	unre ^c ompensed	unwarranted
uninterrupted	unre ^f ormable	unwatered
uninvited	unregarded	un- <i>wan-</i> ter
initable	unregardful	unwearied
univér ^s al	unrelenting	vociferous
unlamented	unremediable	voluminous
unleavened	unremitted	voluntary
unlicensed	unremoved	voluptuous
unli ^m ited	unrepaired	voracious
unmannerly	unreprovable	urinary
unmanured	unresisted	usurious
unmarried	unresolved	utterable
unma ^r tered	unrestrained	vulnerable
unmeasureable	unrevenged	vulpinary
unme ^r ditated	unrewarded	vulpine
unmerciful	unrighteous	uxorious
unmole ^s ted	unrivalled	
unmoveable	unsaleable	
unna ^t ural	unsaluted	
unne ^c essary	unsanctified	
un- <i>nes-sis</i>	unsatisfactory	
unnumbered	unfavoury	
unoccupied	unscriptural	
unopposed	unsearchable	

er Comp. est Supr. }
Thing Sing. s Plural

W

warrantable
weather-beaten
white-livered
worldly-minded

C H A P. XVIII.

Of the Article Quality Words.

Q. Have you done with *Common Qualities*?

A. Yes. *Sufficient Rules and Examples have been inserted concerning them; they respecting neither Number nor Gender, in our Language, though they do in many others. Oh! what an Abatement of Trouble and Concern! Oh! welcome Cessation of Fatigue!*

Q. You mentioned in Page 191, there remained a few *Quality Words* of different Denominations from *Common Quality Words*; viz. 1. *Article Quality Words*. 2. *Quality Words derived from Names and Affirmations*. 5. *Personal Quality Words*. 4. *Demonstrative*. And, 5. *Relative or Rehearful Quality Words*.

What have you to say of the first Sort; viz. of the *Article Quality Words*?

A. First, I make use of the very same Expression which the Authors of the English Grammar with Notes have made; viz.

*A, An, or The, are Qualities may name,
Because their Use and Nature are the same.*

That is, *A* is used as a *Quality Word* before a *Common Name* of the *Singular Number*, beginning with a *Consonant*; *an* in like manner before a *Common Name* beginning with a *Vowel*; *the* is likewise used as a *Common Quality Word* before most *Common Names*, beginning with either a *Vowel* or *Consonant* in both *Numbers*.

Note 1. These three *Quality Words*, *a*, *an*, and *the*, are not only used before *Common Names*, but are as frequently used immediately before *Quality Words*; as Experience teaches thro' every Series of *Common Quality Words*.

Note 2. *A* and *an* before *Common Names* of the *Singular Number* (for indeed they cannot in Sense be put before the *Plural Number*) extend the Signification of a *Common Name* to any one; and so to all, one by one, of its Kind: But *the* before the *Singular Number* restrains it to some Particular, and by that Means makes a *Common Name* equivalent to a *Proper Name*.

Note

Note 3. These *Article Quality Words* never shew or denote Individuation, therefore they cannot in Sense be set before any *Proper Name*, as *Abrabam*, &c. nor before any of the *Personal Names*, or *Personal Qualities*; which doctrinal Points are sufficiently declared in both the preceding and subsequent Examples. Where these *Article Quality Words* are chiefly used they are inserted in the Margin; and where they are useless, they are not inserted.

Note 4. They are not expressed when the Name expresses the Thing in general; as

EXAMPLE I.

MAN, being mortal, soon fades away, and dies.

Observe, It is not said, *a Man*, or *the Man*.

EXAMPLE II.

VIRTUE consists in the *Mean*.

Observe, Not *a* or *the Virtue*.

Note 5. *A* and *an* sometimes signify *one*.

EXAMPLE I.

As, All to *a Man*.

EXAMPLE II.

All to *an Ox*, &c.

Note 6. *A* and *an* may be termed *indefinite Articles*, because they leave the Sense of the Word to which either of them may chance to be put before, undetermined, to what Particular is meant.

EXAMPLE.

See what it is for a *Man* to have to do (or be concerned) with ungrateful Wretches.

Observe, *A Man*; viz. any *Man*.

Note 7. *The* may be termed a *demonstrative Article*, or the *definite Article*; and signifies the same in Sense as the Word *That*; because it points out and determines the Sense of the *Common Name* that immediately follows it, to some Particular.

EXAMPLE.

The *People of England* are happy ; viz. that particular *People*, &c. &c.

Note 8. When an Article comes before a *Proper Name* (as sometimes it happens so, there being few general Rules in any Art or Science without an Exception) let it be observed, some *Common Name* is to be thought of, or understood.

EXAMPLE I.

The *Thames* ; where the *Common Name RIVER* is understood.

EXAMPLE II.

The *Halifax* ; viz. the Ship termed or called *Halifax*. Likewise such Expressions as are used by way of Eminence or Distinction ; as

EXAMPLE I.

He is a { *Cavendish*, } that is, one whose Name is *Cavendish*
 { *Walpole*, } or *Walpole*.

EXAMPLE II.

The *Dunks* ; that is, the Family of the *Dunks*.

EXAMPLE III.

The *Alexanders*, the *Cæsars*, &c. viz. any brave and valiant Men may be put under those Appellatives. Likewise we say, the GOD of *Abraham*, by way of Distinction from the false Gods.

C H A P. XIX.

Of Quality Words derived from NAMES and AFFIRMATIONS.

Q What Qualities derive from Names ?

A. 1. Possessive Quality Words. 2. Respective. And,
 3. Personal.

Q How do the Possessive derive or form from Names ?

A By any Name, whether Singular or Plural, by terminating the Name with 's or es, if the Necessity of Pronunciation require it ; as in the Examples following.

Ex-

EXAMPLES.

1. *Man's Nature* ; for the Nature of *Man*.
 2. *Men's Nature*,
 3. *Waller's Poems*,
 4. *The Church's Peace*,
- } in the Manner above.

Note, When the Plural Number ends in *s*, as it generally does, then either the Plural *s*, or the *s* that forms the Possession, must be omitted, or ejected out of the *Possessive Quality*, there being no Necessity for both *s's* ; as in the following

EXAMPLES.

1. The Lords House, } not, the Lords's House, &c.
2. The Commons House, } &c.

Note 2. The like must be observed of proper Names of more than one Syllable that end with *s*, whenever they are formed, or turned into *Possessive Quality Words* ; as in the following

EXAMPLES.

1. *Priamus Daughter*,
 2. *Venus Temple*,
- } not *Priamus's*, &c. &c. &c.

Though the full Writing is preserved in the forming proper Names of Monosyllables ; as in the following

EXAMPLES.

1. King *Charles's* Court,
2. St. *James's* Park, &c. &c.

Q. How are the *Respective Quality Words* derived, or formed from Names ?

A. By incorporating a foregoing Name into a following, by this little Mark (-) called a Hyphen ; as is exhibited in the following

EXAMPLES.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Sea-Fish, | 5. Home-Close, |
| 2. River-Fish, | 6. Gold-Ring, |
| 3. Lisbon-Voyage, | 7. Silver-Bowl, &c. &c. |
| 4. Self-Love, | |

Q. Why are they termed *Respective* ?

A. For this Reason, the foregoing Name being joined and incorporated into the following, the two Names in Fact are then become Unity ;

Unity; the first Name does then lose its Essence of Name, it re-
speaking, or implying only, from what Place, or what Matter, the
following Name hath Relation to, or is brought from, or what
Matter it is composed of; as is evident from the foregoing Exam-
ples.

Q. Which are the Personal Quality Words?

A. The Personal Quality Words are inserted in the two follow-
ing Tables or Scales; which may also be admitted into the Term
Personal Possessives; they denoting immediate Possession of them-
selves; but more emphatically with the annexing or joining of the
Possessive Quality Word OWN; as is exhibited in the following
Scales; which at the same Instance shews the Formation of a great
Number of various Sentences, without Trouble or Fatigue.

TABLE I.

Of such Personal Possessive Quality Words as will easily accept
the Word OWN, and omit it; but in all Sentences and Expres-
sions require a Common Name after them; as per Experi-
ence.

Singular		Plural		Poss. Quality Singular.		Poss. Quality Plural.	accords with both Numbers.	Thing Sing. s Plural
it this that which	is	they these those which	are	1 Per. my 2 Per. thy 3 Per. { his her	{ our your their	{ own		

Note, Self is used with the Qualities in this Table, with or without a Possessive Particle.

Note, Self is used with the Qualities in this Table, with
or without Own; but always let it close the Sentence in-
stead of the Name.

Teach a Child to observe but only the Concord
of Number, and the Reading will become easy and plea-
sant to a meer Infant, both in the foregoing and follow-
ing Table.

TABLE II.

Of such Personal Possessive Quality Words as will not admit the Possessive Word OWN, nor any Name after them.

Sing.		Plural		Sing. and Plural	
it	}	they	}	1 Per. { mine	} accord with both Numbers.
this		these		2 Per. { ours	
that		those		3 Per. { thine	
which		which		{ yours	
				{ his	
				{ hers	
				{ theirs	

2. Which are the Quality Words derived from Affirmations?

A. Such Affirmations as admit the Terminations ing, ed, 'd, 't, or n, denoting being, doing, or suffering.

Examples of these Kinds of derivative Quality Words are numerously expressly in the following Division of Words, in their proper orderly Derivation; nevertheless, I here give an Example or two of the three Sorts or Kinds.

1. Examples of Being.

1. I, *being* a Man, have put away childish Things.
2. I have *been* a Child.

Note, Quality Words derived from Affirmations denoting BEING, are confined wholly to that one Word, and *been*.

2. Examples of Doing.

1. A *prancing* Horse,
 2. The *flying* Coach,
- &c. &c.

} known by ending in *ing*.

3. Examples of Suffering.

1. A *wounded* Soldier,
 2. A *crack't* Bone,
 3. The *beaten* Powder,
 4. The *slain* Bullock,
- &c. &c.

} known by ending with *ed*, *'d*, *'t*, *en*, or *n*.

Q. With what Head or Division of the *Latin*, and other declined Languages, do these derivative *Quality Words* concur and agree?

A. *With that Part or Division of Words in the Latin, and other declined Languages, termed Participles?*

Q. Do the Derivatives in *ing* always denote or imply doing?

A. No: For without a following Name they denote the Effect of Action.

EXAMPLES.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----|---------------------------|
| 1. A Writing, | }}} | 3. The Running of Horses, |
| 2. A Fighting, | | &c. &c. |

Q. Are those Derivatives from Affirmations ending in *ing*, *ed*, *'d*, *'t*, *en*, or *n*, always *Quality Words*?

A. No: Signifying the Time of Action or Suffering, by the Auxiliary *am*, &c. with a Person prefixed, they can by no Means retain the Property of *Quality Words*, being then really Affirmations.

EXAMPLES.

1. I am writing a Book,
 2. He is mending a Cloak,
 3. We have burned or burnt the Papers,
 4. Ye have commended the Work,
- &c. &c.

Q. When are these derivative *Quality Words* from Affirmations meer *Quality Words*?

A. 1. When they bear no respect to Time.

Ex. 1. A learned Man.

2. A carved Pillar.

2. When they admit the Degrees of Comparison.

Ex. 1. Loving, more loving, most loving.

2. Learned, more learned, most learned.

&c. &c.

3. When they are compounded with such a Preposition, that the Affirmation they descend or derive from, will by no Means admit; as in the following

EXAMPLES.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Unbecoming | } Thing, &c. |
| 2. Unheard | |
| 3. Unseen | |
| &c. &c. | |

Note, There is no Saying to { unbecome
unhear
unsee

CHAP. XX.

Of Demonstrative, Interrogative, and Relative Quality Words.

Q. Which Words are termed *Demonstrative Qualities*?

A. Only the two Words *this* and *that*; for this Reason, they always point out or shew what particular Person or Thing you or another may mean; as in the Examples foregoing is numerously expressed. However, admit a following Example or two for a final Explanation.

EXAMPLES.

	Sing.	
Demonstratives	{ This	} Man, Woman, Boy, Girl, Thing, Horse, Dog, Cat, Rat, &c.
	{ or	
	{ That	
	Plural	
Dem.	{ These	
	{ Those	

Note, *This* and its *Plural* relate to Things nigh, or near at Hand; *that* and its *Plural* denote or refer to an Object or Objects farther off.

Q. What *Quality Words* are those that are called *interrogative Quality Words*?

A. Only these three following; viz. Who, What, and Which.

Q. Is there any Difference in the Use of the *interrogative Quality Words*?

A. There is a great Difference in the Use of these Words; as

1. *Who* is used only in asking Questions of a Person or Persons; and has, like the *Personal Names*, a *Leading* and a *Following State*; and is not improperly termed a *Personal Interrogative*.

A Scale of the States of *Who*.

Leading State	{	of	}	Following State
Who	{	to	}	Whom
boo	{	for	}	boom
	{	through	}	
	{	by	}	
	{	from	}	
	{	with, &c.	}	

2. *What* and *Which* are used promiscuously in asking Questions; sometimes interrogating about a Person or Persons; sometimes concerning a Thing or Things; as is fully explained in the following

EXAMPLES.

1. *What* Man is he that is able to oppose him?
2. *What* Book is that?
3. *Which* Woman do you like?
4. *Which* is your Coat?
5. *Which* Way must I go? &c. &c.

2. Have not the modern *British Tongue* the Term *Relative Quality Words* to accord and agree with the Term *Relative* in other Languages?

A. There is no such Term admitted. Nevertheless, there are abundance of Expressions require it; we expressing ourselves very often in relative or rehearsal Expressions.

2. How are relative or rehearsal Expressions supplied with relative or rehearsal *Quality Words*?

A. By borrowing the two Demonstratives, and two of the Interrogatives, and adjoining to their Company the Word *same*, as appears in the following List:

This	{	Who, &c.	}	same
That	{	Which	}	

2. How do you explain, or make these to appear relative or rehearsal *Quality Words*, seeing they are demonstrative and interrogative *Quality Words* before shewn?

A. Very easily, by the following Examples.

EXAMPLES.

1. The Stick, &c. you cut, &c. is This or That.
2. That is the Pen, &c. *which* I made.
3. I am the Man *who* made it, &c.
4. They are the Men *who* built the Church, &c.
5. *John* is the Man *whom* I, &c. saw, &c.
6. That Fellow, &c. is the *same* I saw picking a Pocket, &c.
7. That Thing, &c. is indeed the very *same* [meaning Thing] with, or to mine

Note, I judge the foregoing Examples are sufficient to explain, that the foregoing borrowed relative or rehearsal *Quality Words* do each of them, in their respective Example, save the Repetition of the foregoing Name. But I am not so vain as to conclude, a *Master of Grammar* will judge these few necessary Examples sufficient for a Boy's understanding fully relative or rehearsal Sentences; *viz.* such as contain the *Quality Words* now treating of; but I hope every Master will amply supply their Defect, by producing to his young *Tyro* many more at his own Option.

C H A P. XXI.

Of transforming Quality Words into Names, &c. and concluding with a Table of the cardinal and ordinal Numbers.

Q. It having been abundantly shewn, and made evident, that Names of all Sorts do degenerate from the Substance to the Quality; I desire to be informed, whether or no *Quality Words* do not advance to Names?

A. Sometimes Quality Words do advance to Names; as in the Examples following.

EXAMPLES.

The	{	Black White Great Good Just Proud, &c.
-----	---	---

Q. Is

Q. Is there no other Method of turning *Quality Words* into *Names*, than putting them absolute in the Manner afore said?

A. Yes: Most *Quality Words* will admit the Termination *ness*, which is of no other Use but to form or transpose *Quality Words* into *Names*; which are termed *Names* of abstract *Qualities*.

Q. Do *Quality Words* form any other Part of Speech than *Names*?

A. Yes: *Quality Words* form a numerous Number of *Quality Particle Words*, by only annexing the Termination *ly* to a *Quality Word*, whether it be a *Monosyllable*, or a *Word* of many *Syllables*: as,

E X A M P L E.

Fine, finely, &c.

Q. Why have you not inserted the *Cardinal* and *Ordinal Numbers* as they would have fallen in the Alphabetical Order of the foregoing Tables promiscuously?

A. I have judged it necessary to omit them in those Tables for these Reasons:

1. They cannot admit the Degrees of *Comparison*.
2. They are disputed by some to be *Names*, especially when a *Cardinal* is put absolute. But I choose rather to stand *Neuter* for Brevity-sake.
3. They are brought in the Rear of *Qualities*, for the Judgment of Masters to determine on them at Discretion; and inserted in the following Table, in such a Manner as a Child may, at the same Instant, learn the *Numeral Letters* and *Figures*, which do likewise express the *Words* of the *Cardinal* and *Ordinal Numbers*.

The Table of Cardinal and Ordinal Numbers, expressing them by Words, Letters, and Figures, shewing they are Quality Words (if not absolutely) by their easy Admission, or joining with, a Common Name.

Card. Num. by Word.	Ord. Numb. by Word.	Car. & Ord. by Letter.	by Fig.	
one	first	I	1	
two	second	II	2	
three	third	III	3	
four	fourth	IV	4	
five	fifth	V	5	
six	sixth	VI	6	
seven	seventh	VII	7	
eight	eighth	VIII	8	
nine	ninth	IX	9	
ten	tenth	X	10	
eleven	eleventh	XI	11	
twelve	twelfth	XII	12	
thirteen	thirteenth	XIII	13	
fourteen	fourteenth	XIV	14	
fifteen	fifteenth	XV	15	
sixteen	sixteenth	XVI	16	
seventeen	seventeenth	XVII	17	
eighteen	eighteenth	XVIII	18	
nineteen	nineteenth	XIX	19	
twenty	twentieth	XX	20	
twenty-one	twenty-first	XXI	21	
&c. &c.	&c. &c.			
thirty	thirtieth	XXX	30	
forty	fortieth	XL	40	
fifty	fiftieth	L	50	
sixty	sixtieth	LX	60	
seventy	seventieth	LXX	70	
eighty	eightieth	LXXX	80	
ninety	ninetieth	XC	90	
hundred	hundredth	C	100	
hundred and	hundred and	CI &c.	101	
one	first			
&c. &c.	&c. &c.			
two hund.	two hund.	CC	200	
three h.	three h.	CCC	300	
four h.	four h.	CD	400	

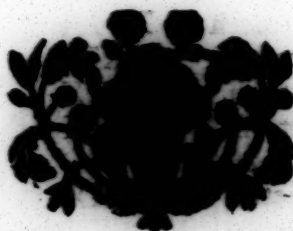
Sing. Thing, Man, irr, Tree, Ship, Place, &c.

Plural s

Card. N. by W. Ord. N. by W. both by Let. by Fig.

five hundred	five hundredth	D. IJ	500
six hund.	six hund.	DC	600
seven hund.	seven hund.	DCC	700
eight hund.	eight hund.	DCCC	800
nine hund.	nine hund.	CM	900
one thousand	one thousandth	M. CIC	1000
five thousand	five thou.	IJJ	5000
ten thousand	ten thou.	CCIJJJ	10000
fifty thousand	fifty thou.	IJJJJ	50000
one hund. thous.	one hund. thous.	\overline{J}	100000

Note, The Cardinals must be the Plural Number, but the Ordinals cannot.



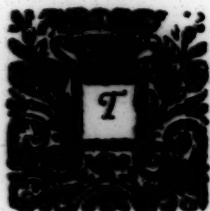


O F

AFFIRMATIONS;

By way of

P R E F A C E.



HIS Kind of Word is the very Soul and Quintessence of a Sentence ; for without this Word a Sentence cannot subsist ; since nothing can be spoken that is affirmed, or denied, without it.

This Word the Latins term Verbum ; from which Term some English Grammarians retained, or rather formed, the Term Verb.

I am neither so rash in Censure, nor voracious of Praise, as to condemn the Notion, but am really induced to believe, they intended to proceed in a Parallel, as near as possibly they could, to the dead Languages ; and by the Term Verb, and others of Latin, or of Latin Extraction (the dead Languages being then most in vogue) intended to have united the dead Languages with the most copious modern British Language ; or to have fixed her to their Standard and intricate Rules ; and finding she would not comply, and accept of such Terms, in Violation of her Purity, some depreciate her with the Term Difficult.

However, the final Judgment of all those who very well understand the modern British Language is, that she is far more copious and excellent than any one particular Language.

And further it must be allowed, that Youth are far from being compleat in the modern British Tongue (and too many of them but

meer Smatterers therein), notwithstanding they shall have spent a very long Time, or Series of Years, in the dead Languages; and though all that is asserted here be in reality Fact; yet, I don't expect such a doctrinal Point, or declaratory Truth, will have any Effect on, or be digested by, many of the self-conceited unthinking Tradesmen and Yeomen, who having been much more conversant and busied (very necessarily too), about coarse and earthy Matter, than Literature and Elegance, they must need, and too ambitiously, direct their Aim in the Education of their Children, intirely at the dead Languages; and when they hear their Children (they themselves not knowing what they say) only rehearse the Declensions and Conjugations of the Latin, for a few modern British Words, they confide that their Children have advanced so far, and made such a Progress in the Art of Literature, which declares (with themselves) that their Issue are compleat modern British Scholars, understanding the full Extent of their native Language; though they have not Vanity enough to assert, they are Masters of the Latin Tongue, to which they have been, both strenuously and assiduously, dabbling at, with a close Application of the Scholar (and warm Encouragements of the Parent) for the Space of seven or eight Years, in order (as they say) to attain good English, and qualify their Children for Commerce, Mechanicks, Handicraft, or Agriculture; at the same Time declaring, neglecting, and suspending (perhaps the most noble and intelligent Branch of their Offspring), the Females, as less worthy of that high parental Regard for their Education. But it is evident, the Females, who have any tolerable Degree of English Literature, exceed the Male Offspring, and would much more excel, were they taught the Parts of Speech.

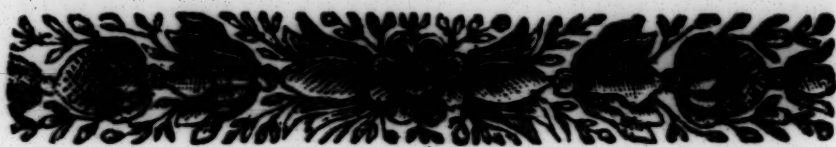
However, I would not have added one Syllable more on this Topic, were I not an Evidence against those weak and impertinent Notions, Opinions, and Assertions, by Experience; and sensible of their being aided and supported by some who prompt Parents into such Notions, with no other Views than colouring, with the Latin Tongue, their Imperfection of a British or English Schoolmaster; and serving their Exigencies by the Milk of the Purse, which, many times, such sappling Parents yield plentifully to such worm-eaten Schoolmasters, for their like Assistance and Advice. And thus in Conceration they proceed on, to bandy and traverse up and down capacious Youths on the Elements of Latin, until they shall be rendered almost useless for either Commerce, Mechanick, or even Handicraft Employment, and not able to discover the like Parts of Speech in English.

This is a melancholy Relation in Fact, which, without Doubt, will make every rational Man cry out, O! what a MONSTER is the ISSUE of Pride and Arrogance, conceived by Prejudice!

Notwithstanding what I have, or might have said, in Objection to the fantastical, prejudicial, and even false Notions, Opinions, and Judgments, made by some, for a general Practice of the Latin Elements, for the compleat Attainment, and full Perfection, of the modern British Tongue; I would only be understood, that it is both an unnecessary and indirect Means to attain a compleat English Education: And further, that the Commercial, Mechanick, and Handicraft Part of Mankind are under, no, not so much as the least Necessity of being yoked with such an uneasy Yoke: But if any of the above Classes of Men should be so vain, weak, and even impertinent, as to yoke their Male Offspring with that Yoke, which themselves (by carrying on a Vocation, as their Children must also afterwards) are not sufficient, in Case, to support, I will make bold to tell them, its a Hundred to One, if it be not as I assert. At the Expence of the Purse, and Time, lies the Hazard of a fractured or dislocated Understanding, unhappily disabled for serviceable Undertakings. But myself, or any other, will not presume to deny or object the British Gentleman, or Others, designed for the Liberal Arts and Sciences in general; or in particular for Divinity, &c. a Tour through the dead Languages, for the Sake of Eminence, or Turn of Mind on the Ancients, in such a Branch as his Genius shall be most applicable to, and delighted with.

Therefore, in the mean while, viz. between the Cradle and a proper Age for such great and serious Undertakings, let the British Principles and Elements be thoroughly inculcated into the Mind, Memory, and Understanding of the young British TYRO; and then every Burden following will be alleviated.





C L A S S III.

C H A P. XXII.

Of Affirmation Words, which are termed Verbs in the Latin and many other Languages.

Q. How are *Affirmations* known from the other Parts of Speech ?

A. *Affirmations* are manifested and declared to be such, from the other Parts of Speech, by their Sense and Signification, of *Being, Doing, and Suffering*; viz they denote how, or in what Manner, one Person or Thing is acted upon, or affected by another. Or, it is a Word used when we affirm one Thing of another. And in the modern British Language is ever attended with the Circumstances of Person, Number, and Time.

Q. When do *Affirmations* signify *Being* ?

A. When they denote or signify, 1. Existence, as, I am; Peter is, i. e. exists. 2. Position, Posture, Situation, or Circumstance of *BEING*; and how, and in what Manner, a Person or Thing is, or may be affected; as, to stand, sit, lie, be hot, be cold, be angry, or be pleased, &c.

Q. What Sort of Actions may be denoted by the *Affirmations* ?

A. All Sorts of Actions, either of Mind or Body; as, to love, think, run, &c.

Q. What Kind of Suffering is expressed by *Affirmations* ?

A. All Impressions received by one Person or Thing from another; as, William beats John; or, John is beaten by William: In either of these Phrases, William is the Agent or Actor, who beats; and John is the Patient, who suffers, or endures the beating of William.

Q. What do you mean by the Time of the *Affirmation* ?

A. The

A. *The Time of the Affirmation relates to a Thing or Subject ; a doing, done, or not yet done ; and the like of Suffering.*

Q. How many Times have the modern *British* Affirmations ?

A. *They, by the Nature of Affirmation, have only three ; as,*

1. *The present Time, that now is.*
2. *The past Time, as Yesterday.*
3. *The future Time, or Time to come ; as, To-morrow, &c.*

Q. Are there no more than these three Times ?

A. *In Strictness, there are no more ; yet, if an Action be considered as finished, or not finished, we may make or form six Times (and thereby render our Expressions as expressive as the Latins do, in this Part of Speech ; but with much more Ease, as shall be exhibited) ; and then there will be two present Times, two past Times, and two future Times.*

Q. How do you explain yourself on these ?

A. *There is,*

1. *The present Time of the Action not finished ; as, I do sup ; i. e. I am at Supper ; but have not yet done it.*
2. *The present Time of the Action finished ; as, I have supped ; and have now done it.*
3. *The past Time of the Action not finished ; as, I was at Supper ; but had not done it.*
4. *The past Time of the Action finished ; as, I had supped ; and it was then done.*
5. *The future Time of the Action not finished ; as, I shall sup ; or shall be at Supper ; but I shall not have then done it.*
6. *The future Time of the Action finished ; as, I shall have supped ; and shall have done it.*

Q. How many Times are expressed by the Affirmation Word itself ?

A. *The Affirmation itself admits only two Times ; viz. the present, and the past Time ?*

Q. How do you distinguish the present Time from the past Time, by the Affirmation itself ?

A. *The present Time of an Affirmation is the Affirmation Word, as it is expressed in its own simple Letters, with the first Person Singular in the Indicative Manner ; or with to before it, as in the Indefinite Manner of Expression ; as, I burn, or to burn. The past Time (of what I term regular Affirmations) requiring the Termination ed, when the Present ends with a consonant Letter ; and only d or 'd when the Present ends with an e servile, as I burn, burned, rove, roved, or rev'd, &c.*

Q. Seeing

Q. Seeing the Affirmations themselves are capable of expressing only *two Times*; how, or in what Manner are the other Times expressed?

A. By putting before the principal Affirmations other Affirmations, which I term Auxiliaries; and shall be treated of in their absolute Order first; and then exhibit the full Use of them by a Scale of one particular regular Affirmation, which shall be sufficient for all others; instructing the young Tyro to parallel the declined Tongues through every Mood, or Manner of Expression, Tense or Time, Person and Number.

Q. You having said nothing about the Person of the Affirmation; How do we express the Persons of the Affirmation?

A. By the Leading State of the personal Names, either expressed, or understood before the Affirmation, in the Manner as exhibited in the following Scale of personal Names.

Q. Do the Persons make any Alteration in the Affirmation Word?

A. Yes; as is likewise exhibited in the following Scale.

Q. How is the Number of the Affirmation distinguished and expressed?

A. Number is distinguished and expressed, in an Affirmation, by the foregoing Personal Names, whether expressed before it, or only understood; viz. when the Person is Singular, the Affirmation is Singular; and when the Person is Plural, the Affirmation is Plural: All which is properly exhibited in the Scales following.

Q. Has not the modern British Language any Moods in this Part of Speech, like as the Latin, French, and other Languages?

A. There is indeed no such Term as Mood, friendly received in the modern British Language; but, instead thereof, we may substitute Manner of Expressions.

Q. Considering that the British Language in this Sort of Speech, having *two Times* only expressed by the Affirmation Word itself, and no Moods; How do we express the other Times and Manners of the Affirmation Word, in a direct Parallel with the same Kind of Word in the Latin, French, and other Languages, termed Verb?

A. Notwithstanding there are indeed but two Times expressed, declared, and shewn, by the Affirmation Word itself, and no Moods, in the modern British Language; yet do we fully answer the Term Verb in other Languages, in a direct Parallel with every Circumstance of that Term, by the nine following Words, as before hinted and termed Auxiliary Affirmations; as, do, will, shall, may, can, must, ought, have, am, or be; which being placed before other Affirmations, supply the before-seeming Deficiencies; help.

helping the following Affirmation to signify its Fulness of Times, Power, Will, Liberty, Necessity, Duty, &c.

Q. In what Manner can these little Words supply those great Deficiencies, and parallel the *Moods, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons*; in other Languages?

A. The British Personal Names first corresponding, and answering, both the Latin, &c. in their Personal Names (or Pronouns, as they term them) and Terminations, for their Persons or Pronouns; the foregoing nine Auxiliaries do fully parallel all the remaining Circumstances of the Term Verb in other Languages, in the Manners of the following universal Scale for regular Affirmations; though these Words equally serve regular and irregular Affirmations.

And now, next immediately before the Insertion of the universal Scale of Affirmations, is most necessarily inserted the *Doctrine and Formation* of each particular *Auxiliary Affirmation*, as preparatory for the following *universal Scale, Tables, &c.*

1. Of the Auxilliary (do).

Q. To what Purpose do we set *do* before another Affirmation?

A. To express the present Time of the following Affirmation with greater Force, Distinction, or Emphasis; as, I do love; I do not love.

Q. How is *do* formed?

A. In the Manner as its following particular Scale directs or exhibits.

Personal N. Sing.	Pr. t.	P. t.	Q. D.	Q. S.
I	do	did	Quality of Doing	Quality of Suffering
Thou	dost	didst		
You	do	did		
He	} doth	did		
She				
It				
Plural.				
We	} do	did	ing	done
Ye				
They				

Q. May *do* have any of the helping Affirmations before it?

A. Yes; *when it signifies Action absolutely; as, I do such a Thing.*

It then admits the Auxiliaries before it, to signify the Time and Manner of *doing*; and falls among the Irregulars; which see

2 & 3. Of *will* and *shall* promiscuously.

Q. What Time is denoted by *will* and *shall*?

A. *Will* and *shall* denote the future Time, or Time to come.

Q. Is there any Difference in the Sense of Expression between *will* and *shall*?

A. Yes; there is a wide Difference in Sense between *will* and *shall*; for though they both express and denote the future Time; yet *will*, in the first Person, promises or threatens; as, *I will; we will*. But, in the second and third Persons, it barely foretells; as, *thou wilt, or you will; he will; ye, or you will; they will obtain Riches, &c.*

Shall, in the first Person, simply foretells the future Action or Event; as, *I shall; we shall*; but in the second and third Persons, *shall* promises, commands, or threatens; as, *thou shalt; or you shall; he shall; ye, or you shall; they shall fall, perish, &c.*

And further, *when I say or express, I will go; or, I shall go, &c. I do then declare my Willingness or Resolution to go, &c. But if I say, You shall go, &c. there is a plain absolute Command or Injunction.*

Q. What Time is denoted by the Derivatives of *shall* and *will*; viz. *wou'd* or *would*; *shou'd* or *should*?

A. Both these Derivatives denote the Time that was or had been to come; but with this Difference, that *wou'd* implies the Will or Intention of the Doer or Actor; and *shou'd* implies the bare Futurity; or, that the Thing will be, or happen; as, *I wou'd burn rather than turn; that is, I am willing to burn; I should, or shou'd burn, if the Fire were about me, &c.*

Shou'd oftentimes signifies ought; as, *I have been obliged to you, and shou'd, i. e. ought to, return the Obligation.*

Q. What's the Difference between *shall* and *will*; and *wou'd* and *shou'd*?

A. *Shall* and *will* denote the Time to come absolutely; but *shou'd* and *wou'd* express it conditionally.

Q. But do you not intend to give or insert a Scale of these two Auxiliaries?

A. The Insertion of a Scale on these two particular Auxiliaries, for the Exhibition of their Formation, would be needless, considering
the

the whole and entire Formation having been already declared, and fully expressed, in and with the doctrinal Points and Observations foregoing: Nevertheless, a Scale of them, I judge, may be wanting for the younger Tyro's; who may read these Scales, and understand them, long before they may or can read and understand the Doctrines asserted of them. Therefore take the following Scales.

The Scale of *will*.

Personal N. Sing.	Fut. t.	Fut. t. past
I	will	would, or wou'd
Thou	wilt	wouldst, or wou'dst
You	will	would, or wou'd
He	} will	would, or wou'd
She		
It		
Plural.		
We	} will	would, or wou'd
Ye		
They		

ing Quality of Doing

ed Quality of Suffering

The Scale of *shall*

Personal N. Sing.	Fut. t.	Fut. t. past
I	shall	should, or shou'd
Thou	shalt	shouldst, or shou'dst
You	shall	should, or shou'd
He	} shall	should, or shou'd
She		
It		
Plural		
We	} shall	should, or shou'd
Ye		
They		

Note, Qualities wanting.

4 & 5. Of may and can.

2. What is implied by *may* and *can*?

A. May, and its past Time might, denote or imply the Right, Possibility, and Liberty of doing a Thing; as, I may love; that is, it is possible, or lawful for me to love. Can, and its past

Time *cou'd*, denote the Power of the Agent or Doer; as, I can read, &c. that is, I am able to read.

Q. What Time hath *may* and *can* Relation to?

A. The Time present, and to come.

Q. What Time hath *might* and *cou'd* Relation to?

A. These have Relation to Time past, and to come.

Q. How are these two Auxiliaries formed?

A. In the Manner as expressed in the following Scale compounded together.

The compound Scale of *may* and *can*.

Personal Na. Sing. P. t. & F. P. t. and Fut.

1 P.	I	{	may	might
		{	can	could, or cou'd
		{	mayst	mightst
2 P.	{ Thou	{	canst	couldst, or cou'dst
	{ You	{	may	might
		{	can	could, or cou'd
3 P.	He	{	may	might
		{	can	could, or cou'd

Plural

1 P.	We	{		
2 P.	{ Ye	{	may	might
	{ You	{	can	could, or cou'd
3 P.	They	{		

Note, Qualities wanting.

6 & 7. Of the Auxiliaries *must* and *ought*.

Q. What is denoted by *must* and *ought*?

A. *Must* implies Necessity; as, I must go. *Ought* implies Duty; as, I ought to write.

Q. What Time is *must* and *ought* spoken of?

A. The present, except they are followed by *have*; for then they relate to the Time past; as, I ought to have done it; I must have died.

Note, There is no Occasion for a Scale of these two Auxiliaries, for *must* has no Variation; and *ought* varies only in the Second Person Singular, as *must* do, into *oughtst*.

8. Of the Auxiliary have.

Q. What Time is denoted by *have*, and its Derivative *had*?

A. *Have* denotes the Time of the Action to be just past when we spoke; as, I have dined. *Had* denotes the Action to have been finished some Time before we were speaking of the Matter of Fact; as, I had dined when George came to my House.

Note, *Have* and *had* denote the like Times, when joined with Qualities that signify Suffering; as, I have been beaten; I had been beaten, &c.

Q. What Time is denoted by *have* coming after *shall* or *will*?

A. *Have* coming after *shall* or *will*, denotes the Time which will be past before another Thing, which is expected to come, happens, or is; as, When I shall have finished, &c. this Piece, I will begin the other, &c.

Q. But what does *have* denote when it comes before a common Name?

A. It then signifies Possession, and the present Time; as, I have a Horse; I have a Commission; I have Wealth, &c. and admits some of the other Auxiliaries before it.

Q. How is this Auxiliary *have* formed?

A. According to its following Particular Scale for that Purpose.

The particular Scale for the Formation of the Auxiliary *have*.

Perf. Na. Pr. t. and Mo. than Fut. t. p.
Sing. Perf. p. t. Perf. p. t.

I	have	had	shall	{	have
			will		
Thou	{	hast	hadst		
You	{	have	had	{	have
			wilt		
He		hath	had		
			shall	{	have
			will		
Plural					
We					
Ye	{	have	had	{	have
You					
They					
			shall	{	have
			will		

}
 having Quality of Doing
 bad Quality of Suffering

9. and last, *Of the Auxiliary am or be.*

Q. What are these two Affirmative Words accounted but one Auxiliary?

A. *Am or be are indeed one and the same Word in Sense, only appearing under a double Formation, in the foregoing two Words; for am and be being the Substantive Affirmation, and, of itself only imports Being; but set before, or joined to a Quality, signifies Suffering. And by this Substantive Auxiliary only are we supplied with Affirmations of Suffering; or, as they are termed in the Latins, and others, Verbs Passive, which we, and they too, otherwise want.*

Q. Give an Example or two of its Assistance in forming an Affirmation of Suffering.

A. *I am burned; If I be beaten; Thou art wounded; He is slain. But it will be fully explained in the following universal Scale.*

Q. Is *am* or *be* ever set before Affirmations that signify Action?

A. *No; but frequently in the modern British Tongue it is put before the Quality Word, signifying Doing, derived from the Affirmation, importing the like Action; as, I am writing; for, I write: I was writing; I have been writing; I had been writing; I shall be writing, &c.*

Note, In the Latins, this Point of the Doctrine of am is termed an Elegancy, and requires Mastership to discern the Expression.

Q. How is *am* formed?

A. *Am is formed as expressed in the Scale following, exhibiting its double Formation.*

A Scale of the double Formation of *am*.

Perf. Na. Singular	Pr. t.	P. t.	Qual. of Being	Q of past Being
I	{ am be	was were		
Thou	{ art beeſt	waſt wert		
You	{ are be	was were	being	been
He	{ is be	was were		
Plural				
We	{ are be			
Ye		was		
You		were		
Thou				

Q. When is the second Formation ; viz. *be*, *beeſt*, or *be'ſt*, &c. in the preſent, and *were*, *wert*, &c. in the paſt, to be uſed ?

A. After the Particles *if*, *that*, *tho'*, *altho'*, *whether* ; *as*, *If he be alive* ; *I do not know whether it were he or not*, &c. *Be* is uſed after *let* in Imperative Expreſſions ; *as*, *Let him be whipped*, &c.

Q. Do not this Subſtantive Auxiliary admit the other Auxiliaries before it, whereby it may be enabled to parallel the ſame Latin Subſtantive, and others, in every Mood, Tenſe, &c.

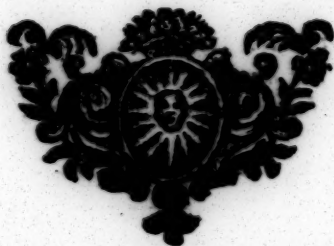
A. Yes ; it does admit the other Auxiliaries before it, whereby it is rendered as full, copious, and extenſive, in Expreſſion, as the Latin Verb of this Sort, or any other Language ; which I intend to exhibit in a Scale after the firſt Part of the univerſal Scale of Action or Doing ; as a Preparatory to the ſecond Part of that Scale, ſhewing Suffering.

Q. When an Auxiliary precedes another Affirmation, muſt both change their Endings in regard to the Perſonal Name before them ?

A. There is a Neceſſity to change the Ending of the Auxiliary ; but you muſt then be careful not to change the following principal Affirmation : For Example, *It is Nonſenſe to ſay, Thou doſt writeſt*, &c. for, *Thou doſt write*, &c.

These personal Endings are not only omitted in the principal Affirmation, after the foregoing nine Auxiliaries ; but likewise after the Particles, *if, that, tho', altho', whether, let, &c.*

Note When *you* is used for the Second Person Singular, the Affirmation (whether Auxiliary or Principal) admits of no Increase by Termination ; as appears both by the preceding and following Examples.



PART I. Verb Active.

The Latin Indicative Mood in the first Conjugation, in which the Terminations signify Persons, Number, and Time.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Particle of the Pr. T.	Particle of the Preterperfect T.
	Pr. Tense.	Imperfect Tense.	Preterperfect T.	Preterpluperfect T.	Future T.		
1 P. {	abam	avi	averam	abo			
Sing. 2 P. { as	abas	avisti	averas	abis			
3 P. { at	abat	avit	averat	abit		ans	atus
am							
1 P. {	abamus	avimus	averamus	abimus			
Plu. 2 P. { atis	abatis	avistis	averatis	abitis			
3 P. { ant	abant	averunt avere	averant	abunt			

Note, The corresponding Figures, viz. 1, and 1, &c. direct the Management of shewing the corresponding Time, between the modern British Affirmation and the Latin Verb; and consequently Person and Number.

The Commanding or Imperative Manner.

Latin Imperative Mood.

Sing.		Plu.	
1 P. {	wanting	love we, or	
2 P. {	love thou	let us love	
3 P. {	love he, or	love ye	
	let him love	love they, or	
		let them love	

Sing.		Plu.	
1 P.	caret	emus	
2 P. {	a	ate	
3 P. {	ato	atote	
	at	ent	
	ato	anto	

Note, The Personal Name, in this Manner of Expression, must either follow the Affirmation in the Leading State, or come between the Affirmation and *let* in the Following State; as the Scale directs; the *British* Part being universal. Also this Manner hath only the Present Tense.

A P R A X I S

On the two foregoing Manners of Expression.

I Love the LORD with all my Heart, with all my Mind, with all my Soul, and with all my Strength.

Thou *lovest* Play too much; and he *loveth*, or [he] *loves* Idleness and Folly to too high a Degree

We, ye, or you, > they *love* any good Thing.

I *loved*, or, I *did love* Milk; thou *lovedst* Soup; he *loved* Meat; but we, ye or you, they > *loved*, or *did love* Wine.

I *have followed* too much the Devices and Desires of my own Heart. Thou hast loved Darkness rather than Light. He or she hath loved Piety during the whole Course of Life; but we, ye, or you *have rebelled* against the LORD of Lords, and KING of Kings.

I *had commanded* Susan to dress the Dinner against your Return, as thou hadst desired it; but she had received an Order from her Mistress to have it ready at One.

Now we, ye or you, they > *had failed* inevitably, if we, ye or you, they > *had pursued* the Courses, Measures, and Advice of Mr. Littleworth.

Sir, For this very singular Favour I *will pray* for you eternally; but I *will prosecute* the vile Villain to the full Extent of Law. Thou *wilt injure* thyself, unless you *will take* wholesome Counsel; for he being a perverse Man, he *will oppose* you obstinately; and [he] *will traverse* the Case to the utmost; so that he *will puzzle*, and [he *will*] *confound* the Affair, Matter, or Business, to the End that you, we, ye or you, they > *will lament* the Undertaking, and shall even bemoan its Consequence.

Love [thou or you] the GOD of Gods. *Fear* [thou, &c.] him who hath Power to cast into Hell. *Kiss* [thou] the Son, lest he be angry. *Let* him *love* Piety, and [let let him] *practice* the same to his Life's End. *Let* her *provoke*; *let* her *exercise* my Patience, for I have sufficient Resolution to guard my Passions. *Let* us forgive our Enemies. *Let* us pray for those who despitefully treat us. *Hate, despise, condemn, disdain, detract, defraud* [ye] no Man. *Let* them *beware, regard, nay, let* them *dread* the Consequence of their Iniquity.

Note, The Words included by the Brackets are to be used at Pleasure; or more especially when the Teacher shall interrogate the Scholar concerning the Parts of Speech, and their Circumstances or Accidents.

The Continuation of the first Part of the universal parallel Scale between the modern British Affirmation, and a Verb of the first Conjugation of the Latins, &c. denoting Action; viz.

The Manner of expressing Power, Will, Liberty, Necessity, Duty, &c. by the Help of such Auxiliaries as are necessary for such Expressions.

Singular	Pr. t.	Past t.	Perf. p. t.	Mo. than Per. p. t.	Fut. t.	Principal Affirm.
I	{ may or can }	might	{ might cou'd would should &c.	{ might would should cou'd &c.	may or can.	Take the Termination <i>hereafter</i> .
Thou	{ mayst may }	might	Now adjoin the Termination <i>ed</i>	st had	mayst, &c.	love
You	{ may may }	mightst cou'dst	st have	st had		
He	{ may may }	might	have	&c.	had	
She	{ may may }	might	have	&c.	had	
It	{ may may }	might	have	&c.	had	
Plural	{ may may }	might could would should				
We	{ may may }	might could would should				
Ye	{ may may }	might could would should				
You	{ may may }	might could would should				
They	{ may may }	might could would should				

Note, Such Places under the *Times* as are found *blank'd*, are to be understood to be like the first Person Singular; except those against the second Person Singular, when *Thou* is used.

24 or ed Ter. P. t. &c. hereafter join to Fut. t.

The Latin, &c. Potential Mood of amo, in the first Conjugation (or Yoking) in parallel Circumstances with the modern British Affirmation love in the preceding Page.

	Pr. t.	Imperfect t.	Preterperfect t.	Preterpluperf. t.	Fut. t.
Singular	em	arem	averim	avissim	avero
	es	ares	averis	avisses	averis
	et	aret	averit	avisset	averit
am					
Plural	emus	aremus	averimus	avissimus	averimus
	etis	aretis	averitis	avissetis	averitis
	ent	arent	averint	avissent	averint

Note, From this Mood the *Latins* form two other Moods, termed the *Optative* and *Subjunctive*: The first is formed by putting before this Mood *utinam*; the other is formed in like Manner by *cum*.

Now all this is parallell'd in the *British Scale* for expressing *Will, Liberty, &c.* by omitting the Auxiliary Affirmations, and substituting in their Place a Particle of *wishing* for the Optative; as, *Would God, I pray God, God grant, &c.* with the Indicative Auxiliaries. For the Subjunctive put *when, or any* conjunctive Particle, in like Manner.

The *British* Indefinite Manner of Expression.

This Manner or Mood want the Personal Names, and consequently Number.

¹ Pr. t. & ² Perf. p. t. & ³ Fut. t.
past t. mo. than p. to love to have or to love here-
had loved after

¹ ² ³
Gerunds *of, in, to* < loving
Supines *1 to love 2 to be loved*

Participle Pr. t. loving, of the first
Future t. *to be* loved hereafter.

The *Latin* Infinitive Mood.

¹ Pr. & Imp. t. ² Pret. Preterplu. t. ³ Fut. t.
am are *avisse* *aturum esse*

Gerunds
¹ ² ³
andi ando andum

Supines | ¹ arum | ² atu

Participle of the Present Tense *ans*, of the first
Future Tense *aturus*.

Note, It is needless, in the modern *British* Tongue, to regard paralleling the *Latin* Gerunds, Supines, and Participle; they being Peculiar to certain Rules of their own Syntax, and only Repetitions in our Language; as, *amare*, to love; *amatum*, to love, &c.

A P R A X I S

On the two preceding Manners or Moods of Expression, designed for the Exercise of the Learners Judgment on the Parts of Speech; and exemplifying, and shewing the Necessity of understanding perfectly the Branches and Circumstances of a modern British Affirmation, as there delivered.

I May enter the House. Thou *mayst* depart. He *may* take Cash for his Bill. We, ye, they *may* refuse, neglect, deny *the* Thing.

I *can* command *her*, him, it. Thou *canst* order it. He, we, ye, they, *can* distinguish, perceive, discern, *the* Mote in the Eye of another. I *might* love another as well. Thou *mightst* declare; nay, thou *cou'dst* declare absolutely against *him*, her, it. He *might* come safely to Town. We, ye, they *might*, *could*, prevent *their* Passage.

I *might* have, *could* have, *would* have, *should* have loved Ralph, on Condition he had behaved prudently; yet thou *canst* blame me who have acted well; and almost, you *would*, or *wou'd* render me inexcusable. Thou *mightst* have, *cou'dst* have obliged me. He, we, ye, they *might*, *would*, *should*, *could*, *cou'd* have granted the Favour. I *might* had loved Chloe, had she not been so pert and extravagant. Thou *mightst* had perished had not I assisted: likewise he, or she, or it *might* had perished, if Assistance had not interposed. We, ye, they *might*, *would*, *should* had died, *sa'mised*, *perished*, unless [had not] the Enemies Troops retreated; which [Retreat] gave Birth to that Deliverance.

However it *may* happen, they *may* shew hereafter more Circumspection; and, by the History of their Fatigue, we *may* now learn, and [may] treasure up so much Discretion, as *shall* direct hereafter the Way of escaping the like Difficulties.

The Ca^valry *shall* have passed the Ford before his Detachment of Horse shall have arrived at *Halifax*; then our Troops (if Success *shall* attend) *will* have executed their Orders; and the Infantry *shall* have advanced to the Entrance of the Pass, which lies between the Mountains: There they *can* prevent hereafter any Incurfion or Excurfion. To guard against future perilous Events, is a no-efs Point in Policy and Prudence, than to direct Measures so, as to produce, procure, advance, &c. *the* Benefits; whether for public or private Use. To teach, to instruct, to educate *the* Youth, in the Fundamentals of any Art or Science, is no dishonourable Employ; yet very laborious. To alleviate this Burden, *may* it not be wished, that some Parents *would* consider better, and be less troublesome to the Teachers of their Offspring.

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The parallel Scale of the Substantive Affirmation am, with the Latin Substantive Verb sum, through all its Moods and Circumstances. And this Scale may be termed the middle PART, on Account of its Superior Assistance in forming the Passive Voice, or Affirmation of Suffering, in the universal Scale.

The Indicative Manner of Expression in the modern British Tongue.

	1	2	3	4	5
	Pr. t.	P. t.	Perf. p. t.	Mo. than Perf. p. t.	Fut. t.
Singular					
I	am	was were	have been	had been	shall will } be
Thou	art	wast	hast } been	hadst } been	shalt } be
You	are	was wert were	have } been	had } been	shall wilt } be
He	is	was	hath } been	had been	shall } be
She			has		will } be
It					
Plural					
We	are	&c.	have been	had been	shall } be
Ye	are				will } be
You	are	was	&c.		&c.
They	are				

The Latin Verb Substantive in its Variation through its Indicative Mood.

	¹ Pr. t.	² Imperfect t.	³ Preterperfect t.	⁴ Preterpluperfect t.	⁵ Fut. t.
Sing. {	sum	eram	fui	fueram	ero
	es	eras	fuiſti	fueraſ	eris
	eſt	erat	fuit	fueraſt	erit
Plural {	ſumus	eramur	fuimus	fueraſmus	erimus
	eſtis	eratis	fuiſtiſ	fueraſtiſ	eritiſ
	ſunt	erant	fuērunt	fueraſſent	erunt

Imperative Manner of Expression.

Sing. N. Pr. t. Plural

1 Per.	be	we
	let	us be
2 Per.	be	thou
	be	ye
3 Per.	be	he
	let	him be
	be	they
	let	them be

Note, As before hinted in this Manner of Expression in the Active Voice.

Latin Imperative Mood.

Sing. Pr. t. Plural

ſumus	ſiſ
ſitiſ	es
eſt	eſſo
eſſote	ſit
ſint	eſſo
ſunto	

The Continuation of am and sum.

The Manner of expressing the Power, Will, Liberty, Necessity, Duty, &c. of BEING, by the Auxiliary Affirmations proper for such Expressions.

	¹ Pr. t.	² Passing t.	³ Perfect. p. t.	⁴ Mo. than Perf. p. t.	⁵ Fut. t.
Singular					
I	{ may } can }	{ might } cou'd } shou'd } wou'd }	{ might, } have } been }	{ might } had } been }	{ may } can }
Thou		{ ought to }			
You		{ might, } &c. }	{ mightst, } have } been }	{ might } cou'd, } &c. }	{ mayst } canst }
He					
She		{ might, } &c. }	{ might } cou'd, } &c. }	{ might, } &c. }	{ may } can }
It					
Plural					
We					
Ye					
You					
They					

to Fut. t. hereafter.

The Latin Potential Mood, &c.

¹ Pr. t.	² Imperf. t.	³ Perf. t.	⁴ Pluperf. t.	⁵ Fut. t.
fim fis sit	essem esses esset	fuerm fuerm fuerm	fuissem fuissem fuissem	fuero fuerm fuerm
simus sitis sint	essemus essetis essent	fuermus fuermis fuerm	fuissemus fuissemis fuissem	fuermus fuermis fuerm

The Indefinite Manner of expressing BEING.

¹ and ² Pr. and Past. t.	³ Perf. p. t. & mo. than Perf. p. t.	⁴ and Fut. t.	⁵ Fut. t.
to be	to have, or to had been	to be hereafter	to be hereafter

The Latin Infinitive Mood.

¹ & ²	³ & ⁴	⁵ Fut. t.
Pr. & Imp. t. Perf. & Pluper. t.	esse	fore <i>vel</i> futurum esse

And thus having paralleled the Substantives, we may next proceed to the last Part of the Universal Scale, of the Manners of Affirmations and Verbs; which exhibits their corresponding Agreement through Suffering.

The Latin Indicative Mood in the Passive Voice.

¹ Pr. t.	² Preterimperf. t.	³ Preterperfect. t.	⁴ Preterpluperf. t.	⁵ Fut. t.
or { āris vel āre	abar	atus { sum fui	atus { eram fueram	abor
	aba { ris re	atus { es fuiſti	atus { eras fueras	aberis abere
atur	abatur	atus { est fuit	atus { erant fuerat	abitur
amur	abamur	ati { sumus fuimus	ati { eramus fueramus	abimur
amini	abamini	ati { estis fuiſtis	ati { eratis fueratis	abimini
antur	abantur	ati { sunt fuerunt fuere	ati { erant fuerant	abuntur

Root, or radical Part of Latin Verb Passive.

The Imperative Manner of expressing *Suffring*.The Latin Imperative Mood, *Passive Voice*.

Sing. pr. t.	Plu. Pres. t.	Sing. pr. t.	Plu. pr. t.
wanting	be we loved let us be loved	wanting	emur
be thou loved	be ye loved	am	amini aminor
be he loved let him be loved	be they loved let them be loved	etor ator	entur antor

Note, I hope it will not be taken as an Offence, in saying, Youth ought to inscribe, on a Slate, as many different Affirmations as the Master shall think proper, at sundry Times in a Week, Mon.h, &c. for the perfecting the Pupil, and rendering him a compleat Manager of the foregoing and following Manners of Expression.

P R A X I S

On the Moods of Being, and the two foregoing Moods of the Passive Voice contained in the following Sentences, collected out of the Books of the Old and New Testament.

THEN said I, Lo, I come; in the Volume of the Book it is written of me, I delight to do thy Will, O my GOD: Yea, thy Law [it] is within my Heart. GOD [he] is the LORD, by whom we escape Death. They also that render Evil for Good [they] are mine Adversaries; because I follow the Thing that good is; viz. the Thing that is good. But I am poor and needy, yet the LORD thinketh upon me. Thou art my Help and Deliverer, make [thou] no tarrying, O my GOD.

Thus saith *Hezekiah*, This Day [it] is a Day of Trouble, and of Rebuke, and of Blasphemy: For the Children [they] are come to the Birth, and there is not Strength to bring forth.

It may be the LORD thy GOD will hear the Words of *Rabshakeh*, whom the King of *Affyria* hath sent to reproach the living GOD, and [he] will reprove the Words that were uttered by *Rabshakeh*. Thus saith the LORD, Be [ye] not afraid of the Words which thou hast heard, wherewith the Servants of the King of *Affyria* [they] have blasphemed me.

In the Beginning was the WORD, and the WORD [he] was with GOD, and the WORD was GOD.

The same [Word] [he] was in the Beginning with GOD. All Things were made by HIM. There was a Man [who, or which Man, the same Man, he was sent from GOD, whose Name [the Name of whom] [it] was John.

CHRIST [he] came unto his own, and his own [they] received him not. But as many as received him, to them he gave Power to become the Sons of GOD, even to them that believe on his Name: Which were born, not of Blood, nor of the Will of the Flesh, nor of the Will of Man, but of GOD.

Wherefore be ye steadfast [be ye] unmoveable [be ye] always abounding in the Work of the Lord; forasmuch as ye know that your Labour [it] shall not be in vain in the Lord.

Be [thou, or ye, or you] not ashamed of the Testimony of our Lord, nor of me his Prisoner; but be thou Partaker of the Afflictions of the Gospel. Thou therefore, my Son be [thou] strong in the Grace that is in CHRIST JESUS.

The British Manner of expressing the Power, Will, Liberty, Necessity, Duty, &c. of Suffering by proper Auxiliaries.

	¹ Pref. t.	² Passing t.	³ Perf. p. t.	⁴ Mo. Perf. p. t.	⁵ Fut. i.	
Singular I	may } can } be	might cou'd shou'd wou'd must ought to mightst cou'dst shou'dst wou'dst must ought to	Like the fore- going joined to have been	had been	may can shall will	be
Thou You	mayst } canst } be	mightst cou'dst shou'dst wou'dst must ought to	have been		mayst canst shalt wilt	be
He She It	Like the 1 Per. thro' all Times. Also the Plura		&c.			
Plural We Ye You He She It	may, &c.	might, &c.				loved

hereafter to Fut. t.

The Latin Potential Mood

The Latin Potential Mood, as the foregoing denoting Person, Number, and Time, &c. by its Termination.

1		2		3		4		5	
Pres. t.	Imperf. t.	Perf. t.		Pluperf. t.		Fut. t.			
er	arer	atus	sim	atus	essim	atus	erim	atus	ero
{ eris ere	{ areris arere	atus	sis	atus	fuisse	atus	fueris	atus	fueris
etur	aretur	atus	fit	atus	esset	atus	erit	atus	erit
			fuerit		fuisse		fuerit		fuerit
am									
emur	aremur	ati	simus	ati	essimus	ati	erimus	ati	erimus
emini	aremini	ati	fuerimus	ati	fuisse	ati	fuerimus	ati	fuerimus
entur	arentur	ati	fitis	ati	essetis	ati	eritis	ati	eritis
		ati	fueritis	ati	fuisse	ati	fueritis	ati	fueritis
		ati	sint	ati	essent	ati	erunt	ati	erunt
			fuerint		fuisse		fuerint		fuerint

The Indefinite Manner of expressing Suffering by the modern Britons.

Pres. and Imperf. t.	Past	Future
to be loved	to { have } been to { had } loved	to be { loved } hereafter
Quality of Suffering		loved
Answering the Participle of the Preterperfect Tense.		
Pres. t. and Fut. t.		to be loved
Answering the Participle of the Future in <i>du</i> .		

Latin Root

The Latin's Infinitive Mood, wanting likewise Person and Number, as before hinted in the Active Voice.

Pr. t. & Preterim.	Pret. & Preterplu. Tense.	Future Tense.
am	ari	atum iri
		^{vel}
	atum { esse	andum esse
	fuisse	
Participle of the Preterperfect Tense		atus
Participle of the Future Tense in <i>du</i>		andus

The Royal Universal

A short P R A X I S for shewing the Passive Voice in this and the foregoing Manner of Expression.

It may be credited, but what [Thing or Act] can be done, whereby the ill Consequence [it] may be prevented hereafter. Nay, this Evil [it] might have been avoided; but they would neither be advised, nor [be] persuaded to proceed according to good Counsel. For Reason to be prejudiced by false Notions, there will be manifested hereafter a Disease in the Understanding, much to be lamented.

Note, From this and the foregoing Praxis on the Voices, Manners, of Expression, Times, Persons, and Numbers, a Child [he, she] may be taught to discover the like by Inspection in other Sentences.

Thus having parallell'd the modern *British* Affirmation Word, in all its Manners, &c. with a *Latin* Verb of the first Conjugation, in all its Moods and other Circumstances; it remains, that every Person in right Senses, after a strict Examination, and Comparison between the Ductility of the modern *British* Affirmation *love*, and its corresponding *Latin* Verb *amo*, to give in a Verdict, whether or no the modern *British* TYRO shall first undertake a dead Language, in order to attain his native Tongue; or begin and proceed regularly in the same in order to attain it

For myself I judge, that the modern *British* Formation of the Affirmation *love*, will be less fatiguing to the Memory and Understanding, than the *Latin* Verb *amo*, through both the Active and Passive Expression, or Voice; and that it appears, by the foregoing Scale, &c. to be most eligible for a *Briton*, first to begin his Literature with the initial Principles of his native Tongue, and to proceed gradually with the same, as digested in this Grammar, to the full End and Scope of his Mother Tongue; and then may the Scholar, if Necessity or Inclination require it, proceed from this Grammar to any other, whether of the living or dead Languages.

And again, let it be observed and noted, that as most of the modern *British* Affirmations are subject to this one Series of Change; so are the main Body of the *Latin* Verbs subject to four different Conjugations, Formations, or Manners of shewing the same kind of Expressions (without taking Notice of the Irregularities appertaining to each Conjugation) which, if each were equally easy with our own, render it an absolute fourfold Labour in this single Part of Speech; as I will exhibit in the following Manner; by which the Excellence of learning the modern *British* Tongue first, in order to facilitate the undertaking any other, will more fully appear.

EXAMPLE I.

Actions expressed in the <i>British</i> Tone, in the in- definite Manner.		The <i>Latin</i> Infinite Mood, parallel in Expression to the modern <i>British</i> Indefinite Manner.	
to	{ love } according to the Se-	am-āre	} as <i>per</i> Scale a different Series a diff. Series a diff. Series
	{ warn } ries of Change ex-	mon-ēre	
	{ read } hibited in the fore-	leg-ēre	
	{ hear } going Scale.	aud-ire	

I propose, for further Explanation, another Example opposed to the *French* Tongue, in this Part of Speech; with the Intent

to beget a Notion that it will be tolerable, nay, very easy to pass from the modern *British* Tongue, directly to the undertaking that Tongue; the Learner observing, that the modern *British* Affirmation has no other Difference from the Term *Verb* in other Tongues, than the bare Term *Verb*, with its different Inflexions, or Terminations.

EXAMPLE II.

<p>Actions, &c. expressed in the modern <i>British</i> Tongue in the indefinite Manner.</p>		<p><i>French</i> infinitive Mood pa- rallel in Expression to the modern <i>British</i> indefinite Manner of Expression.</p>	
to	<p>{ carry punish receive answer }</p>		<p>according to the fore- going Scale.</p>
		<p>port-er pun-ir recev-oir repond-re</p>	<p>{ of the first Series of the second of the third of the fourth }</p>
			<p>} in <i>Fr.</i></p>

And as the *dead Languages*, &c. have a large Detachment of Exceptions to their regular Rules of this Part of Speech, neither is the modern *British* Language free from something of the like Inconvenience, though in a considerable less Degree; which is the next necessary Business proposed to be cleared up.

C H A P. XXIII.

Of irregular Affirmations.

Q. Which is the first Irregularity of the modern *British* Affirmations?

A. To give a positive Answer to the Quere, Which is the first Irregularity, whether in this Part of Speech, or any other, without Doubt is a Difficulty, and Matter not very material: However, admit the following Table for the first Irregularity of this Grammar in this Part of Speech.

TABLE I.

Consisting of irregular Affirmations of one Syllable, ending with a single Consonant, without a Diphthong aforegoing, being either in the present Time of the Indefinite Manner of Expression, or in the first Person Singular Number, present Time of the Indicative Manner, in the Active Voice; always double their

their final Consonant, whenever the Terminations are applied (see Page 24) whether for agreeing with the Persons, or forming of different Times, Qualities, or Substantives derived; as appear at large in the following Classes, according to the alphabetical Order of the final Consonants.

<i>Indefinite Manner.</i>		P. t. &c.	Q. D.	S. D.
to	dab, nab, blab, stab, bib, fib, orib, bob, fob, mob, rob, sob, throb, dub, fub, rub, club, drub, grub, snub, stub, scrub	} <i>bed</i>	<i>bing</i>	<i>ber</i>
	pad, gad, wad, bed, wed, thred, rid, nod, plod, bud, stud			
	bag, fag, lag, sag, tag, wag, brag, drag, flag, swag, beg, peg, dig, rig, trig, twig, cog, dog, fog, jog, dog, flog, prog, tug,			
	lug, shug, shrug			
	dam, ram, cram, sham, hem, stem, nim, skim, trim, gum, hum, tum			
	fan, man, scan, span, pen, pin, fin, tin, grin, skin, thin, con, dun, fun, gun, pun, tun, shun, stun			
	stir, blur, spur			
	pat, chat, squat, bet, wet, fret, whet, fit, pit, quit, chit, knit, dot, rot, wot, blot, clot, plot, spot, trot, but, gut, jut, put, rut, glut, smut, strut			

Also the following Affirmations, consisting of more than one Syllable, ending with a single Consonant, having a single Vowel preceding, and being accented on the last Syllable, always double the final Consonant whenever the Terminations shall be applied, whether in Speaking or Writing, in forming the Times, &c. in the following Manner.

to	{ annúl, cabál, compél, contról, disannúl, dispél, distíl, enról, enstál, intrhál, expél, extól, in- ról, enstál, instíl, intrhál, paral- lél, patról, refál, repél, unparél	} <i>led</i>	<i>ling</i>	<i>ler</i>

But

Indefinite Manner.

P. t. &c.

Q. D.

S. D.

But rebél make *lien*
(*yon*) ; and excél make
lence and *lency*.

to	{ alién, chagrín, japán, trepán, underpín }	<i>ned</i>	<i>ning</i>	<i>ner</i>
to	{ abhór, avér, bestír, con- cúr, debár, demúr, detér, incúr, occúr }	<i>red</i>	<i>ring</i>	{ <i>rer</i> <i>rence</i> }

But these following Af-
firmations ending in *r*,
differ in the Formation of
the Substantive derived,
taking only *ence* ; as,

to	{ confér, defér, infér, pre- fér, transfér }	<i>red</i>	<i>ring</i>	<i>ence</i>
to	{ abét, abút, allót, besmút, complót, curvét, outwít, refít }	<i>ted</i>	<i>ting</i>	<i>ter</i>

These following eject
t, when they form the
Substantive or Common
Name, by taking *ssion*,
otherwise they follow the
foregoing Rule.

to	{ admít, commít, emít, in- termit, manumít, omít, permít, pretermít, remít, submít, transmít }	<i>ted</i>	<i>ting</i>	<i>ssion</i>
----	---	------------	-------------	--------------

Some of these retain *t*, and take *tance* in forming the Sub-
stantive derived ; as from the Affirmation, *to acquit*, come *ac-
quitted, acquitting, acquitter, acquittance, &c.*

Affirmations of one Syllable ending with a single Vowel,
and the single Consonant *p*, admit too frequent a Deviation
from the foregoing Rule in forming the perfect past Time and
Quality of suffering ; and therefore the Performance is deli-
vered every Way, leaving the Practitioner to break off ill Cu-
stom at Pleasure.

Indefinite Manner.

P. t. &c. Q. D. S D.

to	{	lap, sap, chap, clap, flap, flap,	}	<i>ped</i> <i>p'd</i> <i>p't</i>	<i>ping</i>	<i>per</i>
		fnap, trap, step, dip, nip, rip,				
		fiip, tip, chip, clip, ship, skip,				
		flip, fnip, trip, whip, cop, hop,				
		lop, mop, pop, fop, top, chop,				
		crop, flop, prop, shop, flop,				
		flop, cup, fup, grup. Like-				
		wise Affirmations of more than				
		one Syllable ; as, entrap, en-				
		wrap, worship, &c.				

These Affirmations of one Syllable, ending with a single Vowel, and single Consonant, follow the foregoing Rule, save in the Formation of their perfect past Time, and Quality of Suffering, to perform which you will find the whole Word retained in some ; and in others only the Vowel changed, therefore accept them in Columns, first expressing in the Indefinite Manner ; the next the past Time of the Indicative Manner, or Quality of Suffering ; the other the Quality of Doing, and Substantive derived ; as,

	<i>Ind. Man.</i>	P. t. Q. S.	Q. D.	S. D.
to	bid	{ <i>bid</i> <i>bade</i>	<i>ding</i>	<i>der</i>
	<i>and its Compounds.</i>			
	dig	{ <i>dug</i> <i>digged</i>	<i>ging</i>	<i>ger</i>
	fwim	{ <i>fwam</i> <i>fwum</i>	<i>ming</i>	<i>ger</i>
	win	{ <i>won</i> <i>wun</i>	<i>ning</i>	<i>ner</i>
	spin	{ <i>span</i> <i>spun</i>		
	run	{ <i>ran</i> <i>run</i>		
	get	{ <i>gat</i> <i>got</i> <i>gotten</i>	<i>ting</i>	<i>ter</i>
	<i>and its Compounds.</i>			

Ind. Man.	P. t. Q. S.	Q. D.	S. D.
set	{ sat		
fit	bit		
hit	flit		
so { split	split		
cut	cut	ting	ter
put	put		
shut	shut		
let	{ let		
	{ lett		
	{ letten		

TABLE II.

Of irregular Affirmations, consisting of Monosyllables in the Indefinite Manner of Expression, ending with a Vowel, and two or three final Consonants; viz. sh, ls, and any Consonant preceding ch, which let be termed the second Irregularity.

Note, 1. These Affirmations have the Property also of ejecting the third Personal Ending (*etb*) in the present Time of the Indicative Manner Singular Number; but must apply (*es*) in lieu thereof, by way of Termination; which, as it is likewise used in forming the Plural Number of Substantives, and absolutely making a distinct Syllable there, so here, in like Case, after Affirmations.

Note, 2. You cannot double the last Consonant on applying a Termination as aforegoing, when the Affirmation endeth with two or more Consonants.

Note, 3. Affirmations that end in *sh, si*, and any Consonant preceding *ch*, are licenced by Custom to form their perfect past Time, and Quality of Suffering, both regular and irregular; as appear in the following List.

Ind. Man.	P. t. &c.	Q. D.	S. D.
so { dash, gash, lash, mash, quash, wash, clash, flash, gnash, plash, flash, squash, splash, swash, thresh, with, gush, hush, brush, crush, flush dress, mess, kifs, miss, pifs, toss, buss, truss	{ ed } { 'd }	ing	er
			Ind.

Ind. Men.

P. t. &c. Q. D. S. D.

to	{	belch, filch, lanch, stanch, scranch,	} <i>ed</i>	}	<i>ing er</i>
		quench, clench, drench, trench, pinch,			
		winch, flinch			
to	{	hunch, punch, march, parch, starch,	}	}	
		perch, lurch, hatch, lateh, match, patch,			
		watch, skatch, snatch, thatch, scratch,			
		etch, fetch, retch, sketch, stretch, ditch,			
		hitch, flitch, twitch, botch, scotch			

And here may be inserted those Affirmations which end in *x*, being a double Consonant; depicted under a single Character, and falls under the Direction of the foregoing Rule; as,

to tax, fix, mix, box, fox

In like Manner Affirmations ending with *t*, and any preceding Consonant; but take only *s* on omitting *eth*; as, backeth, or backs, &c.

to	{	back, hack, lack, pack, quack, rack,	}	}	
		sack, tack, crack, smack, wrack, thwack,			
		deck, peck, wreck, check, kick, lick,			
		nick, pick, lick, click, plick, stick, hock,			
		lock, dock, mock, crock, flock, knock			
to	{	buck, duck, fuck, tuck, chuck, cluck,	}		
		pluck, truck			
to	{	talk, walk, stalk, welk, milk	}		
to	{	blank, frank, spark, thank, wink, link,	}		
		blink, chink, clink, slink			
to	{	fmerk, yerck, mask, fisk, risk, frisk, whisk,	}		
		husk			

Also such Affirmations as end with *p*, having a Vowel, and preceding Consonant; as,

to	{	yelp, whelp, gulp, camp, damp, decamp,	}	}	
		ramp, vamp, champ, stamp, limp, pimp,			
		pimp, bump, mump, pump, rump, stump,			
		thump, trump, warp, chirp, usurp, rasp,			
		hasp, clasp, grasp, lisp			

Note, The *t* is only used in Letters of Correspondence, in which Men usually write in Haste, and strike of all Superfluity, and so become Irregularities; but it is not to be imitated in Consideration; therefore the Practitioner must be cautious in Writing; for the Printers very rarely insert *t*.

TABLE III.

These irregular Affirmations following, consisting of Monosyllables, containing a single Vowel, and ending with two or more Consonants, having no certain Rule to be formed from their final Consonants; which accept in the following Manner, under the Notion and Term of the Fourth Irregularity of forming the perfect past Time, and Quality of Suffering.

Ind. M.	P. t. &c.	Ind. M.	P. t. &c.	Q. D. Sub.
rift	rift	slang	{ slang	
fight	fought	slung	{ slung	
geld	gelt	sprang	{ sprang	
gild	gilt	sprung	{ sprung	
hold	held	stang	{ stang	
dwelt	dwelt	stung	{ stung	
fall	fell	strang	{ strang	
faul	fallen	strung	{ strung	
fell	sold	swang	{ swang	
smell	smelt	swung	{ swung	
spell	spelt	wrung	{ wrung	
spill	spilt	drank	{ drank	
swell	{ swollen	drunk	{ drunk	
	{ swollen	drunken	{ drunken	
tell	told	shrank	{ shrank	
bînd	bound	shrunken	{ shrunken	
find	found	fank	{ fank	
grind	ground	funk	{ funk	
wind	wound	stank	{ stank	
rend	rent	stunk	{ stunk	
send	sent	think	thought	
spend	spent	and its Compounds.		
stand	stood	work	wrought	
and its Compounds.		gird	girt	
bring	brought	burn	burnt	
sling	slung	cast	cast	
ring	{ rang	and its Compounds.		
	{ rung	burst	burst	
sing	{ sang	lett	lett	
	{ sung			

} ing er

A List of the irregular compound Affirmations derived from the foregoing Irregulars; therefore consequently follow the foregoing Rules, and need only to be inserted in the Indefinite Manner of Expression.

to { befall, behold, bethink, forbid, forecast, forget, forethink,
foretell, intrench, misunderstand, overbid, overcast, overfet,
outbid, reset, unbend, underbid, underbind, undergird,
understand, ungird, unwind, with-hold, withstand

TABLE IV.

Of irregular Affirmations consisting of Monosyllables ending with a single Consonant, and e servile (being the Sign for toning the foregoing Vowel long, as hath been fully shewn in Page 45.) and shewing at large the Perfect Past Time, with Quality Words, and Substantives, deriving from each Affirmation, which is here called the Fourth Irregularity.

Note, As in these Irregulars, ending with e servile, so, in all regular Affirmations, observe to eject e final whenever the Termination ing shall be applied; but you must join the Consonant that precedes e final to every other Termination; and then the Syllable next before the Termination ing cannot be injured by the Loss of e final, or e servile; which would consequently happen.

EXAMPLE.

I abide, thou abi-deſt, he abi-deth, or abides.

Ind. M.	P. t. & Q. S.	Q. D.	S. D.
abide	abode	a-bi-ding	
bite	{ bit	{ bi-ting	} Effector
	{ bitten	{	
drive	{ drove	{ dri-ving	
	{ driven	{	
hide	{ hid	{ hi-ding	
	{ hidden	{	} Effector
mete	met	meet ing	
	{ rid	{	
ride	{ riden	{ ri-ding	
	{ rode	{	
make	made	ma-king	

	Ind. M.	P. t. & Q. S.	Q. D.	S. D.
	take	{ took taken }	ta king	
	<i>and its Compounds.</i>			
	awake	{ awoke awaken }	a-wa-king	
	rife	{ rose risen }	ri-fing	
	slide	{ slid slid }	fli-ding	
to	fmite	{ smote smitten }	fmi-ting	} Effector
	ftrive	{ strove throve }	ftri-ving	
	thrive	{ throve thriven }	thri-ving	
	write	{ wrote wrot writ written }	wri-ting	

Except,

	come	{ came	com-ing
	<i>kum</i>		
	<i>and its Compounds.</i>		
to	give	{ gave	giv-ing
	<i>and its Compounds.</i>		

Note, Such Affirmations as end with *e* final in the Present Time of the Indefinite, or in the First Person Singular of the Present Time of the Indicative Manner of Expression, they require only *ß* for the Second, and *th* for the Third Personal Ending of the Present Time of the Indicative Manner; for the Reason that *e* final then becomes the Vowel in the Termination. And when *s* is used instead of *th*, there is no Increase of Syllable; except *c*, *g*, *f*, or *æ* precede *e* final, then there proceeds another Syllable in a Manner, as in Page 30 and 31, making Affirmations appear like *Common Names* of Substances in the *Plural Number*.

TABLE V.

Of irregular Affirmations, consisting of Monosyllables ending in ce, ge, se, or ze, being the Fifth Irregularity.

Note, Such Affirmations as end in ce, ge, se, or ze, are Regular and Irregular, in forming their Perfect Past Time; viz. Poetical Licence and Custom of Precipitation, for the Sake of Expedition, have broke in upon them, and render the Writing of the Perfect Past Time with 'd or 't excusable, casting away e final; as in the following

EXAMPLE.

I brace, thou bra-cest, he bra-ceth, or bra-ces, &c. Pr. t.
I brac'd, P. t.

Ind. M.	P. t. Q. S.	Q. D.	Sub.
brace	brac'd		
chace	} chac't		
chafe			
face	&c.		
force			
glance			
grace		} -cing	-cer
lace			
lance			
mince	minc't		
pace	pac'd		
place			
splice			
trace			
wince			

TABLE VI.

Of irregular Affirmations of one Syllable, containing each a Diphthong, being the Sixth Irregularity.

Note, These form the Perfect Past Time, and Quality of Suffering, variously, some by changing the Diphthong into a single Vowel, &c. as appears by the following Work. Those that end with ch, ce, se, form in the Present Time, as aforesaid. Also such as end with k or p take a Licence to be Regular or Irregular.

Ind.

Ind. M. P. t. Q. S. Ind. M. P. t. Q. S. Q. D. Sub.

ai & ay	fay	faid	fow	few	}	ing	er
and its Compounds.				sown			
flay	{	flain	throw	threw			
		flew		thrown			
ftay	{	flay'd	bounce				
ei & ey		stay'd	couch				
eye	{	ey'd	crouch				
		eyed	founce	ed			
ni & uy			hough	'd			
			buf	't			
build	{	built	flouch				
		bilt	trounce				
buy	{	bought	vouch				
by		bote					
		baut	ee				
au & aw			bleed	bled			
draw	{	drew	breed	bred			
		drawn	feed	fed			
gnaw		gnawn	feel	felt			
saw		sawn	flee	fled			
eu & ew			flee	flown			
to hew		hewn	fleet	flet			
shew	{	shewn	freeze	froze			
		shown		frozen			
few	{	fewn	keep	kept			
		sown	kneel	knelt			
		'd		ed			
ou & ow			meet	met			
blow	{	'd	see	saw			
blo		blewn		seen			
		blown		sawn			
grow	{	grew	seek	sought			
		grown	sleep	slept			
know	{	knew	weed	wed			
no		known	sweep	swept			
		none	fleece				
mow	{	'd	reek				
		mown	creek	ed			
		'd	fkreek	'd			
show	{	shew	fcreek	't			
		shown	fqueek				
		shewn	steep				

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Ind. M. P. t. Q. S.

Ind. M.

P. t. Q. S.

Q. D. Sub.

^{oo}
choofe
shoot
book
cook
crook
hook
look
rook
coop
droop
hoop
poop
ftoop
swoop
whoop
woop
ea

chofe
shot
shotten

ed
'd
't

bcâr
and its Compounds.

bêat
breâk
clêave
dêal
drêam
êat
heâr
hêat
lêad
lêave
mêan
rêad
fhear

born
bêat
broke
broken
clove
clave
cloven
cleft

dêalt
drêamt
ed

êat
êaten

heârd
hêat

led
left

mêant
rêad

fhorn

fpake
fpoke

fpoken
fpread

ftole
ftolen

fwear

fwêat

têach

tear

thrêat

tread

wear

wêave

lêach

peârch

prêach

rêach

feârch

fhêaf

leak

fcreek

fkreak

fqeak

wrêak

hêap

rêap

oa

coaks

coax

croak

poach

fhoar

soap

ftoak

ftroak

ie

piece

piep

piêrce

Triphtho.

iew

view

fwore

fworn

fwêat

taught

tore

torn

thrêat

threâten

trod

troden

wore

worn

wove

woven

ing

er

ed

'd

't

These

Ind.

These following Compounds derived from the two preceding Tables, form their Perfect Past Time as their Original or Primitives; therefore need no farther Ceremony.

to	{	become, besee, bespeak, betake, brow-	}	Q. D. Sub.	ing	er
		beat, forbear, foreknow, foreshew, fore- say, foresee, forgive, forswear, inter- weave, intrench, mislead, overbear, over-eat, over-shoot, over-shred, re- build				
	go	göne	{	began	}	
	and its Comp.	begin				
	forego	beseech	{	besought	}	
	forgo	forsake				

T A B L E VII.

Affirmations of one or more Syllables ending with y, not making a Diphthong change y into i, on applying the Personal Endings, and forming the Perfect Past Time and Quality of Suffering; also the derived Substantive; but do not change y in forming the Quality of Doing; this being the seventh and last Head of Irregular Affirmations.

EXAMPLES. I spy, thou spi-est, he spi-eth, or spies, &c.

	<i>Ind. Man.</i>	<i>Q. D. Spy-ing.</i>			
to	{	bandy, belly, bely, búry, busy, <i>biz-zy</i> , candy, carry, colly, co ⁿ py, cry, curry, déný, descry, diversify, dry, empty, envy, espy, fancy, ferry, fry, glory, hurry, imbo ⁿ dy, imply, le ⁿ ify, misap- ply, miscarry, mollify, pillory, pro ⁿ ph- sy, pry, quarry, query, rally, rely, re ⁿ medy, reple ⁿ vy, sally, spy, study, sully, tally, tarry, te ⁿ stify, transmo ⁿ gra- phy, try, tumefy, ve ⁿ rify, vi ⁿ lify, vitri- fy, vi ⁿ vify, unify, unmarry, whinny	} <i>i-ed</i>	} <i>ing</i>	} <i>i-er</i>
			<i>P. t. Q.</i>	<i>Q. D.</i>	<i>S. D.</i>
					<i>Effector</i>

The following are governed by the above Rule, saving in the Formation of the Substantive derived, which is formed by ejecting y, and taking for Termination ication; which denotes the Effect of Action.

	<i>Indefinite Manner.</i>	Sub. D.
to	{ amplify, apply, beatify, beautify, certify, cla ⁿ ri fy, comply, damnify, deify, dulcify, e ⁿ dify, ex- emplify, falsify, fortify, fructify, glorify, gra ⁿ ti- fy, indemnify, ju ⁿ stify, ma ⁿ dify, modify, mortifi- fy, misapply, mundify, notify, nullify, pacify, petrify, putrify, qua ⁿ lify, ratify, rectify, re-e ⁿ dify, reply, sanctify, sc ⁿ arify, signify, specify, supply	{ i-cation i-er

These

*These following Affirmations form Substantives derived, by turning
fy into faction; as,*

to { dissatisfy, petrify, putrefy, rarefy, fa- } *ing* *ied* { *faction*
 { tisfy, stupefy, terrify } *ier*

But crucify makes *fixion*; dally, *liance*; defy, *fiance*; magnify, *science*; occupy, pre-occupy, *pation*; vary, *riance*, *riation*.

May it not be supposed, that some Men will say, the Irregulars in the modern *British* Language appear numerous and difficult; but let such Persons consider, that one Word repeated (only three Times) is sufficient for the perfect Learning of the whole List of Irregulars under the same Head; tho' not the full Scope of the Language which is here delivered.

And further, from what hath been delivered, of the Language of *Great Britain*, with her Accidents, and what immediately follows, it may be queried, *How* is it possible for any other Language to teach the perfect Management of her Accidents? And grant me leave to say, the many Changes of People, and various Revolutions in Government, which have passed over this Isle, have conspired consequently, with the Extension of Trade and Commerce with every Nation on the terraqueous Globe, to the Consummation of a perfect Language, the most copious, facile, sonorous, and elegant; as Gold, from every Clime, united in one Compound, receives the Impression *BRITANNIA*, no more acknowledges her Parent Soil, and Means which gave her Birth; but styles herself the Current Coin of the most Excellent and Gracious Sovereign Monarch of the *British* Dominions.

C H A P. XXIV.

These Affirmations following, ending with one or more Consonants, are Regular, in forming their Perfect Past Time, and Quality of Suffering, and take the Terminations at Large, as expressed in the foregoing Scale. Nevertheless, permit me to digest them into different Classes.

1. These are both Affirmations, and Common Names, which are literally the same; but must differ in their circumstantial Accidents; neither do they issue any other Substantive derived, save the Effector, seeing the Effect remains in the Affirmation itself; as,

abject, accent, accord, account, affront, aid, aim, a/larm,
 anger, answer, appeal, arrest, assault, attack, attempt,—
 back, bail, bait, balk, bang, bann, banquet, banter,
 baulk, bawl, beggar, bias, blister, blossom, blubber,
 blunder, bluster, board, boast, bolt, border, bowl, braid,
 brand, brawl, brood, brook, butcher, buzz,—ca/lender.
 call, calm, cant, canton, caper, card, carp, cashier, ce-
 ment, chain, charm, churn, cipher, claim, cloister,
 clo/fet, cloud, clout, clutter, coast, coil, collar, colour,
 comb, comfort, commissioner, compact, compliment, com-
 pound, conceit, condition, conflict, consent, consort,
 contest, corn, cotton, counterfeit, court, crump, crown,
 crumb, cudgel, curl, cypher, damask, damp, dart, de-
 fraud, delight, despair, dis claim, dis-comfort, dis-credit,
 dis-dain, dis-esteem, dis-honour, dis-order, dis-proportion,
 dis-respect, dis-temper, dis-trust, doom, doubt, drain,
 dread, drill, droll, dung, dust,—earth, ebb, egg, end,
 endeavour, entail, esteem,—fathom, farm, fashion, fast,
 father, favour, fawn, fear, fca"ther, ferret, fester, fetter,
 fill, filter, finger, flaunt, fleer, fleet, flirt, float, flood,
 floor, flout, flower, flurt, flutter, foam, fodder, foil, foin,
 fold, foal, fool, ford, freight, freight, frank, fright, frown,
 fuzz,—gain, gall, gang, ga"rison, garter, gender, glair,
 gleam, glean, glimmer, glister, glitter, goar, graft, grant,
 groan, groul, ground, grunt, guard, gull, gutter,—hail,
 halt, halter, hammer, hamstring, hand, harbour, harm,
 harp, haunt, hawk, ha"zard, head, hector, heed, heel,
 herd, hint, hoard, honour, hoot, howl, huff, hugg, hunger,
 —jabber, jagg, jarr, jeer, jest, imp, inn, insult, intail,
 interest, jolt, iron,—labour, lamb, lampoon, land, lard,
 last, la"ther, laugh, leer, le"vel, libel, lift, light, limb,
 limp, list, litter, load, loiter, loll, loom, lowr,—marvel,
 ma"ster, maul, maunder, me"rit, mill, mi"mick, mind,
 mint, mistrust, moan, mo"del, moor, mould, mound, mount,
 mourn, mouth, mu"let, murder, murther, murmur, mutter,
 —nail, neglect, neigh, nonsuit, null, number,—order, or-
 nament, over-act, over burden, over-load, over-power,
 over-turn,—pain, paint, pair, pall, palm, pant, parcel,
 pardon, parson, peel, peep, peer, pelt, petition, pi"nion,
 plait, plant, plaster, plaister, plight, plunder, point, poison,
 port, portion, post, pound, powder, powt, pout, pre-cau-
 tion, pre-contract, print, proffer, profit pull, pummel, purr,
 —quaff, quarrel, quarter, quaver, question, quilt, quiver,
 quoil,—rail, rain, ransom, ransack, rant, ravel, rear,
 reason,

Indefinite Manner.

reason, re-bound, re-claim, re-coil, re-cord,
re-cruit, re-demand, reel, regard, reign, re-
mark, rencounter, repeal, report, re-primand,
re-quest, resort, respect, re-spit, rest, result, re-
treat, return revell, revolt, reward, rind, riot,
ri-vet, roar, roast, roll, roost, round, rout, ruff,
ruin, rumour, rust,—sail, scald, scamper, school,
scoff, scorn, scoul, scowl, scrawl, scream, screen,
skreen, seal, season, sheaf, shell, shelter, shield,
shift, shi-ver, shear, shock, sho-vel, shoulder,
shout, shriek, shrowd, shroud, sigh, sign, silver,
skream, slander, slattern, sla-ver, slaughter,
flight, smart, smother, snarl, sneer, snoar, snort,
foil, folder, fodder, sound, spirit, spirt, spoil,
spoon, sport, sprain, sprout, spurn, spurt, squall,
squawl, squint, squirt, stagger, stain, stall, start,
steam, still, stirrup, stomach, storm, strain, strand,
steam, stuff, stunt, succour, support, surfeit, sur-
render, suit, swagger, swarm swill, swoon,—
taint, taunt, tender, thirst, thread, thrill, throng,
thrust, thunder, ticket, till, tilt, timber, twitter,
toast, toil, toot, torment, tower, traffick, trail,
train, trumpet, turn, twang, swirl, twist,—
vail, vapour, vault, vaunt, vend, vent,—usher,
—wail, wainscot, ward, warrant, water, wawl,
weigh, weld, wheel, whimper, whisper, wind,
wing, winter, wonder, worm, wound, wreath,
wrong,—yelp.

P. t. &c.

Q. D.

Effector

ed

ing

er

2. These Affirmations following are purely and simply Af-
firmations ; nevertheless, very few of them are able to produce
any other Substantive than the Actor, Effector, or Doer ; and
as they are regular, shall omit the Insertion of the Perfect Past
Time, &c. as appears at large in the Sequel.

Indefinite Manner.

abandon, absent, absorb, accustom, adjust, affright, anoint,
applaud, ascertain, assent, attain, avert, award,—barter,
batter, beckon, bemoan, bequeath, besmear, betroth, be-
wail, blend, board, boil, bombard, broider,—calender,
cancel, careen, cavil, chant, chatter, clamber, clean, clear,
cohabit, comprint, confound, confront, constrain, contemn,
covet, count, countermand, curtail,—darn, daunt, debark,
decant, decipher, dehort, deign, depaint, descant, desist,
despoil, detain, detect, devour, disarm, disband, discard,

Actor, & Effr. Doer.

Indefinite Manner.

disclaim, discolour, dis-embark, dis-inherit, dismem-
ber, dismount, dispi^rit, dispart, disregard, dissever,
distrain, divest, domineer, dri^vel, drown,—embalm,
embowel, embroil, empannel, emplead, eⁿact, ena^m-
mel, encounter, engrail, enjoin, entreat, environ,
escort, evert,—falter, feign, fend, foist, follow, fore-
arm, fore-ordain, fore-shorten, frequent, furl,—gather,
graff, greet,—hang, happen, harden, hasten, hoist,
hunt,—imbalm, imbroider, imbroil, impannel, im-
pend, implant, implead, import, impower, imprint,
impugn, inamour, incounter, indanger, ingraft, inlist,
inlist, inspi^rit, intail, intrust, inveigh, inve^lop, in-
viron, join,—kemb, kern, knead,—lean, learn,
limn, listen, loath, loiter, loosen,—marr, melt, men-
tion, miscount, misprint, molder, moulder, moult,
mull, null,—obtain, own,—parboil, persist, pertain,
plead, preach, ponder, portend, pour pre-ordain, pro-
pound, purloin,—quell, quicken,—ra^vel, raven, re-
assign, rebuild, reckon, reclaim, recount, refund,
regain, relent, remand, render, re-obtain, restrain,
retail, retain, ripen, roam,—scatter, fear, feel, seeth,
select, se^ver, sharp, sharpen, shorten, shri^vel, sicken,
10 { simmer, slacken, smelt, soar, soften, sojourn, sooth,
four, squander, stammer, strengthen, stroll, stutter,
subjoin, subtend, summon, super-add, supplant, sur-
mount, surround, swell,—tamper, teem, tend, thicken,
threaten, turmoil,—veer, unburthen, unchain, un-
cover, unfold, unload, unmoor, unsolder, unvail,
void, up-braid,—vail, wait, wander, warm, warn,
weaken, whelm, whiten, widen, wend, wither, wrest,
—yield.

Actor, Effector, Doer.

er

3. These Affirmations following are regular, in forming their Perfect Past Time, &c. as before shewn; but form the Substantive, which denotes the Effect by taking *ion*; and the Effector chiefly by taking *or*; which you find inserted on the Right-Hand for that Purpose.

Indefinite Manner.

abort, act, adopt, afflict, assert, attract—co-act, collect,
conduct, connect, contract, contradict, convict, correct,
corrupt,—decoct, deduct, deject, desert, detract, digest, di-
rect, dis-affect, distort, distract,—eject, elect, erect, evict,
exact, exempt, exert, exhaust, exhibit, extract,—indent,
induct,

Indefinite Manner.

induct, infect, inflect, inflict, inhibit, inject, insert, inspect, instruct, interject, interrupt, intersect, invent, —object, obstruct,—perfect, predict, prevent, prohibit, project, protest, protract,—re-collect, reflect, refract, reject, restrict, retort, retrospect,—subduct, subject, subtract, suggest, super, transact. } *i-on Effect* or *Effr.*

4. These following form their Effect by taking *ation* ; and their Effector, by taking *ator*, *or*, or *er*.

Indefinite Manner.

affirm, attest, augment,—cement, condemn, confirm, conform, consider, consult,—damn, design, de^{stin}, detest, dis commend,—embark, erect, ex-alt, exclaim, exhort, expect, explain, export, exult—ferment, form, found,—inform,—lament, limit,—maⁿifest, molest, —present, prolong, protest,—re-cant, recommend, reform, re-imbark, represent, resign, retard, retract, ruin, soli^{cit}, sub orn,—tempt, trans-form, transplant, transport,—visit. } *a-tion Effect* *a-tor or er Effr.*

5. These form the Effect by taking the Termination *ment* ; and the Effector by taking *er*, or *or*.

adjourn, adorn, ail, amend, appoint, arraign, assign, attain,—command, commend, comport, conceal, concern, consign, content,—design, dis-appoint, discern, —eject, encamp, enchant, endear, enterr, entertain, —seoff,—go^{vern},—imbark, imprison, incamp, inchant, inear, indict, intend, interr, intreat,—resent, —sort,—treat,—wonder. } *Effect ment*

6. These form the Effect by taking *auce* ; as,

acquaint, appear, assist, attend, avoid,—cumber,—deliver, disappear, disturb,—hinder,—inherit,—perform,—re-deliver, repent, repugn, resist,—suffer,—void, utter. } *auce*

7. These take *ancy* ; as,

intend,—malign,—protest,—reluct. *ancy*

8. These

Indefinite Manner.

8. These following take *ence* or *ency*; as,

consist, correspond, — depend, despond, differ, — exist, — pre-exist, — subsist, superintend, — transcend. } *ence ency*

9. These following Affirmations form their Effect or Effector, by taking the Syllable or Syllables, as appear immediately after each Affirmation; as,

add, *ition*; air, *ines*; anchor, *age*; arm, *ament*; attain, *der*; —bargain, *ee, or*; batter, *y*; blunder, *bus*; —clear, *ness*; comment, *ary, ator*; conduct, *or, res*; cosen, cozen, *age*; —deform, *ity*; deliver, *y*; demean, *our*; depart, *ure*; deⁿstin, *y*; discomfort, *ure*; discover, *y*; droll, *ery*; —earn, *est*; embroider, *y*; err, *or, our*; —fail, *ure*; feoff, infeoff, *ee, or*; flatter, *y*; forfeit, *ure*; furr, *ier*; —govern, *or, our*; grill, *ade*; —inchant, *er, res*; indent, *ure*; inherit, *or, rix*; intreat, *y*; invest, *iture*; join, *er, ery*; —malign, *ity*; martyr, *dom, ology*; misdemean, *our*; —null, *ity*; —offer, *tory*; —part, *ition*; project, *ur*; prompt, *itude*; proportion, *als*; prosper, *ity*; protest, *anism*; —rail, *ery*; recover, *y*; rejoin, *der*; remain, *der*; —sail, *or*; second, *ary*; steer, *age*; superstruct, *ure*; —temper, *ament*; till, *age*; treat, *y*; vest, *ure*,

These following shew the Effector, or Doer, by taking *ant*.

accompt, ascend, assail, assist, attend, —clam, combat, complain, —descend, demand, depend, descend, —inhabit, —protest, —superintend. } *ant Effr. ent*
And correspond, respond, take

These following Affirmations ending in *nd*, *nt*, and *ß*, eject *d*, and *t*, and take *ßion*; as,

apprehend, ascend, —comprehend, condescend, —descend, distend, —expand, extend, —misapprehend, —re-ascend, —sus-pend. } *ßion*

Also, Animadvert, —controvert, convert, —dis-sent, divert, —extort, —invert, —pervert, —revert, —subvert.

But, attend, —contend, —intend, —eject *d*, and take *tion*.

These

These following Affirmations admit a greater Variation of the last Syllable, in forming the Effect of Action; as,

<i>Ind. Man.</i>	<i>Effect.</i>	<i>Ind. Man.</i>	<i>Effect.</i>
a-bound	<i>bundance</i>	pro-ceed	<i>cedure</i>
admini-ster	<i>stration</i>		<i>cession</i>
admo-nish	<i>nition</i>	pro-claim	<i>clamation</i>
apper-tain	<i>tenance</i>	pu"blish	<i>blication</i>
com-pleat	<i>pletion</i>	re-deem	<i>demption</i>
com-plete			<i>trance</i>
con-geal	<i>gelation</i>	re-enter	<i>try</i>
con-nect	<i>nexion</i>	re-flict	<i>flexion</i>
con-ster	<i>stration</i>	re-frain	<i>frenation</i>
con-strue		remem-ber	<i>brance</i>
de-claim	<i>clamation</i>	re-mind	<i>miniscence</i>
demo"lish	<i>li"tion</i>		<i>mini"scency</i>
dis-join	<i>junction</i>	re-pair	<i>paration</i>
dis-quiet	<i>quisition</i>	re-pet	<i>petition</i>
encum-ber	<i>brance</i>	re-veal	<i>velation</i>
cum-ber			<i>stration</i>
ex-pound	<i>position</i>	seque-ster	<i>strator</i>
ex-tinguish	<i>inction</i>		<i>stratrix</i>
in-join,	<i>junction</i>	suc-ceed	<i>cession</i>
main-tain	<i>tenance</i>		<i>cessor</i>
mini"ster	<i>stration</i>	sus-pect	<i>picion</i>
premo"nish	<i>nition</i>	sus-tain	<i>tenance</i>
pre-vail	<i>valence</i>		
	<i>valency</i>		

These regular Affirmations following, ending with *ch*, *ph*, *si*, or *x*, are both Common Names and Affirmations, according to their Circumstances, and form the *Doer* or *Actor* by taking *er*, the Effect of Action is contained in each Particular. The Perfect Past Time, &c. having been sufficiently inserted, I beg Leave to omit those Accidents, and only imply a Regard at the Learner's Discretion, to use *es* by way of Termination, in lieu of *eth*, as hath been said Page 280. And when *s* terminates the Word, to join the last *s* with the Termination.

Indefinite Manner.

address,—ble"mish, branch,—canvass, carefs,—de-
bauch, dispatch,—flou"rish,—garnish, gloss, guefs,
—harness, hisf,—inch,—po"lish,—reach, redrels, re-
lish, rush,—sketch, skirmish, slash,—trespass,—var-
nish,—witness.

These

These following are absolute Affirmations, having all the foregoing Accidents, except shewing the Effect of Action; as,

to abash, abbroach, affix, amafs, annex, avouch,—burnish, —che"rish,—emboss, engross,—fa"mish, furbish, furnish, harrafs,—imbofs, incompafs, infix, ingross,—languish, lavish,—minish,—perish, prefix, publish,—relinquish, repafs, reple"nish,—surpafs,—va"nish, vanquish, unfurnish, ungarnish, unharness, unleash. } *Effr. er*

These following regular Affirmations, edding in *sh, fs, ch,* or *x*, have all the foregoing Accidents, with the Formation of the Effect of Action, various Ways; therefore permit the first Head or Division of them to be such as take the Termination *ment*; as,

to abolish, accomplish, assess, astonish, attack,—banish, blandish,—detach,—embellish, encroach, enrich, establish,—imbellish, imbofs, impeach, impo"verish, incroach, inrich, intrench,—nou"rish,—punish,—ra"vish, re-attach, re-establish, refresh, retrench. } *ment Eff.*

These take *ion* for the Effect; and *er* formeth with such as shew the Effector.

to aggress,—compass, compress, confess,—depress, digress, discuss, dismiss, dispossess,—express,—impress,—oppress,—possess, pre-possess, press, profess,—reflux, re-impress, relax, repossess, repress,—suppress,—transgress. } *ion Eff. or Effr.*

But, to approach, *mil.* taketh *es*; and confess, *ionary*. Also intermix takes *ture*; pass, *enger*; perplex, *ity*; press, *ure*; and relax, with tax, take *ation*.

C H A P. XXV.

Of Affirmations regular, ending with e final.

Note, When a regular Affirmation terminateth with *e* servil, it requires only the Consonants of the Terminations for forming the Personal Endings, Times, &c. and as hath been said in Page 24; the Learner must involve the Consonant immediately preceding with *e* final into the Termination; all which com-

composes the last Syllable; except when *s* terminates in lieu of *eth*, then there will be no Increase of Syllable. And when *ing* shall be applied, then eject *e* servile; but close its preceding Consonant with *ing*; for which Reason see Page 24. However, permit me to digest these in the same Manner as I have done the foregoing, ending with a Consonant or Consonants.

1. These following are both Substantives and Affirmations; shewing no other Effect of Action but what is contained in each Particular; as literally delivered in the *Indefinite Manner*; as,

<p>adventure, attire, attribute,—blame,—censure, conjecture, cure,—date, debate, desire, distaste, —eclipse, enveⁿlope, —figure, fine, —game, gape, guide,—haste, hate, —jointure, —lute,— mine, miⁿute,—name, nose, note,—paste, per- fume, pipe, pleasure, prime, probe, prune,— rake, rate, rebuke, reprieve, riⁿdicule,—scale, scrape, share, slate, s^live, snare, stake, stripe,— taste, torture, treasure, tune,—venture, vote,— waste, welcome, wipe,—yoke.</p>	<p>} d P, t, &c. ing Q, D. r Effecter</p>
---	--

2. These are purely Affirmations, which shew the particular Actor, but determine no Effect of Action; and as in the foregoing Heads so in this, you must use the Accidents of Times, &c. but the Insertion is omitted, for a Trial of the Learner's Skill, save *r* for forming the Substantive, shewing the Operator.

<p>antedate, approve, arrive, ashamed, aspire, attemperate, —bake, balte, bate, bathe, beguile, bode, breathe,— cannonade, capacitate, captivate, carponade, catenate, cohabit, compile, crave, culminate,—dare, debiⁿli- tate, deceive, depeculate, deplore, depreciate, de- serve, dethrone, detruncate, dilucidate, dire, dis- approve, disclose, discommode, disenthroned, disprove, disrobe, divaricate—effectuate, embale, enclate, be, endite, endure, engrave, enquire, enshrine, enthrone, entwine, enure, equiponderate, eveⁿstigate, ex-aⁿni- mate, ex-cavate, excogitate, exfoliate, exheredate, exonerate, exossate, expatiaté, exiⁿbilate, extraⁿva- sate, extricate, extrude, extuberate, exulcerate, exuⁿ- citate,—faⁿbricate, facilitate, fade, falcade. file off, mil, filtrate, forebode, foreclose; fucate,—gasconade, gibe, glaciare, glide, glomerate, grime, gybe,—ha-</p>	<p>} Operator</p>
---	--------------------------------

Q q

biⁿtuare,

bi^{tu}ate, hale,—illude, immure, impale, *be*, impetrate, im-
 plore, impregnate, incapa^{ci}tate, inchoate, incinerate, *chy*.
 incommode, incorporate, inculcate, indi^{gi}tate, indite,
 indurate, indure, inebriate, inge^{mi}nate, ingrati-ate, ingur-
 gitate, injure, inflave, insnare, inspissate, insti^{mu}late, in-
 tegrate, inter-force, inter leave, interlope, interse^{mi}nate,
 interweave, inthrone, inti^{mi}date, inva^{li}date, invi^{go}-
 rate, inure, iterate,—lade, lame, lave, like, lothe,
 loathe, luxate, lymphate—malaxate, martinate, mete. mis-
 believe, mis-name, mis-time, mure, *fort*.—nauseate,—ob-
 viate, officiate, ónerate, over-hale, over-like, over-rule,
 out-brave, out-live,—pare, peculate, *la*. personate, phil-
 trate, po^pulate, postpone, pre-determine, pre-figure, pro-
 trude, prove,—rave, reeve, *na*. re-examine, regerminate,
 regurgitate, re-instate, re-iterate, relieve, remancipate, re-
 munerate, repine, repudiate, require, requite, resolute,
 retrieve, revile, rove,—sati-ate, save, seare, segregate,
 shine, shrieve, spare, starve, stave, subjugate, supersede, *la*.
 swathe, swerve,—tame, tape, truncate,—ventilate, vermi-
 nate, viscerate, vitiate, unlade, unlure, unreeve, *na*.—
 yoke, vouchsafe,—wade.

Operator

These following Affirmations ending with *e* final are regu-
 lar, in forming the Perfect Past Time or Quality of Suffer-
 ing; and require no more than to be cautious whenever the
 Scholar practices according to the foregoing Rules on Words
 ending with *e* final; and to observe in the Sequel to eject *e*
 final in forming the Effect or Effector; it being no Matter
 what Consonant precedeth *e* final.

to abjure, admire, adjure, adore,—calcine, combine, com-
 mute, conjure, conspire, conserve,—declare, decline,
 defame, denote, deplume, deprave, deprive, depute,
 derive, determine, dispute, divine,—examine, excite,
 exhale, expire,—i^{ma}gine, impute, incline, inflame,
 inspire, invite,—observe,—permute, perspire, preconise,
 prepare, preserve, procure, profane,—quote,—recite,
 recline, refute, reserve, restore,—salute, suppute,—
 trans-figure, transmute, transpire.

ation Effect^{er}

But, inter-line, ejects not the *e*.

These following form the Substantive of Effect by the Ter-
 mination *ment*, adjoined, without ejecting *e* final.

abate, atchieve, a^{tone},—confine,—defile, disfigure,—
 elope, excite,—improve,—measure, move,—pave,—re-
 bate, reconcile, retire.

4. The

4. The following regular Affirmations form their Effect, or Effector of Action, very differently, according to their regular Ending of the final Single Consonants; which accept as followeth, under each respective Head, with their Exceptions.

1. Ending with *be*; as,

to { circumscribe, — describe, — inscribe, inter-scribe, —
prescribe, pro-scribe, — sub-scribe, super-scribe, —
tran-scribe, change *be* into } *ption Eff.*

Except, bribe, takes *ry*; and imbibe, makes *imbibition*; *chy*.

2. Ending with *de*; as,

to { allude, — conclude, corrode, — decide, delude, deride,
dissuade, divide, — elude, erode, evade, exclude,
explode, — include, intrude, invade, — obtrude, — per-
suade, pervade, — seclude, subdivide, change *de* into } *sson*

Except, confide, — precede, precide, — reside, — subside, which take *nce*, *ncy*, and *nt*; but, barricade eject *e* final, and take *o*; — degrade, *ation*; — impede, *iment*; and intercede, — recede, — secede, change *de* into *sson*.

3. Ending with *ke*; as,

to convoke, — provoke, — revoke, change *ke* into, or for *cation*.

4. Ending with *le*; as,

to condole, change *le* for *lance*; — reconcile, ejects *e*, and taketh *iation*, *iator*; the rest will be found to eject *e* final, and take *ation*.

5. Ending with *me*; as,

to assume, — consume, — presume, — re-assume, resume, eject *e* final, and take *ption*.

But, plume eject *e*, and take *age*; and sublime, *chy*, take *ity*.

6. Ending with *ne*; as,

to contravene, convene, — intervene, — super-vene, eject *e*, and take *tion*.

But, define ejects *e*, and takes *ition*; and oppose ejects not *e*, but takes both *ncy* for the Effect, and *nt* for the Effector; yet commune, shakes off *e*, and taketh *ion*.

7. Ending with *re* ; as,

to acquire and inquire, change *quire* into *quifition*.

to adhere,—cohere,—inhere, change *here*, into *hefion* ; or take *to* *e* final *nce*, or *ncy*.

But, assure,—insure—persevere, eject *e* final, and take *ance* ; compare takes *ifon* ; and secure takes *ity*.

8. Ending with *te*, let what Vowel soever precede, in the general, changeth into *tion* ; viz. eject *e* final, and take *ion* ; but Regard must be had at all Times to sound, as directed in Page 23.

And in these I beg Leave to express both the Effect and Effector on the Right-Hand Margin.

ate

ation

to } abbreviate, abdicate, ablaſtate, ablegate, áblocate, abo-
 "minate, abrogate, acce"lerate, accommodate, accúmlate,
 actuate, acuminate, adjudicate, adulterate, aggravate, ag-
 gregate, agitate, alienate, alleviate, alligate, allúminate,
 altercate, amalgamate, a"nimate, annihilate, annumerate,
 announce, anticipate, antique, appropriate, arbitrate,
 asperate, affassinate, affi"mlate, affociate, atte"nuate,—cal-
 culate, caluminate, capitulate, ca"ſtrate, celebrate, circu-
 late, circumſtantial, co-acervate, co-agulate, cogitate, col-
 late, commemorate, commi"ſerate, communicate, compen-
 ſate, complicate, condensate, confabulate, confederate,
 conſiſcate, conglutinate, congra"tulate, congregate, conju-
 gate, conſecrate, conſociate, conſolidate, conſtipate, con-
 ſummate, contaminate, contemplate, convocate, co-ope-
 rate, corro"berate, create, cultivate,—decorate, dedicate,
 dege"nerate, de"légate, deliberate, delineate, demonſtrate,
 deno"minate, denudate, denunciate, de-olſcate, depau-
 perate, depo"pulate, deprecate, de"predate, depurate, de-
 "rogate, de"ſecrate, diſquamate, deſtinate, deviate, dilate,
 diſcri"minate, diſ-locate, diſ-fe"minate, diſ-fiſcate,—edu-
 cate, elate, e"levate, elongate, elucidate, emaciate, ema-
 cerate, ema"culate, emancipate, ema"ſculate, e"mlate,
 enúmerate, equi"vocate, era"dicare, eſtimate, evacuate,
 evaporate, exaggerate, exagitate, exaſperate, excommu-
 nicate, excoriate, excruciate, exculpate, execrate, exhi"la-
 rate, expeſtorate, expiate, explicate, expo"ſtulate, exte-
 nuate, exterminate, extirpate,—fa"ciate, feli"cite, fluc-
 tuate, fornicate, fru"ſtrate, fulminate, fumigate,—ge"mi-

Effect
 or, viz Effector

ate,

But such as have the last Syllable *ceive* ; as, conceive,—misconceive,—perceive, preconceive,—receive, change *ceive* into *ception* ; survive takes *orship* ; and thief make *ery* ; move, forms *motion*.

These ending with *ce*, *ge*, *se*, or *xe*, submit to all the foregoing Rules concerning *e* servile ; and when *s* shall be used for *est*, then remember, the three last Letters form a distinct Syllable.

Note, As these form the Substantive of the Effect of Action differently, I desire to deliver them as follows :

1. Such as take *ment* retain *e* servile ; as,

to	{	abridge, abrige, acknowledge, advance, advertise, amaze, amerce, amuse, appraise,—chastise, com- mence,—decrease, disburse, discourage, dispa"rage, divorce,—ease, encourage, endorse, engage, enhance, enlarge, entice,—imburse, indorse, induce, inforce, infringe, <i>la.</i> ingage, inlarge, intice, judge,—lodge, —manage, mis-manage,—pre engage, pre-judge,— reduce, re-imburse, re-inforce, re-ingage, re-lease,— seduce.	}	ment Effect
----	---	--	---	-------------

2. Such as strike out *e* final, and take *ation* ; as,

to	{	canonize, converse, — dispense, <i>la.</i> na"turalize, — oblige,—pulverize, purge,—solemnize, subtilize, <i>chy.</i> —tranquillize,—volatilize.	}	ation
----	---	--	---	-------

3. Such as cast away *e* servile, and receive *ion* ; as,

to	{	circumcise, confuse, — diffuse, disperse, — infuse, <i>phy.</i> intersperse,—manumise,—reverse.	}	ion
----	---	--	---	-----

4. Such as cast away *e* final, and receive *ition* ; as,

to	{	compose,—depose, discompose, dispose,—expose,— impose, indispose, interpose,—oppose,—pre-suppose, propose,—repose,—suppose,—transpose.	}	ition
----	---	--	---	-------

5. The following eject *e*, and take as inserted on the Right-Hand ; as,

to	{	displease, dispose, — enclose, — inclose, — please,— raise,—seize.	}	ure
to	{	dispose,—peruse,—refuse, rehearse.	}	al

6. These

6. These eject their two last Letters, and take *ty* ; as,
to authorize,—familiarize, fertilize,—moⁿralize,—partiⁿ. } *ty*
 cularize,—sécularize, sensuaⁿlize,—tranquelize. }
 And, *to* emerge, emulge,—immerge,—submerge,—take *fin*

7. These change the last Syllable more than the foregoing ;
 as,

to catechize, criticize,—exorcise, change *cize* for *cism*.

And, *to* etymologize,—monopolize, mythologize,—philoⁿ-
 sophize, phlebotomize,—scrutinize, change *ize* for *y*.

to deduce,—introduce,—produce,—reduce,—seduce,—traduce,
 eject *e*, and take *tion* ; and acqui-esce,—co-alesce,—emerge,
 —indulge,—urge, retain *e*, and take *nce*, *ncy*.

to > denounce, pronounce, change *nounc* into *nunci-a-tion*.

These regular Affirmations following, terminating with a
 single Vowel, and *e* final, can only receive the Consonants of
 the Terminations, as aforementioned, and eject *e* final, in
 forming the Quality of Doing.

Now, the Insertion of those Accidents may be omitted for
 Brevity's Sake, as appears in the Sequel, save the Perfect Past
 Time ; and when that shall be formed by 'd, you must eject *e*
 final.

Indefinite Manner.

to > accrue, agree, argue, awe,—collogue, construe, con-
 tinue,—decree, disagree, dis embogue,—endue, ensue,—
 fatigue, fee, free,—glue,—harangue, hoe,—imbrue, in- } *d*
 trigue, issue,—masque, mue,—over-awe, over-value, owe, } *d*
 —prorogue, pursue,—reⁿscue, rue,—shoe, subdue, sue,—
 tie,—value, under-value, un-glue, untie, vye, vie.

These following ending with *le*, and any preceding Conso-
 nant, can require only the Consonants of the Terminations
 for forming the various Times, &c. and involves the *l*, and its
 preceding Consonant, into the last Syllable, with the Termina-
 tion ; as,

to ramble, bled, bling, bler, &c.

Indefinite Manner.

to } amble, angle, article, assemble,—babble, baffle, be-
 sprinkle, bridle, bubble, buckle,—cackle, cobble, curdle,
 —dabble, daggle, dazzle, disable, dismantle, double,—
 embattle, enable, encircle, ennoble, entangle,—fiddle,
 frizzle, fuddle, fumble,—gabble, gargle, giggle, grap-
 ple, guttle, guzzle,—haggle, handle, humble,—jangle,
 jingle, imbezzle, intangle, inter-meddle, initle, inveigle,
 jumble, jostle,—kindle, knobble, knuckle,—manacle,
 mantle, meddle, mingle, misle, muddle, muzzle,—nettle,
 nibble, nuddle, nuzzle,—ogle,—paddle, people, pickle,
 puddle, puzzle,—quadruple, quibble,—raffle, ramble, ran-
 kle, rattle, re-assemble, resemble, ruffle, rumple,—saddle,
 scramble, scribble, scruple, scuffle, settle, shackle, shuffle,
 smuggle, spangle, sparkle, sprinkle, squabble, stickle,
 straddle, strangle, struggle, stumble, suckle, supple,—
 tangle, tickle, tingle, tipple, touzle, trample, tremble,
 trickle, tripple, trouble, trundle, tumble, twattle, tweedle,
 —unbuckle, uncouple.

Also these ending in *re*, as accoutre,—massacre.

Lastly, These regular Affirmations ending with a Diph-
 thong, must receive for the aforesaid Uses, or Purposes,
 the Terminations in their Perfection; as,

to } allay, array, assay, astray, avow,—bedew, belay, be-
 stow, betray, bewray, borrow, bray, burrow,—claw, cloy,
 convey, convoy,—decay, decoy, defray, delay, destroy,
 dis-allow, dis-avow, dismay, dis-obey, display,—employ,
 endow, enjoy, eschew, essay,—flow, fray,—glow,—hal-
 low, harrow,—employ, indow, injoy, inlay, jockey, jour-
 ney,—low,—mew, mow,—obey,—overflow,—paw, play,
 pourtray, pourvey, purvey, pray, prey,—renew, review,
 row, screw, sorrow, spay, spew, stew, stow, stray, survey,
 swallow, sway,—taw, thaw, tow, toy, throw,—view, under-
 lay, under-screw, vow,—wallow, winnow, wire-draw,
 woo.

And here it may be said without Vanity, that the Learner
 hath a View of the full Scope of the modern *British* Affirma-
 tions; and that he or she ought to proceed more than once
 through 'em, before Departure from School to Apprenticeship,
 &c.



CLASS IV.

CHAP. XXVI.

OF PARTICLES.

Q. What Words are Particles?

A. Certain little Words that express or denote either some Circumstance, Manner, or Quality of an Action; or they shew the Relation, Regard, and Dependance, that one Person or Thing bears to another; or they connect Sentences together.

Q. Does a Particle consist of only one small simple Word?

A. A Particle consists not only of one small simple Word, but many Times consists in Compounds closely connected; as, whenever, whereby, &c. or in Compounds not closely joined; as, in this Manner; not yet; as it were, &c. or it may be a Derivative from one of the other Parts of Speech terminating with ly; as, manly; womanly; finely; hardly, &c.

Q. Is there any Distinction or Diversity of Kinds or Sorts of Particles?

A. There are necessarily in our modern British Tongue three general Kinds or Sorts of Particles; to the one of which Sorts every Particle appertain or belong, whether it be a Simple, Compound, or a derivative Particle. And these three Sorts parallel the four last Parts of the Latin Speech; viz. The Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.

Q. How do you make it appear, that the three Kinds or Sorts of the modern British Particles contain or parallel the four last Parts of the Latin Speech, &c.?

A. It will appear obvious to any one, who shall take the Pains to search the Latin Dictionary, for the modern British Sense, will find the same, or similarly like the Particles of this Grammar, viz. the first Sort of modern British Particles do parallel, agree, and

correspond with Latin, &c. Adverbs and Interjections ; the second, with their Prepositions ; and the third, with their Conjunctions.

Of the first Sort of British Particles.

Q. What are the Uses of the first Sort of Particles ?

A. They are used to denote some Circumstance, Manner, or Quality of the Words to which they are joined ; in order to shew how, when, where, or whether or no, one is, does, or suffers, when joined with an Affirmation ; as appears in the following

EXAMPLES.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. I love you <i>dearly</i> . | } | 5. The Play is acted <i>here</i> . |
| 2. He reads <i>well</i> . | | 6. It is a Doubt <i>whether</i> he |
| 3. She dances <i>awkwardly</i> . | | <i>sings or not</i> . |
| 4. He sings <i>now</i> . | | 7. She treats you <i>ill</i> . |

This Sort of Particles are joined to Qualities ; as in the Examples following.

EXAMPLES.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. He is <i>very</i> happy. | } | <i>ever</i> disappointed. |
| 2. You are <i>always</i> fortunate. | | 5. A Wife <i>seldom</i> scolding |
| 3. I am <i>never</i> fortunate. | | is <i>very</i> rare, &c. |
| 4. A Woman <i>truly</i> loving is | | |

And sometimes this first Sort of Particles are joined to others of their own Sort ; as in the Examples following.

EXAMPLES.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. I live <i>very</i> comfortably. | } | Thus in all Superlative Ex-
pressions. |
| 2. I live <i>very</i> happily, | | |
| 3. <i>John</i> came <i>very</i> luckily. | | |

Q. Have not this Sort of Particles any Divisions or Heads of Distinction, agreeable to their Acceptations ?

A. Yes ; this first Sort, as they relate either to the Manner, Place, or Time, are admitted to appertain to such a Head or Division of the first Sort of Particles.

Q. Which are those that express the Manner of Being, Doing, or Suffering, absolutely ?

A. The following Particles, as subdivided in the following Scale, shew the Manner of Being, Doing, or Suffering, absolutely ; according to their Ordinal Number prefixed to each Head.

1. By Certainty ; as, truly, verily, undoubtedly, yea, yes.
2. By Contingence ; as, happily, perhaps, by Chance, perchance.
3. By Negation ; as, nay, no, not, in no Wise, by no Means.
4. By natural Powers, or Habits ; as, wisely, liberally, justly, powerfully.
5. By sensible Impressions ; as, brightly, nastily, bitterly, loudly, smoothly, &c.
6. By Passions of the Soul ; which take according to their Order ; as,

1. Of Admiration ; as, heigh ! lo ! O ! oh !
2. Of Doubting, or Considering ; as, hem, hy.
3. Of Despising ; as, pish, shy, tush.
4. Of a surprized Affection, denoting Mirth or Joy ; as, ha, ha, he.
5. Of Sorrow ; as, O ! ah ! woe is me !
6. Of Love and Pity ; as, ah ! alack ! alas !
7. Of Hate and Anger ; as, vaugh, hau, phy, foh.
8. Of Exclaiming, or Crying out ; as, oh ! soho ! ho lo !
9. Of Silencing ; as, whist, hush, ft.
10. Of Attention ; as, ha !

Note, That these Divisions, under the Title of the Passions of the Soul, are what the *Latins*, &c term *Interjections* ; betokening only a sudden Emotion of the Mind.

2. Which are those Particles that express the Manner of Being, Doing, or Suffering, comparatively ?

A. Such Particles as express Being, Doing, or Suffering, comparatively, are exhibited in the following Scale, under their proper Heads of Division ; noted by the Ordinal Numbers. And,

1. By Excess ; as, very, exceeding, too too much, too little, more, more than, over and above, most.
2. By Defect ; as, almost, well nigh, little less, least of all.
3. By Likeness, or Equality ; as, so, alike, like, as it were, as, thus.
4. By Unlikeness, or Inequality ; as, otherwise, far otherwise, differently, not so, in another Manner, unlike,

2. Which are Particles of Place ?

A. These following, as expressed in the subsequent Scale, under their various Ordinal Divisions ; as,

1. Denoting Presence in a Place, answering to the Question, *Where?* As, here, there, elsewhere, every where, no where, somewhere, somewhere else, above, below, within, without : Or to the Question, *With whom?* as, together, at once, apart, severally.

2. Denoting Motion from a Place ; as, whence, hence, thence.

3. Denoting Motion towards a Place ; as, whitherwards, hitherwards, thitherwards, toward, upward, downward, backward, forward.

4. Denoting the Way to a Place ; as, whither away, this Way, that Way, another Way, yonder Way.

5. Denoting the Term or End of Motion ; as, whither, hither, thither, whither to, hitherto.

2. Which are Particles of Time ?

A. *These Particle Words following, in the subsequent Scale, under their various Ordinal Divisions, are Particles of Time ; as,*

1. Denoting Being in Time, answering to the Question, *When?* either in the Present ; as, now, to-day ; or the Past ; as, already, yesterday, before, long since, heretofore ; or the Future ; as, to-morrow, not yet, by and by, anon, after, afterward, hereafter, henceforward, henceforth.

2. Denote Duration and Continuance, answering to the Question, *How long?* as, a long while, slowly, quickly, shortly, hitherto.

3. Denote Vicissitude or Repetition, answering the Question, *How often?* as, never, often, oftentimes, sometimes, seldom, minutely, hourly, daily, monthly, yearly, by turns, alternately, once, twice, thrice, three times, four times, &c.

Note, Those that are derived from Qualities, which admit the Degrees of Comparison, do the same by the comparative Particles ; viz. *more, most, or very ;* as, kindly, *more kindly, most or very kindly, &c.*

2. What is the Use of the second Sort of modern British Particles, which, you say, accords with the Latin, &c. Term, called *Prepositions?*

A. *By the second Sort of British Particles are shown the Relation and Respect that one Name bears to another ; and consequently, the State of Names ; which, in declined Languages, is expressed by the Cases of their Declensions, and certain little Words, termed Prepositions, promiscuously ; according with the Directions of a great*

great Number of Rules, in such a Language as the Word appertains to. See Page 36, where you have a Specimen of two Declensions in the Latin Tongue, parallell'd by this Sort of Particles.

Q. How many Divisions or Heads have the second Sort of Particles?

A. Only one, termed the second Sort, when placed before a Name; but when without a Name, or joined with a Particle of the first Sort, then the second Sort becomes a Particle of the first Sort.

EXAMPLES.

1. Remember, or refer, for regular Examples, how you read the borrowed Particles of this Sort inserted through the Margins of those Pages intituled *Common Names*; by which are fully shewn the Relations and State of Names; and need no Repetition here.

2. He that bewareth not *before*, shall be sorry afterward.

3. Whereupon he took the Knife to slay his Son, &c. &c.

In these two last Examples the Particles *before*, *after*, and *upon*, in their Position, are reduced to Particles of the first Sort.

Q. Which are those Particles of the second Sort?

A. All those Particles inserted in the following Scale or List: And that nothing may be wanting to complete the young Tyro, there are also inserted, with each Particle, a great Variety of Acceptations, illustrated by proper Examples.

OF, denotes Relation betwixt the Word that goes before, and the Word that follows it, whether that Word be Name, Quality, or Affirmation; as, the SON of ADAM. This Particle, with its following Word, answers the Genitive Case of those Tongues that have Declensions.

It signifies *concerning*, or the Object or Matter *about* which you speak, or write; as, a TREATISE of VIRTUE, or *on* or *concerning* VIRTUE.

The Matter; as, a CUP of GOLD.

The Means; (or with) to die of HUNGER.

It signifies AMONG; as, of five HORSES four were blind.

THROUGH; 'tis of GOD's great Mercy.

FROM; East of HALLIFAX.

OFF; signifies Separation and Distance, and has its Opposite in ON; which implies Continuation; to put off, to put ON; HE put off his HAT; HE stood off to Sea.

It signifies DELAY; as, HE put me off from Day to Day; HE is off and on with me.

TO;

TO ; points out the Object of Receiving ; *Roger gave the Book to John ; William gave the Horse to his Uncle.* It is the Particle of the Dative.

It signifies MOTION *to* ; as, *I go to Minas, &c.*

IN ; *to DAY ; i. e. in this Day ; to-morrow &c.*

FOR ; she had ten thousand Pounds *to* her Fortune, &c.

BEFORE ; YOU promised him *to* my FACE.

ABOUT, or *concerning* ; speak *to* the HEAD we agreed on.

It signifies PURPOSE, DESIGN, or INTENTION ; as, *to invite to DINNER ; to bring to JUSTICE, &c.*

TOWARDS ; I thank you for your Kindness *to* ME.

TILL, or *until* ; the Meeting is put off *till* NOVEMBER.

In comparison OF ; he is nothing *to* HERCULES ; or, in comparison OF HERCULES.

FOR ; denotes the Purpose, End, or Use ; Benefit or Damage *for*, &c. ; and is a Dative Particle ; as, *George got a House for Stephen ; the Advocate pleads for his CLIENT.*

Opposed to AGAINST ; *William is for ME ; John is against ME.*

FITNESS, INCONVENIENCE ; as, this Hat is too little *for* ME.

EXCHANGE, or TRUCKING ; as, he had Cloth *for* his WOOL, &c.


IN PLACE, or *instead of* ; as, *James does Business for GEORGE, &c.*

DISTRIBUTION ; as, he appointed one Room *for* every COMPANY.

IN REGARD, or *Consideration of* ; as, he lived high enough *for* his ESTATE ; *James was rewarded for* his VALOUR.

DURING ; as, he was Captain of the Fort *for* LIFE, &c.

NOTWITHSTANDING ; *for* all his conceited WISDOM he was a Fool, &c.

 The following Part of this List of Particles are those termed by the Dead, and some Vulgar Languages, in Imitation of them, *Prepositions* ; serving to their *Accusative* and *Ablative Cases* ; and in our Tongue take Place between the Affirmation and its next following Substantive, whether *Common Name*, *Proper*, or *Personal*, in the following State.

ABOVE ; chiefly relates to Place ; and answers below or beneath ; as, the Sconce is placed *above* the TABLE.

SUPERIORITY ; as, the Master is *above* the SCHOLAR ; there are none *above* HIM.

It signifies more than, or beyond, besides ; as, it is *above* his STRENGTH, or POWER ; I paid five Shillings *above* my DUE, &c.

ABOUT ;

ABOUT ; signifies around ; as, they sit *about* the TABLE, &c.

It relates to Nearness, almost, nigh ; both in Time, Quantity, and Place ; as, it's *about* one of the CLOCK, &c. He has *about* five hundred QUARTERS of Grain to sell, &c. He lives *about* a MILE from this Place, &c.

It signifies CIRCULAR MOTION ; as, he walks *about* the TOWER, &c.

Being put before *to*, and an Affirmation following, it signifies *ready to do*, or the Future Time of the Action ; and indeed has the same Signification of the Latin Participle in *rus* ; as, he is *about* to fight ; i. e. he is *ready to fight*, &c.

It signifies also the Present Time of the Action ; as, I am *about* BUSINESS ; i. e. doing, or designing it.

But the Time of *about* depends rather on the helping Affirmations.

BENEATH, or BELOW ; is opposite to *above* ; and signifies *underneath* ; as, their Feet are *beneath* or *below* the TABLE.

It denotes INFERIORITY ; as, he is *beneath* or *below* him in HONOUR ; i. e. not so honourable. He is *beneath* or *below* him in LEARNING ; i. e. not so well, or so high learned.

It denotes SCORNING ; as, it is *beneath* ME, &c. to do so and so.

AFTER ; relates to Time and Place.

It denotes the POSTERIORITY of Time, and INFERIORITY of Place and Order ; and is opposite to *before*. Posteriority of Time ; as, *after* the DELUGE Abraham was born ; *after* our SAVIOUR's Crucifixion Jerusalem was destroyed ; *after* CHRISTMAS comes Hilary Term.

Inferiurity of Place or Order ; i. e. a lower Degree of Place or Order ; as, the Sheriff is *after* the MAYOR ; my Place is *after* YOUR'S, &c.

FOR ; as, she pines *after* Melons, &c.

It signifies *according to*, or *in Imitation of* ; as, to plant *after* RAPHAEL ; i. e. *according to*, or *in Imitation of his Manner*. He writes *after* his Copy, &c.

AGAINST ; signifies *contrary*, or *opposite* to some other Person or Thing ; as, the Son *against* the FATHER ; he speaks *against* RELIGION, &c.

So likewise, to speak *for* or *against* ; as, } PERSON, THING, or PLACE, being understood.

It denotes CONTIGUITY, or *joining to* ; as, he fixeth it *against* the WALL, &c.

FOR ; as, he prepares a Dinner *against* To-morrow ; i. e. for To-morrow.

Com-

Compounded with OVER, it signifies the *opposite Position* of some *Person, Thing, or Place*; as, the Duke stood *over-against* ME, &c. His *House* stands right, or directly *over-against* the CHURCH-DOOR, &c. *over-against* that Place, &c.

AMONG, or AMONGST; signifies *Commixion*; as, he grinds Peas *among* or *amongst* his WHEAT; here are Weeds *among* or *amongst* your FLOWERS, &c.

BEHIND; relates to Place, and is directly opposite to BEFORE; as, *behind* the DOOR; *behind* the HOUSE, &c.

It implies AT or ON the Hinder-part of a Person or Thing; as, he rides *behind* the COACH, &c.

It is used when we speak of Situation, on the contrary, or opposite Part or Side of a Thing next to ourselves; (which in strict Sense has no Face); as, the Hare lies *behind* the BUSH TREE, &c. *i. e.* on the farther Side.

It figures EXCELLENCY, on Reflection of *Acquirements*; as, in that Part of Learning he leaves all *behind* HIM, &c.

BETWEEN or BETWIXT; relates to Time and Place, and points out the Terms, or Words, when the Space of Time or Place, about which we speak, is included; as *between* the PROMISE made to *Abraham*, and the Coming of the MESSIAS; *i. e.* the Space of Time, which was from the one Occurrence to the other; *between* CHRISTMAS and a Lady, &c.

SPACE of Place; as, *between*, or *betwixt* the two Cities, the Road is, or measures, fifty Miles, &c.

SITUATION; as, the Hall or Mansion-house stands *between* or *betwixt* the WOOD and the HILL; he sits *between* or *betwixt* the two Lords, &c.

It denotes SOCIETY, or Union; as, there was a Conference *between* THEM; there is a great Friendship *between* or *betwixt* HIM and ME, &c.

It denotes PARTICIPATION, or *Sharing*; as, the Grey is *between* or *betwixt* a WHITE and a BLACK; *i. e.* the Grey Colour being compounded of the White and Black Colour, necessarily partakes of both, &c.

It denotes PARTNERSHIP; as, they bought it *between* THEM, &c.

BEYOND; signifies at a *Distance*, and farther off than another Thing which directs to the Place spoken of; as, his House stands *beyond* YOUR'S; or any other *directing Place*, &c.

It is used also to denote any Sort of Excess, either good or bad, and is applied to any moral Thing or Things relating to the Manners of Men; as, he goes *beyond*; *i. e.* he excels ALL, &c. It pleaseth him *beyond* IMAGINATION; *i. e.* It exceeds your *Imagination* to think how it pleases him.

He

He rewarded him *beyond* his MERIT; *i. e.* the *Reward* was greater than he deserved.

It signifies SUPERIORITY in any Thing; as, he went *beyond* all in VALUE; in STRENGTH; in ARTS; *i. e.* he excelled all those in such a Society or Company, &c.

It signifies OVER; as, *beyond* the SEA, RIVER, COUNTY, CAMP, PLAIN, FIELD, &c.

BESIDE; *i. e.* by the Side; signifies *on* or *near* the Side of a Person or Thing; as, he stood *beside* the RIVER, POOL, LAKE, &c.; he stood *beside* the KING; *i. e.* BY OR NIGH TO, &c.

ERRING, or *Wandering*; as, he shoots *beside* the MARK, &c. He is *beside* HIMSELF; *i. e.* MAD.

BESIDES; chiefly denotes *Augmentation* or *Addition*; serving instead of the Words *more, more than, over and above*; as, there are many Things *besides* THESE; *i. e.* *more than, or over and above, &c.*

It signifies *but, except, or save*; nobody believes, thinks, or gives it Credit *besides* MYSELF; *i. e.* *except, save, or but, &c.*

ON, or UPON; relates both to *Time* and *Place*; as, *on* or *upon* the Tenth DAY; or *on* or *upon* the TABLE, &c.

It signifies IMPOSITION, or *Charging*; as, he put a Duty *on* or *upon* URINE; a Tax *on* or *upon* LAND; let it be put *on* ACCOUNT, or ACCOMPT, &c.

EMPLOYMENT; as, he is at Work *on* or *upon* the CURTIN of the Fort.

The *Matter* or *Subject* of our Conversation or Deliberation; as, to dispute *on* or *upon* the SUBJECT of Morality, &c. To deliberate *on* or *upon* such a PROPOSITION, &c. The *Cause* or *Motive* of *Doing*, either of *Mind* or *Body*; as, *on* or *upon* ADVICE the General ordered a Detachment; *on* or *upon* the NEWS of your Arrival, I rejoiced, &c.

By VIRTUE, or in *Consideration of*; as, *on* or *upon* those HOPES I engaged, &c. The Terms of affirming any Thing; as, I assure you *on* or *upon* my HONOUR, WORD, REPUTATION, &c.

ABOUT, or *Concerning*; as, they have agreed *on* or *upon* that POINT, &c.

AFTER; as, he swears Oath *upon* OATH; Precept *on* or *upon* PRECEPT; Line *upon* LINE; Blunder *upon* BLUNDER, &c.

When joined to an Affirmation of Motion, it signifies *Forward*, or *Hastening*; as, go *on*; *i. e.* forward; jog, or put *on*; *i. e.* hasten *on*.

POSITION; as, *stand, place, put, or be* thou *on* this, that, the other, or farther Side, &c.

AT; *on* my Right-Hand, and *on*, &c.

S f

OVER;

OVER; refers to Place; as, the Chamber *over* the KITCHEN, &c.

ABOVE; as, Mischiefs hang *over* our HEADS; the Almighty shakes his Rod *over* us, &c.

SPACE of *Width*; as, *over* the Sea, the River, &c.

EXCESS; as, it comes by *over-MUCH* EASE; *i. e.* too much, &c. No Body is *over* happy, good, &c.

It signifies the Space between two Terms; as, it is a Mile *over*; *i. e.* wide.

THROUGH; as, he is known all *over* the WORLD, &c.

POWER, or *Authority*; as, a Colonel is *over* a CAPTAIN; and a Captain is *over* his SOLDIERS, &c.

BESIDES; as, I have two *over*; *i. e.* *besides*. Being put after Affirmations, to desist, or leave off, it denotes CESSATION; as, they have given *over*; *i. e.* *left off*, &c.

Before Affirmations, it denotes EXCESS (though here it ceases to be a separate Particle, being incorporated in the Affirmation); as, to *over-march*, *over-do*, &c.

Also, when it is incorporated in a Quality; as, *over-hasty*, *over-good*, *over-ripe*, &c.

THROUGH, or THOROUGH; implies the efficient Cause, Means, or Medium; but chiefly the local Medium; though it signifies the Moral, and Natural likewise; as, the Beams of the Sun, with incredible Speed, pass from Heaven; *through* the AIR to the Earth, endued with Light and Heat, by (with, *through*) WHICH it comforts us, and quickens the Plants which GOD has prepar'd for us, and given to us, for our Use, and his Glory We are preserved *through* PROVIDENCE, &c.

THE MOTIVE; as, he acts *through* a SPIRIT of Opposition, &c.

It relates to PLACE; and denotes *Presence*, or *Movement* into Place; as also the *Medium*, or *Middle Place*; as, the Power of GOD is visible *through* the whole WORLD. He ran himself *through* the BODY; he went *through*, or *thorough* the KITCHEN, STREET, &c.

TILL, or UNTIL; relates only to *Time*; as, they staid *till* (or *until*) MIDNIGHT, MORNING, &c.

TO; as, the Meeting is put off *till*, or *until* the FIRST of January, &c.

BEFORE; as, he'll not return *till* June, &c.

It denotes a SPACE of Time, in Suffering or FORBEARING; as, I must bear or suffer this Usage *till*, or *until* OPPORTUNITY serves; I have borne *till* or *until* I'll bear no longer, or no more.

TOWARD, or TOWARDS; relate both to *Time* and *Place*.

It

It signifies in *Time*, NEAR, OR ALMOST AT, when joined to the Terms of a certain Measure of Time; as, *toward* or *towards* the BEGINNING OR END of the ninth Century, Year, &c.

It signifies *Time* without Limits; as, *toward* or *towards* the SPRING, WINTER, NOON, NIGHT, &c.

In PLACE; it signifies *moving*, *bending*, or *inclining* to a Place, or Matter; as, the Troops march *toward* or *towards* the CITY, TOWN, CASTLE, CAMP, &c. It leans, or bears *towards* the CHURCH, &c.

* WARD; is a NAME; when it implies *Watchfulness* or *Care*, it is an *Affirmation*, and denotes to *guard* or *watch*; but, when joined after another Word, whether *Name* or *Particle*, it forms Particles, to shew the *Tendency* of Persons or Things to one another; as, Homeward, Heavenward, &c.

UNDER; relates to *Place*; and is opposite to ABOVE and OVER; as, every Thing that is *under* the EARTH, *under* the SUN, &c.

It denotes *Degree* of Rank or Order; and signifies BELOW; as, a Bishop is *under* an ARCHBISHOP; *i. e.* BELOW, &c.

It denotes *Protection* and *Defence*; as, they retired *under* the CANNON of the Fort, &c. She is *under* the CARE of a Guardian, &c.

SAFETY; as, *under* LOCK and KEY, &c. Also it signifies *privately*, or *secretly*; as, to do a Thing *under* HAND, &c.

It signifies LOWER; as, the *under* SIDE, LIP, VALVE, &c.

It relates to TIME; but then it is chiefly restrained to denote *Being*; in the Time of a Reign, or Government; as, *under* the REIGN of that most illustrious and gracious Monarch King George the First. He lived *under* the GOVERNMENT of Augustus. CHRIST was born *under* the TETRARCHSHIP of Herod. He suffered *under* PONTIUS PILATE; though, for Shortness Sake, we say, *under* King George the FIRST; *under* Queen ANNE; *under* AUGUSTUS, &c.

AT; denotes the Present Time of being in a Place, or near to a Place; as, he is *at* MARKET, *at* CHURCH, *at* HOME; *i. e.* he is in such a Place, or thereabouts; I am *at* my JOURNEY'S END; *i. e.* am come to the Place intended, &c.

It signifies WITH; as, they play'd *at* DICE, &c.

ABOUT; as, I will be there *at* BREAK OF DAY; *i. e.* ABOUT Day Breaking, &c. And thus for any prefixed Time.

NEAR, OR CLOSE BY; as, he stands *at* the CORNER of the Street; he sets Goods *at* his SHOP-DOOR, &c.

FOR; as, he sells his Hops *at* ten Pounds *per* Cent. *i. e.* For ten Pounds. What do you sell Cheese *at*? *i. e.* *for*. ON or UPON; as, Harry is a brave Hand *at* the VIOLIN; Peter is likewise *at* the ORGAN, &c.

It denotes the different Kinds of Action ; as, I am *at* DINNER ; he is *at* STUDY ; she is *at* PRAYERS, &c.

ACCORDING TO ; as, *at* my PLEASURE, &c.

BEFORE ; denotes *Priority* of Time, Order, Rank, Situation, &c. as, *before* the FLOOD ; *before* the BIRTH of CHRIST ; King William reigned *before* QUEEN ANNE, &c.

PRIORITY of Order and Rank ; as, the Captain marches *before* his SOLDIERS ; and so in *Procession* they march, or go by *Orders* or *Degrees*, one *before* ANOTHER, &c.

SITUATION ; as, it stands *before* the HOUSE, &c.

It is used by way of Comparison ; and denotes *Preference* of any Kind ; as, he values Gold *before* any THING ; i. e. MORE THAN, &c. or in Equality ; AS MUCH AS.

BEYOND ; as, in many Acts *before* ALL, &c.

It signifies *rather* or *sooner* ; as, I shall want Power *before* I shall want the WILL to serve you ; i. e. *rather*, or *sooner*.

It signifies *over-doing* or *moving* ; as, Oliver will perform his Task *before* RICHARD ; the Hare continues *before* the HOUND, &c.

BY ; denotes the *Efficient* of a Thing or Action ; as, all Things were created *by* the WORD of GOD, &c. He was slain *by* his ENEMY.

It signifies *with* ; as, he was wounded first *by* (or *with*) his own FEAR ; then *by* (or *with*) his Enemy's SWORD.

It signifies the *Motive* ; as, he was spurred on *by* his PASSION, &c.

It signifies the *Means* by which a Thing is effected or done ; as, he satisfies all the World *by* his CONDUCT ; *by* his ELOQUENCE he gained upon the People ; and thus *by* FLATTERY deceived them.

It signifies IN ; as, *by* DAY ; *by* NIGHT ; viz. in the Day, Night, &c.

It signifies in *journeying* or *passing* from Place to Place *through* ; as, he went or came *by* HALLIFAX, &c.

It signifies *nigh to*, or *beside* ; as, he cast a Stone close *by* ME ; he stood *by* ME ; I met her *by* the CHURCH, &c.

AT ; as, how will you come *by* IT ; i. e. *at* it, &c.

FROM ; implies *apart*, *distant*, *gone away*, or *going* ; and is opposite to TO.

APART ; as, the Church stands *from* the TOWN ; he has taken five Acres *from* the TWENTY ; he took his Head *from* the BODY.

DISTANT ; as, London is one Hundred and ninety-two Miles *from* YORK.

MOTION ; as, he is moved *from* HALLIFAX to London, &c.

He is about to depart *from* this PLACE.

It denotes the *Beginning* of a Time ; as, *from* the Creation to the Birth of CHRIST ; and *from* the BIRTH of CHRIST to his Crucifixion ; and *from* that TIME to this Year, &c.

It denotes the *Original* of Things ; as, this Oak grew *from* an ACORN, &c.

It denotes the *Order* of Persons and Things ; as, he arose *from* MASTER of Arts to Batchelor of Divinity ; *from* FIRST to last.

And in these three following Senses, it is frequently prefixed to the first Sort of Particles ; as, *from* THENCE ; *i. e.* from that Place ; *from* HENCE, *from* HENCEFORTH, &c.

It signifies OFF ; as, he was taken *from* the EARTH.

Note. It being prefixed before any Particle, it implies *Separation*.

IN, or INTO ; IN has many Significations, according to the Manner or Place of using it ; but most generally it means *Rest, Continuance, Abiding, or being within* some Place ; as, he dwells in the CITY ; CASTLE, COUNTRY, &c.

State or Condition ; as, in PEACE, PLENTY, a good STATE of Health ; WAR ; great POVERTY, &c.

It denotes the *Motives*, and signifies as much as, *out of, or with* ; as, he does it in REVENGE, &c.

The *Manner of Existence or Being*, either of Persons or Things ; as, *John* is in an ill HUMOUR, or in a good ONE ; the Armies are in BATTLE ARRAY ; the House is in good REPAIR.

It signifies the same as AMONG ; as, the wicked Man hath not GOD in all his THOUGHTS, &c.

INTO ; implies *Entrance, or going in* ; as, he went into the JUDGMENT-HALL ; into the CITY, TOWN, COUNTRY, &c.
Lead [thou] us not into TEMPTATION.

It signifies the *Effect* of Change ; as, he changed Water into WINE ; Brass into GOLD ; a White into a BLACK, &c.

It signifies a *Putting, or Placing* a Person or Thing within another ; as, he cast *John* into PRISON ; I put Fish into the POND ; he took a Serpent into his BOSOM, &c.

OUT, or OUT OF ; refers to *Matter, Place, Time, Number, or Multitude*, from whence any Person or Thing comes ; goes ; is sought ; fetcht ; or taken.

MATTER ; as, this Metal was digged out or out of the EARTH ; this Dish was turned out of WOOD, &c.

PLACE ; as, he is come out of the ASSEMBLY, MARKET, HOUSE, &c.

TIME ; *i. e.* not in Time ; as, out of DATE ; out of SEASON.

NUMBER, or MULTITUDE ; as, he took it out of a THOUSAND ; she singled him out of the CROWD.

TAKING,

TAKING, or COMPOSING ; as, it is taken out of the LIII CHAP. *Iſa.* This is composed out of CANTICLES, or Solomon's Song

It denotes the *Reason or Cause* of a Thing ; as, Robert did it out of SPITE ; *i. e.* by Reason of Spite.

It signifies at a far Distance ; as, she has got out of GUN-SHOT ; out of SIGHT, &c.

DISCHARGE ; as, out of OFFICE, PLACE, &c.

WITH ; signifies in Company, or Conjunction, with some other Person or Thing ; as, he walked abroad with the LADIES ; they have joined with the REBELLS, &c. ; the Moon is in Conjunction with the SUN.

UNION ; as, the two Kings are at Peace with EACH other ; he is in Amity with all MANKIND, &c.

SOCIETY, or ACCOMPANYING ; as, he has got in with the ROYAL SOCIETY, &c. *i. e.* in Favour to be admitted, &c.

MIXTURE ; as, he puts Small Beer with STRONG ; the mixt Wine with WATER, &c.

INSTRUMENT ; as, he stabb'd her with a PENKNIFE, LANCET, &c.

The Manner of Being or Doing ; as, to speak with ELOQUENCE ; she dances with an AIR, or much Gracefulness, &c.

The MEANS ; and signifies BY ; as, with the GRACE of GOD ; with the HELP or ASSISTANCE of his Friends ; he purged with JALAP, &c.

It sometimes denotes Opposition, or against ; as, he engaged with the FRENCH ; *i. e.* against the French, &c.

WITHIN ; refers to Place and Time ; as, Edward was within the House, &c. within three DAYS, &c.

It signifies the Space of Distance that one Person or Thing may be distant from another ; as, the Church is within a FURLONG of the Town ; he lives within Half a Mile of this Place, &c.

WITHOUT ; is opposite to within ; and denotes Being on the Outside of a House, or other Thing, &c. ; as, he is without DOORS ; *i. e.* he is not at Home, or in the House.

It imports Necessity ; or Privation of a Good or Advantage we are now in need of ; as, I am without MONEY ; without FOOD, RAIMENT, FRIENDS, &c.

It implies Presumption in Action ; as, he did it without CONSENT, ORDER, AUTHORITY, or PERMISSION, from any Office, Officer, Society, Deputies of Jurisdiction, Court, Master, Mistress, &c.

It signifies Emptiness ; as, a Purse without CASH ; a Head without BRAINS ; a House without FURNITURE, &c.

It implies *unless*, or *except*; as, she will not come *without* being sent for; *i. e.* unless, or except she be sent for, &c.

It signifies *besides*; or *over and above*; or *more than*; the Number is five Hundred *without* them, or those, &c.

Note, The personal Names coming after any of the second Sort of Particles, are to be put in their following State; as, *before* me, not I; *after* him, not he; *of* them, not they, &c. neither are they set before Particles of the first Sort, signifying the Manner or Quality of an Action. For, to say,

of	}	foolishly,	{	is Nonsense.
to				
for				
through		bravely,		
with		finely, &c.		
toward				
within				
without, &c.	}			

Note 2. The foregoing Note, with its Examples, being well observed, will raise two distinct *Marks* or *Signs*, by which you may very easily know this Sort of Particles from the others.

2. What is the Use of the third Sort of Particles?

A. The third Sort of Particles join Sentences together, and thereby shew us the Relation of one Notion to another; and the Dependance of one Sentence on another. And for the more fully understanding of them, I shall relate, or exhibit them, as they are found in the Relation of one Sentence to another in Contexture, which is either by Consistence, Dependence, Repugnance, and Opposition, or Suspension.

The CONSISTENCE of Notions with each other is expressed by *conjoining* Particles; as, 1. COPULATIVES; as, *and*, *also*, *both*, *so* *as*. 2. CONCESSIVE; as, *altho'*, *although*, *albeit*, *at least*.

The DEPENDENCE of one Notion on another is expressed by, 1. CAUSALS; as, *for*, *because*. 2. CONDITIONALS; as, *if*, *so*, *that*. 3. ILLATIVES; as, *therefore*, *then*, *thereupon*.

The REPUGNANCE and OPPOSITION of Notions is expressed by, 1. DISJUNCTIVES; as, *either*, *or*. 2. By EXCEPTIVES; as, *but*, *except*, *save*, *yet*, *unless*, *otherwise*, *nevertheless*, *notwithstanding*.



P A R T IV.

C H A P. XXVII.

Of Sentences, and their Construction.

Q. What is a Sentence?

A. *It is the Comprehension at least of three Words, by which one Sentiment or Thought of the Mind is expressed; and is either single or compound.*

Q. What is a single Sentence?

A. *A single Sentence is that which bath but one Affirmation, and a Name signifying the Subject of that Affirmation; i. e. a Name of which something is affirmed; either expressed or understood; as, a Lye is abominable.*

Q. What is a compound Sentence?

A. *A compound Sentence is made up, or composed of two or more Sentences, joined together by some Particle, or conjunctive Quality; as, Pride and thou walkest. Life is short, and Art is long.*

Peter died, and so did James.

Will you play, or will you not?

GOD created Man, and CHRIST redeemed him; therefore we are bound in Duty to love, and to obey GOD, and our SAVIOUR.

The following Sentences are connected by conjunctive Qualities.

E X A M P L E S.

This is the Man who did the Savage kill.

He is the Rogue that stole the Horie.

You are the Felon who robbed the Coach; and I am the Person who or that assert the Fact.

Is this the Hat which or that you bought of Tom?

Of

Of Construction of Sentences in general.

Q. What do the Term *Construction* imply?

A. *The Term Construction implies a just and regular Description and Connection of a Sentence, according to the natural Form and Genius of the modern British Language, which of all Languages is one of the easiest to construe, through all Kinds of Expressions, which every Person ought to depict, or orthographize truly every Word thereof, with the just and due Number of Letters, when expressed by the Pen.*

Q. It being a valuable Acquirement to attain the Skill and Judgment of depicting and orthographizing the modern *British* Tongue, with its proper Letters or Characters; which Way, or by what Means, may a Person attain Perfection in Skill and Understanding, so as to know when he shall have wrote a Sentence truly orthographiz'd?

A. *Such a Skill and Understanding in grammatical Orthography is only attainable by the indefatigable and most diligent Scholar, in his Passage through a fundamental Course of the Literature of the modern British Language, according to the Digestion of this Grammar; whereby he may gain, by his Diligence, and strict Observations of the true Spelling and Sound of Words (through the four Parts or Classes), a proper Idea of whatever he expresses with his Lips or Tongue; and consequently be enabled to write his Thoughts and Sentiments properly, and truly orthographized; which an indolent, slothful, negligent, and idle Scholar never attains to, be the Master ever so vigilant.*

Q. When a Person shall have made such a high and noble Acquirement, by a laudable Diligence, as to spell and write properly, most, if not all, the Words in the modern *British* Language; what further Rules must be learned in order to perfectly qualify a Person to make right Constructions in Sentences in the modern *British* Language?

A. *Not any absolutely necessary: For, in the modern British Language it is required to write the Words just, in Order as the Thoughts and Conceptions arise, and are expressed by the Mouth; (speak in what Form you please) for, the Word, you or any one, would speak first, in common Conversation, the very same Word must be wrote first, and so successively, proceeding with an Expression, Sentence, &c. And therefore, in Consequence, the British Tongue is absolutely free'd from a very large Number of Rules, with their Exceptions, which the Latin Syntax, and others, very numerously abound with, in order to assist the Scholar in the just and regular Reading and Writing of the Latin Tongue: O! too tedious to be expatiated here.*

T t

Q. May

Q. May it be concluded, that a *British* Scholar needs only the Propriety of that Tongue for a perfect Construction of it?

A. *It may very safely be concluded, that the British Scholar wanteth nothing further than the Propriety of that Tongue, obtained by a regular Grammatical Course of Literature, with the Conversation of the most polite Books, and the human Race, to complete his Judgment in the Construction of the Sentences of this Language. But lest this Opinion should not be dispensed with by all, it may be necessary to insert something further in Particulars, on Construction, or placing of Words in Sentences; whereby the Parts of Speech may be further illustrated, and known, out of this Grammar; which is one of the principal Designs of the Author.*

C H A P. XXVIII.

Construction of particular Parts of Speech.

I. Of NAMES.

Q. Where must the Name, which is the Subject of Affirmation, take its Place in a Sentence?

A. *The Name of which any Thing is affirmed, being the Subject of the Affirmation, takes its Place immediately before the Affirmation, whether it be a Common, Proper, or a Personal Name.*

EXAMPLES.

Of Common Names; as,

	<i>Name and Subject.</i>	<i>Affirmat.</i>	
A The	{ Man	reads,	} &c.
	{ Woman	spins,	
	{ Horse	prances,	
	{ Dog	barks,	
	{ Fire	burns,	

Of Proper Names.

<i>John</i>	works	}	<i>well.</i>
<i>Mary</i>	spins		
<i>Thomas</i>	is		<i>lazy.</i>
<i>Robert</i>	writes		<i>very finely.</i>
<i>Henry</i>	reads		<i>very badly.</i>

Of Personal Names.

	Name and Subject.	Affirmat.
Sing.	I	read.
	Thou	spinnett. }
	You	spin. }
	He	prances. }
		pranceth. }
Plu.	We	read.
	Ye	write.
	They	play.

2. Do the Name which is the Subject of the Affirmation always take Place immediately before the Affirmation ?

A. The Name, which is the Subject of the Affirmation, does not always immediately precede the Affirmation ; as very plainly appear by the following Manners or Kinds of Expression ; by which are exhibited different Cases or Exceptions, from the foregoing.

1. In interrogative Expressions the Subject-Name follows the principal Affirmation, or else takes Place between one of the auxiliary Affirmations and the principal Affirmation.

EXAMPLES.

Prin. Aff.	Sub. N.	
Am	I	a Rogue ?
Art }	thou, or }	
Are } or be {	you }	an honest Fellow ?
Is	he	dead ?
Are	we	treated well ?

Aux. Aff.	Names.	Prin. Aff.	
Do	I	write	} Part. 1. well ?
Doest	thou	write	
Doth }	he	write	
Does }			
Ec.	Ec.	Ec.	

Aux. Aff.	Name.	P. Aff.	Affected N.
Do	Stephen	love	Dorothy ?
Did	David	slay	Goliath ?
Have	the Cock	crow'd	this Morning ?
Shall	the Lion	forget	his Prey ?
Will	Grapes	grow	on Thorns ?
Ec.	Ec.	Ec.	Ec.

2. In imperative or commanding Expressions, spoken to the second Person, whether Singular or Plural, the Name takes Place immediately after the Affirmation.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Affirmat.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	
Burn	thou.	
Run		
Be	ye	stedfast.
Come	ye	} here.
Sit	thou	
℄c.	℄c.	℄c.

Note, In imperative and commanding Sentences, or Expressions, the Name is frequently omitted, under the Notion of being imply'd; as,

EXAMPLES.

burn.	} For,	Burn	} thou, or you. }
run.		Run	
come.		Come	
go.		Go	
permit.		Permit	
present.		Present	
℄c.		℄c.	

But when Expressions of Intreaty, for Permission or Leave to act, ℄c. be expressed by the first and third Persons, in the imperative Manner of Expression, then will the personal Name be found, between the principal Affirmation-Word and the Affirmation (*let*) in the following State, as before shewn, in a circumlocutory Manner.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Affir.</i>	<i>Foll. State.</i>	<i>Affir.</i>	<i>Affected.</i>
<i>Let (viz.)</i> (permit thou)	us	read	the News.
	him	spin	the Wool.
	her	burn	the Fuel.
	them	cook	the Dinner.
	these	eat	the Supper.
	those	go, ℄c.	to Bed, ℄c.

Note,

Note, When *permit* is expressed, *to* takes Place between the Personal and the Affirmation : And even in these Kind of Expressions the second Person is very plainly imply'd.

3. In conditional, concessive, or yielding Expressions, made with any of the Auxiliaries, whether in the present or past Time, of either the Indicative or Potential Manner of Expression, implying or denoting *if*, the Name will then be found between the Auxiliary and the principal Affirmation.

EXAMPLES.

Had	I	} For, {	If I had.
Had	He		If he had.
Might	I		If I might.
Should	} He		If he should.
Were, &c.			If he were, &c.

4. If in any Expression two Auxiliaries appear before the principal Affirmation, the Name will be found between the two Auxiliaries.

EXAMPLES.

1st Auxiliary.	Na. & Sub.	2nd Aux.	Prin. Aff.	Affected N.
Could	I	have	known	it.
Might	the Man	have	seen	her.
Could	the Army	have	passed	the River.
Then would	they	have	raised	the Camp.
&c.				the Siege.

5. If the Particle *there* be express'd before the Affirmation, the Name, which is the Subject of the Affirmation, takes its Place after the Affirmation.

Part.	Aff.	Name.
There	} is	Cold in Ice.
		Heat in the Sun.
		much Good in Friendship.
		Sweetness in Honey.
There	} fell	a Thousand Men on the Spot.
There		wise Men from the East.

6. *It*, the personal Name of Things inanimate, or wanting Sex, causeth the same, by coming before the Affirmation in Emphatic Expressions.

EXAM-

EXAMPLES.

<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Aff.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	
I T	} was	{ William the Church, &c. I	who conquered. that fell. that did it.

Nay, the Particle *then* does the like.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Part.</i>	<i>Affirm.</i>	<i>Name and Subj.</i>
Then	{ followed entered came	{ the General, &c. the Soldiers, &c. Peter and John, &c.

For,

The General	{ followed,	{ &c.
The Soldiers	{ entered,	{ &c.
Peter and John	{ came,	{ &c.

There are a few other Expressions which put the Subject Name after the Affirmation, but are not worthy of any particular Denomination, except Declarative; and formal Expressions used by the Relator of a Story or Narration.

EXAMPLES.

Says I.	{ For,	{ I said.
Says thou, or you.		{ Thou said'st, or you say.
Thus saith the Lord.		{ The Lord saith.
Said he.		{ He said.

2. Is the Subject of the Affirmation always a NAME?

A. *The Subject of an Affirmation is not always a Name; but it may be any Word, or Sentence, that will answer to the Question, Who, or What, is, does, or suffers.*

EXAMPLES.

1. *Of the Indefinite Manner of Expression, supplying or becoming the Subject of Affirmation.*

EXAM-

EXAMPLES.

<i>Ind. Manner Subj.</i>		<i>Aff.</i>	<i>Qualities.</i>
To { dance play confider, &c.	}	is	{ wholesome. delightful. useful, &c. &c.

Q. What is wholesome ?
A. To dance, &c.

2. Of a Sentence becoming the Subject of the Affirmation.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Sentences Subj.</i>		<i>Aff.</i>	<i>Affected N.</i>
A Life well spent [it]	}	makes	{ old Age pleasant.
That the Day is broke [it]		is	{ evident since the Sun shines.
That Peter robbed Paul [it]		was	{ plainly prov'd.

Who or what, &c.

Q. When the Affirmation extends the Action or Affection of the Subject, to some other Person or Thing, where does the Name of such a Person or Thing take Place in a Sentence ?

A. The affected Name takes Place immediately after such an Affirmation as extends its Action or Affection.

EXAMPLES.

	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Affirmat.</i>		<i>Affected.</i>
A	{ Smith Captain Lion &c.	{ beateth commandeth teareth &c.	{ the	{ Iron. Troop. Dog. &c.
The				

The like in all Expressions of Extention, unless a Particle of the second Sort interpose.

Q. How are personal Names express'd, coming after an Affirmation of Extention ; they having two States, which of those are written, or placed, after the Affirmation ?

A. When a personal Name is affected by the Subject of an Affirmation, it is always expressed in its following State.

EXAMPLES.

Subj.	Aff.	Per. aff ^d .		
The { Parent Master Man Woman &c.	{ beateth loveth chi-deth chides	{ me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them, &c.	{ F. St. Sing. F. St. Plu.	{ I. thou. he. she. we. ye. they.
		{ me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them, &c.		
			not	
				{ I. thou. he. she. we. ye. they.
				L. S. Sing. L. S. Plu.

But *whom*, the following State of *who*, generally goes before the Affirmation in Relatives and Interrogatives.

EXAMPLES.

Then cometh that Disciple [he] *whom* Jesus loved.

Jeffery is the Man *whom* I saw.

By *whom* came it?

By *whom* was this } Dagger, Sword, &c. made?

Note, In regard to the Word following the Affirmation, or Verb, (as the *Latins*, &c. term it) in the *Latin* Tongue, and others, the Learner thereof will be bound, in Course, to make a Conquest over a large Body of Rules, with their Exceptions conjoined likewise, in respect to the following Noun Substantive, (as termed in that Tongue and others); whereas the foregoing Question and Answer, on the very same Head, (being the Whole that is necessary in the modern *British* Tongue), scarcely amounteth to a single Rule.

2. Have the modern *British* Tongue any Rule, by which the Learner may know the Subject Name, &c. from the affected following Name?

A. There is no Necessity of such an inquisitive Rule in the *British* Tongue; it allowing, or admitting no Variation of Epithets, without a visible Sign of such an Alteration inserted before it, nor Multiplicity of Governments; yet the Question may be indulged with this one: The preceding Subject Name of the Affirmation answers to the Question Who? or What? as,

EXAMPLES.

I	read	a Book.
John	loves	Susan.
The Fire	burns	the Wood.
		Robert, &c.
Who or What	{	reads, loves, burns, } &c.

And the following affected Name coming after the Affirmation, answers to the Question *Whom?* or *What?* as,

EXAMPLES.

Whom do the Fire burn? } Anf. { Robert, &c.
What do I read? } { a Book, &c.

Q. Do there always follow a Name immediately after the Affirmation?

A. Not always; for when the Action or Affection of the Subject does not extend, or relate to some other Person or Thing, but terminates in the Subject itself, there is no Name required after the Affirmation.

EXAMPLES.

Subj.	Aff.	Subj.	Aff.
I	grieve.	They	stand.
Thou	rejoicest.	John	lies.
He	sits.	Robert	walks,
We	laugh.	The {	trots.
Ye	run.		jumps.
			fails.

Note, Such Kinds of Expressions as these are termed, by the Latins and others, *Neuters*.

Thus much for Construction, or placing of Names in Sentences.

II. Of AFFIRMATIONS.

Q. Wherefore do you omit the Qualities, which are next in Order to the Names, in the regular Course of the Parts of Speech?

A. For this Reason: The Construction of Affirmations depending on the Construction of Names, seem to require an immediate Consideration.

2. What is the most general Rule in the Construction, placing or writing of Affirmations in Sentences?

A. *The Affirmation must absolutely agree with the Name, that is, its Subject, in Number and Person; that is, if that be of the Singular, or Plural, this must be so too; if that be of the first, second, or third Person, this must be of the same, whether the Number or Person be expressed by the Ending or Termination of the principal Affirmation, or by any of the nine helping Affirmations, as discoursed of under the Head of Affirmations.*

EXAMPLES.

Sing.					
1. P.	{	I	write.	} Not {	writest.
2. P.		Thou	writest.		writes.
3. P.		He, &c.	writes.		write.
		writeth.			
Plu.					
1. P.	{	We	} write.	Not	writes, &c.
2. P.		Ye			
3. P.		They			

EXAMPLE, with an Auxiliary.

Sing.		Aux. Prin. A.	
I	do	} write.	} Not { writes.
Thou	dost		
He, &c.	does		
	doth	} write.	} Not { writest.
We			
Ye			
They	do		

2. When the Affirmation affirms of, or relates to two or three Subject Names, being each in the singular Number, what Number must the Affirmation be of?

A. *In such Expressions the Affirmation must be put in the plural Number.*

EXAMPLES.

Sub. Names Sing.	Aff. Plu.	
Cicero and Cato	were	wise and learned Men.
Marlborough and Eugene	were	valiant Generals.
I, thou, and he	are	idle Fellows.
He and she	are	both very happy.
His Justice and Goodness	were	great.
&c.	&c.	&c.

2. When

2. When the Affirmation follows a Word, or Common Name of Number ; that is, a Common Name, whose Meaning implies more than one, or many, though it be itself in the Form or Writing of the Singular Number ; how may the Affirmation be expressed ?

A. *In such a Case the Affirmation is allowed to be expressed in either Numbers.*

EXAMPLES.

The Mob	{ is are }	unruly, &c.
The Convocation	{ are is }	debating, &c.

2. May two Affirmations be expressed, or writ together in a Sentence, with another Word between them ?

A. *When two Affirmations come together, the latter is in the indefinite Manner of Expression ; and consequently the Sign thereof (to) is either exprest or understood.*

EXAMPLES.

	Former A.	Sign.	Latter A.
I {	love	to	{ read.
	hate		{ write.

Except one of the two be of the nine auxiliary Affirmations : And to these may be added, *let, bid, dare, help,* and perhaps a few others.

III. *Of the Construction, Placing, or Writing, of Quality Words in Expressions or Sentences.*

2. Where must be placed, or found in general, the Quality Word of a Name or Substance ?

A. *In the modern British Language it is most usual to put, and find the Quality Word immediately before the Name to which it belongs.*

EXAMPLES.

	Qualities.	Names.
a {	good	{ Boy, &c. Girl, &c. Drone, &c. Man, &c.
	bad	
an {	idle	
the {	covetous	

Except when an Affirmation comes between the Quality and the Name.

EXAMPLES.

Aff.
 Happy (is) the Man, &c.
 The Man (is) happy.

Just art Thou, O GOD ! *and* righteous *are* thy Judgments.

O R,

GOD *is* just ; *and* his Judgments *are* righteous.

And though the Quality, rarely in Prose, is set after the Name, yet in Verse 'tis beautiful and harmonious ; as, *Hail, Bard divine, &c.*

Q. When more than one Quality is expressed, or shewn, of a Name or Substantive, where are they placed or found ?

A. *In such Expressions as exhibits more Qualities than one, inherent in one and the same Name or Substance, they are permitted to precede, or follow their Name or Substantive.*

EXAMPLE.

A modest sober Woman, &c.

O R,

A Woman both sober and modest.

A discreet judicious noble Man, &c.

O R,

A Man, noble, judicious, and discreet.

And a Name, with its Quality or Qualities, being as one compound Word, it must be observed, that, from the Quality Articles taking their Place immediately before the Names, do constantly stand first Quality Word in all aggregated or incorporated Words ; as hath been shewn.

EXAMPLES.

Aggregations.

Art. Q.	a	an	the	{	old wise old very wise old very prudent, sagacious, wise, old	}	Man, &c.
---------	---	----	-----	---	--	---	----------

There is no Necessity to say any thing further concerning the Position of Possessive, and respective Quality Words, than has been already said on those Heads in Qualities.

In

In general Expressions the Name is omitted in the Writing ; and then the Quality stands substantively.

EXAMPLES.

The Wise ; the Wise and Prudent ; the Just and Righteous ; the Wicked and Ingrateful.

IV. Of Construction of Particles.

1. S O R T.

Q. Where are the first Sort of Particles that shew the Circumstances or Manners of Words placed ?

A. *As hath been shewn already, under that Head, in the fourth Class of Words, where they will be found after Affirmations ; but before Qualities.*

2. S O R T.

Q. What is the Construction of the second Sort of Particles ?

A. *The second Sort of Particles, shewing the State, Relation, or Reference, of the other Parts of Speech to each other, are therefore to be placed between the Words, whose State, Relation, Reference, or Dependence, they express.*

See, and regard the Examples of Illustration, appertaining to each Particle of this Sort, in the fourth Class of Words, and the following Example.

O GOD ! the Memorial of thy Love to the Sons of Men, from the Beginning of the World to this Day, (it) IS RECORDED with Thankfulness in the Hearts of the Righteous.

3. S O R T.

Q. Where must the third Sort of Particles be placed in Construction ?

A. *The third Sort of Particle-Words being only used in connecting Sentences together, they must be placed between the two Propositions or Sentences, which they are intended to connect.*

Q. Having observed various other Heads, or Divisions of Grammar, in Mr. Greenworth's, Loughton's, and Dilworth's, viz. Orthography, Orthoepey, Prosody, Analogy, and Etymology, (though differently placed in each) which are wanting here ; How is this Omission accounted for ?

A. *All those Heads are the actual Effect in the Course of the Business of learning this Grammar, as hath been hinted in Page 14,*
con-

considering that Orthography is the true writing a Word, Orthoepey (a hard Term) with Prosody, is the true Pronunciation of the Word: Etymology, so far as relates to our Language, is the Effect of Derivation; and Analogy is the effectual Knowledge of a Word, in regard to its Part of Speech. But a Learner must be first sensible of the Difficulty of Effecting, before he can presume to take in the Sense, or give a Judgment of Effect.

Thus much for the full Scope of the modern British Language, its natural Grammar, and Construction.

And now I may say something in regard of figurative Concord or Construction, which, in some foregoing English Grammars, you may have found divided into the following Heads; viz. *Transposition* and *Ellipsis*; yet, when you come either to read, write, or understand it, you can find little more than similar Expressions to the Exceptions of the foregoing regular Rules in natural Construction, and a few common Expressions, as used by Custom.

But lest any should form a Suspicion of Defect, I shall answer as many Questions as are necessary to satisfy the Understanding.

I. Of TRANSPOSITION.

Q. What is Transposition?

A. *Transposition* is the Insertion of Words in a Sentence or Sentences out of their natural Order; that is, by putting Words or Sentences before, which should come after; and Words, or Sentences, after, which should come before.

EXAMPLES.

Ill Examples are as catching as Diseases; and the Mind is as liable to Infection as the Body.

The Mind is as liable to Infection as the Body; and ill Examples are as catching as Diseases.

It is the highest Ingratitude to overlook a Thousand Mercies, and murmur at one Affliction.

To murmur at one Affliction, and overlook a Thousand Mercies, is the highest Ingratitude.

The Substantive is often put out of its Place, especially when there or it is set before the Affirmation; as, *There was a Man at Court, who said; i. e. A Man was, &c. It is the Custom; i. e. The Custom is.*

Particles of the second Sort are frequently transplaced; as, *Whom do you dine with? for, With whom do you dine? What City came you from? From what City, &c. came you?*

Q. Why

Q. Why do they place Words out of their natural Order ?

A. To render, if possible, the Words more harmonious or agreeable to the Ear.

Q. May we transplace all Words, in every Sentence, as we please ?

A. No ; not always ; but we must in this, as in all other Things, follow the Use of the best Speakers ; as hath been said Page 19.

And further ; One Thing ought to be observed, which is, that the best and clearest Writers have the fewest Transpositions in their Discourses ; and that they are more allowable in Poetry than in Prose ; because it is there generally sweeter, and more agreeable to the Ear. Take this one more Example in Prose, and its following in blank Verse : *Any thing, tho' never so little, which a Man speaks of himself, in my Opinion, is too much.*

The natural Order is thus :

Any thing is too much, in my Opinion, which a Man speaks of himself, though never so little.

*Of Man's first Disobedience, and the Fruit
Of that forbidden Tree, whose mortal Taste
Brought Death into the World, and all our Woe,
With Loss of Eden, till one greater Man
Restore us, and regain the blissful Seat,
Sing heavenly Muse, &c.*

MILTON.

The Order is thus :

Heavenly Muse, sing of Man's first Disobedience.

In which Author you may find sufficient Variety of Transposition.

II. Of ELLIPSIS.

Q. What is Ellipsis ?

A. Ellipsis is the necessary Omission of Words in a Sentence.

Q. May we leave out what Words we please in a Sentence ?

A. No ; but whatever Words may be as well understood when left out, as they would be if they were mentioned, may be left out in a Sentence.

Q. Upon what Account may Words be left out ?

A. Words may be left out on four Accounts.

1. When a Word has been mentioned just before, and may be supposed to be kept in Mind, then it is often left out ; as, *His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, on the Fifteenth Day of April 1746, near Culloden, came up to the Enemy, view'd their Strength and Position ; engaged on the Sixteenth ; and both conquered and vanquish'd the Rebel Army.*

In this Relation it would be unnecessary to repeat *his Royal Highness*, &c. so often as the Mind reflects in the different Stages of the Action. So, *We have drank more than they*; i. e. than they have drank.

This House is the Prince's; i. e. House. And, *that's the Duke's*; i. e. that House is the Duke's House. *Whose Horse is this?* Mine; i. e. my Horse. See Personal Qualities, Page 233.

Also in a relative Sentence the antecedent [foregoing] Word is seldom repeated; as, *I purchased the Estate which you sold*; i. e. which Estate, &c. See Page 237.

2. When any Word is to be mentioned straight or presently, if it can be well understood, it may be left out in the former Part; as, *I ever did, and ever will obey you*; i. e. I ever did obey, &c. *Drink ye White or Red Wine*; i. e. White Wine, or, &c. *The best of the Churches is Paul's*; i. e. The best Church of the Churches is Saint Paul's Church.

Its natural Order;

Paul's Church is the best Church of the Churches.

3. When the *Thought* is expressed by some other Means; as, *Who is he or she?* pointing toward some Person. For it would be needless to ask, *Who is that Man?* Or, *What Man is that Man?* &c

4. Such Words, which, [Words] upon the mentioning of others, must needs be supposed to be meant, may be left out; as, *When you come to Paul's, then turn to the Left*. Every Person knows you mean *Paul's Church*, and the *Left-Hand*; therefore such Words need not be expressed. The Particle *to* is often left out; as, *Give me the Pen*, &c. for, Give [thou] *to me the Pen*, &c.

Thing and *Act* are frequently omitted, when they may be understood; as, *It is very difficult to master any particular predominant Vice*; i. e. It is a very difficult *Thing*, *Business*, or *Matter*, &c.

It is easy to do so; i. e. It is an easy *Thing* to *act* so, &c.

The Cople *that*, in a compound Sentence, &c. is frequently omitted; as, *I desire [that] you write for the Books*. *You are sure you spake with him*; i. e. *that* you spake with him.

And now I cannot have failed in giving entire Satisfaction to all Queries relating to *figurative Construction*.

C H A P. XXIX.

Of Stops and Marks, to be observed and used in Reading and Writing; which, for the Sake of Brevity, finding the Work has driven out several Sheets beyond Expectation, I shall deliver in the following Manner.

Their Characters and Use.

Comma (,) ; a circular Dash at the Foot of a Word ; the Time of Resting or Pausing is while you may say or beat *one*. It distinguishes Words of the same Kind following one after another ; and divides long Sentences into short Parts ; also taketh away Ambiguity.

Semicolon (;) requireth a Rest or Pause of the Voice, while you may say or beat *one, two*. Its Use is, to distinguish the greater Members of a Sentence ; as, *The ambitious Man is always disliking his present Condition, and that makes him so greedy to seek a higher ; whereas he that is content with his own, lies quite out of this Temptation.*

Colon (:) requires you to rest while you may say *one, two, three* ; being used when the Sense is perfect, but the Sentence not ended ; as, *Left he devour my Soul like a Lion, and tear it in Pieces :—while there be none to help.* It is most frequently used before one or other of the third Sort of Particles, and needs no further Examples here ; they being so very plentiful in both the Testaments.

Period (.) requires the longest Rest of the Voice, being a full Stop ; while you may say *one, two, three, four* ; as in the foregoing Example, &c.

Interrogation (?) denotes a Question is asked ; and hath always a preceding Sign, very easily distinguished by those who know the Parts of Speech ; as, *who, what, &c.*

Admiration (!) denotes Wonder, and hath always a Particle of Admiration preceeding it. The Pause of the Interrogation and Admiration are the same as a Colon.

Note, These ought to be infilled into a Child as soon as, or before, he knows all the Parts of Speech : The following in more mature Age.

Parenthesis () serves to include one Sentence within another, without confounding the Sense of either ; yet that included

cluded may be omitted in Reading ; though it is chiefly design'd to illustrate and explain the circumscribing Sentence, and must be read with a lower Tone of the Voice, as a Thing that comes in by Reflection or Expletion ; as, Pompey, *on the other Side*, (who seldom spake in Publick without a Blush), *had a wonderful Sweetness of Nature*. Again, *Of Authors, be sure to make Use of the best ; and, (as I said before), to stick close to them*. Again, *Honour thy Father and Mother*, (which is the first Commandment with Promise), *that it may be well with thee*. Each Part (when long) is equal in Time to a Comma.

Apostrophe (') is a Comma at the Head of Letters, signifying an Omission, or Ellipsis of some Letter, or Letters left out for quicker Pronunciation ; as, *I'll*, for *I will* ; *wou'd'st*, for *would'st* ; *ne'er*, for *never* ; and more fully seen in Qualities of Possession and irregular Affirmations.

Hyphen (-). See the Rules for Division of Syllables, Genders, and respective Qualities, &c.

Accent (') denotes the Tone or Strefs of the Voice is on that Syllable : The double Accent is two-fold. See Page 69, Chap. IX.

Breve (˘) over a Vowel, signifies you must sound that Vowel short ; as, *Hät*.

Circumflex (ˆ) denotes Opposition to the Breve ; as, *Hâte*. See Page 5, Chap. II.

Diaeresis, or *Dialysis* (¨) placed on the latter Vowel of a Diphthong, denotes a Division in the Diphthong ; as, *Capernaüm*, *Agessilaüs*, &c.

Caret (^) signifies Wanting, through Mistake ; and denotes a Correction made ; pointing into that Place where you must take in what was omitted ; whether a Letter, Syllable, Word, or Words, &c. which are always inserted above the Place of
shape

the Caret ; as, *A Man's Manners commonly A his Fortune*, &c.

Quotation (") being a double Comma reverse at the Beginning of the Line, shews a Passage quoted, and transcribed out of an Author, in his own Words.

Brackets [] ; these generally include a Word or Sentence, explanatory of what went before ; or are Words of the same Sense, and may be used in their Stead.

Index (☞) signifies that Passage to be remarkable against which it is placed.

Asterism (*) refers to some Remark in the Margin, or at the Foot of a Page. Several of them set together signify, that there is something wanting, defective, or immodest, in that Passage of the Author.

Obelisk (†) refers (as well as the Asterism) the Reader to the Margin.

Section (§) is used in subdividing of a Chapter or Book into lesser Parts or Portions.

Paragraph (¶) is such a Division of a Chapter as comprehends several Sentences in giving a Relation of [or concerning] one of the Heads of a Chapter; and much used in the Chapters of the Books of the Old and New Testaments, which every one ought to compare, and observe from the Head of the Chapter.

C H A P. XXX.

Of ABBREVIATIONS.

2. What is an Abbreviation?

A. *It is either a Letter or Letters of a Word, with a Period, denoting a Word or Words.*

Note, It is wrote in this Manner for the Sake of Expedition; and therefore no more are inserted here than such as are common and necessary.

A. Answer.

A. B. *Artium Baccalaureus.* Bachelor of Arts.

Abp. Archbishop.

Acc^t. Account.

A. D. *Anno Domini.* In the Year of our Lord.

A. M. *Anno Mundi.* In the Year of the World.

Adm^l. Admiral.

Adm^{rs}. Administrators.

Ag^t. Against.

A. M. *Artium Magister.* Master of Arts.

Am^t. Amongst.

Ana. Of each a like Quantity.

Ap. Apostle, April.

A. R. *Anna Regina.* Anne the Queen. *Anno Regni.* In the Year of the Reign.

Ast. P. G. Astronomy Professor of *Gresham College.*
Aust. *Austin, Austria.*

B. A. Bachelor of Arts.

Bart. Baronet.

B. D. Bachelor in Divinity.

Bp. Bishop.

B. V. Blessed Virgin.

C. *Centum.* An Hundred.
Charles. Chapter.

Cant. Canticles. *Canterbury.*

Capt. Captain.

Cat. Catechism.

Cent. *Centum.* An Hundred.

Ch. Church.

Cha. *Charles,* Charity.

Chan. Chaner Chancellor.

Chap. Chapter.

X x 2

Chron.

- Chron. *Chronicles.*
 Cit. *City. Citizen. Citadel.*
 Cl. *Clericus. Clergyman. Clement.*
 Co. *County.*
 Col. *Colonel. Colossians.*
 Comr. *Commissioner.*
 Con. *Constance. Constantina.*
 Conf. *Confessor. Confirmation.*
 Cor. *Corinthians. Corollary.*
 Corn. *Cornelius.*
 C. R. *Carolus Rex. Charles the King.*
 C. S. *Custos Sigilli. The Keeper of the Privy-Seal.*
 Cur. *Curtius. Curius. Curate.*
 D. *Deanery. Division. Doctor. Duke. Dukedom.*
 Dan. *Daniel.*
 D. D. *Doctor in Divinity.*
 Deac. *Deacon.*
 Dec. or 10ber. *December.*
 Deut. *Deuteronomy.*
 D^o. *Litto. The same.*
 Du^m. *Dukedom.*
 E. *Earl.*
 Earld. *Earldom.*
 Edm. *Edmund.*
 Edw. *Edward.*
 E. g. *Exempli gratia. As for Example.*
 Eliz. *Elizabeth.*
 Eng. *English. England.*
 Ep. *Epistle.*
 Eph. *Ephesians.*
 Esa. *Esaías.*
 Esq; *Esquire.*
 Ev. *Evangelist.*
 Ex. *Exodus.*
 Exp. *Exprefs. Exposition. Explanation.*
 Feb. *February.*
 Fr. *France. French.*
 Fra. *Francis. Frances.*
 F. R. S. *Fellow of the Royal Society.*
 Gal. *Gallatians.*
 Gen. *Genesis. General.*
 Gen^{mo}. *Generalissimo.*
 Gent. *Gentlemen.*
 Geo. *George.*
 Gosp. *Gospel.*
 G. R. *Georgius Rex. George the King.*
 Greg. *Gregory.*
 Heb. *Hebrews.*
 Hen. *Henry.*
 Hier. *Hieronymus. Jerom.*
 Hum. *Humphry.*
 Id. *Idem. The same.*
 i. e. *Id est. That is.*
 J. H. S. *Iesus. The three first Letters of his Name in Greek; or, Iesus Hominum Salvator. Iesus, Saviour of Men.*
 Isa. *Isaiah.*
 Ja. *James.*
 Jac. *Jacob.*
 Jan. *January. Janus.*
 J. D. *Jurium Doctor. A Doctor of Laws.*
 Jer. *Jeremy. Jerom.*
 Jes. *Iesus.*
 Inst. *Instance. Institution.*
 Jn^o. *John.*
 Joⁿ. *Jonathan.*
 Josh. *Joshua.*
 J. R. *Jacobus Rex. James the King.*
 Jud. *Judges.*
 Jul. *July. Junius.*
 Jun. *June. Junius.*
 Just. *Justice.*

K. King. Kings.

Km. Kingdom.

Kt. Knight.

L Lord. *Lubius, Luke.*

l. *Liber.* A Book.

℥. *Libra.* A Pound Sterling.

℔. *Libra.* A Pound Weight.

Lam. Lamentations.

Lap Ladyship.

Ld. Lord.

L. D. Lady-Day.

Lev. *Leviticus.*

Lieut. Lieutenant.

LL. D. *Legum Doctor.* Doctor of Laws.

Lond. *London.*

Lp. Lordship.

Lt. Letter.

M. Marquis. *Monday. Morn-
ing. Marcus.*

m. *Manipulus.* A Handful.

M. A. Master of Arts.

Ma. Madam.

Mary. Majesty.

Mar. *March. Mark. Marmaduke.* Martyr.

Mart. *Martin.* Martyr.

Mat. *Matthew.*

Math. Mathematics.

M. D. *Medicinæ Doctor.* Doctor of Physic.

Mich. *Michael.* Michaelmas.

Min. Minister.

Monf. *Monsieur.*

Mr. Master.

Mrs. Mistress.

Mf. Manuscript.

Mfs. Manuscripts.

M. S. *Memoriæ sacrum.* Sacred to the Memory.

N. Note.

Nat. *Nathanael.* Nativity.

N. B. *Nota bene.* Mark well.

Nic. *Nicodamus, Nicholas.*

n. l. *non liquet.* It appears not.

Nov. 9ber. *November.*

N. S. New Style.

Num. Number.

No. Number.

O. *Oliwer.*

Ob. Objection.

Obt. Obedient.

Oft. 8ber. *October.*

O. S. Old Style.

P. P. *Publius.* President.

p. *per, pro, By, for, through.*

Pug. *Pugil.* An Handful.

Par. Parish.

Parl. Parliament.

Pat. *Patriarch. Patrick.* Patience.

Pen. *Penelope.*

Pent. *Pentecost.*

℥ Cent. *per Cent. per Centum.*

By the Hundred.

Pet. *Peter. Petrarch.*

Phil. *Philippians. Philip.*

Philem. *Philemon.*

Philom. *Philomathes.* A Lover of Learning Or, *Philo-Mathematicus.* A Lover of the Mathematics.

P. M. G. Professor of Music at *Gresham College.*

Pportion. Proportion.

Pr. Priest. Primitive.

Prof. Th. Gr. Professor *Theologia Greshamiensis.* Professor of Divinity at *Gresham College.*

P. S. Postscript.

Pfal. Psalm.

Q. Queen. Question.

q. d. *quasi dicat.* As if he should say.

q. l. *quantum libet.* As much as you please. q. f.

q. *quantum sufficit*. A sufficient Quantity.

R. *Rex*. The King. *Regina*. The Queen.

Regr. Register.

Reg. Dep. Register Deputed.

Regmt. Regiment.

Reg^t. Regent.

Reg. Prof. *Regius* Professor. King's Professor.

Rel. Religion. Relation.

Ret. Return.

Rev. Revelation.

Rev^d. Reverend.

Rich. Richard.

Rob^t. Robert.

Rom. Romans.

Rt. Wpful. Right Worshipful.

Rt. Hon^{ble}. Right Honourable.

S or St. Saint.

S. A. *Secundum Artem*. According to Art.

Sa. *Samuel*. Sampson.

Sep. or 7th. September.

Serj. Serjeant.

Serv^t. Servant.

Sh. Shire.

S. N. *Secundum Naturam*. According to Nature.

Sol. Solution.

Sp. Spain. Spanish.

Sr. Sir.

fs. *Semissis*. Half a Pound.

S. S. T. P. *Sacro Sanctæ Theologiae Professor*. A Professor of Divinity.

Ste. Stephen.

The. *Theophilus*.

Thef. *Thefis*. *Thessalonians*.

Tho. *Thomas*.

To. *Tobias*.

V. Virgin.

V. or v. *Vide*. See Verse.

Ven. Venerable.

Viz. *Videlicet*. That is to say.

Will. or W^m. *William*.

Wp. Worship.

Wpful. Worshipful.

W. R. *William Rex*. William the King.

Xn. Christian.

Xpher. *Christopher*.

Xt. *Christ*.

Y. The.

Yⁿ. then.

Yor. or Y^o. Your. Yours.

Y^s. This.

Y^u. Thou, or you.

&. *et*. and.

&c. *et cetera*. and the rest.

Note, These Abbreviations are to be met with at one Time or other ; but you must never presume to insert any of your own Invention, for private Use, to public View, &c.

A few necessary orthographical Observations, which must naturally fall at the Close of the Work; for it must be supposed, every Learner knows perfectly well what Part of Speech every Word in the Language appertain to, according to its Circumstances.

1. *Obs.* Let the first Word of every Book, Epistle, Note, Bill, Verse, (whether it be in Prose, Rhyme, or blank Verse), begin with a Capital.

2. *Obs.* Let proper Names of Persons, Places, Ships, Rivers, Mountains, &c. begin with a Capital; also all appellative Names of Professions, Callings, &c.

3. *Obs.* 'Tis esteemed ornamental to begin every Substantive in the Sentence with a Capital, if it bear some considerable Stress of the Author's Sense upon it, to make it the more remarkable and conspicuous.

4. *Obs.* None but Substantives, whether Common, Proper, or Personal, may begin with a Capital, except in the Beginning, or immediately after a full Stop.

5. *Obs.* Qualities, Affirmations, or Particles, must not begin with a Capital, unless such Word begins, or comes immediately after a Period; then never fails to begin with a Capital.

6. *Obs.* If any notable Saying or Passage of an Author be quoted in his own Words, it begins with a Capital, though not immediately after a Period.

7. *Obs.* Let not a Capital be written in the Middle of a Word among small Letters.

8. *Obs.* Where Capitals are used in whole Words and Sentences, something is expressed extraordinary great. They are used also in the Titles of Books for Ornament Sake.

9. *Obs.* The Pronoun I, and the Exclamative O, must always be written with a Capital.

10. *Obs.* The Letter *q* is never used without the Letter *a* next following.

11. *Obs.*

11. *Obs.* The long *s* must never be inserted immediately after the short *s*, nor at the End of a Word.

Permit an Explanation of these three last Observations, with the seventh, by an Example or two; I having seen the Errors too frequent in Letters, Bills, &c.

*Irregular Orthography,
with true Spelling.*

1. i expResf
2. o the Expressionf
3. who Qestionf
4. to Trespassf



*Regular Orthography,
with true Spelling.*

1. I express.
2. O the Expressions !
3. Who questions ?
4. To trespass.

Thus having finished my proposed Task, to set before the Learner the full Scope of every Thing necessary for the M^{as}tership of the *English* Language, I conclude, that I am not in the least under any Obligation (neither will this Volume admit it) to make any Collection of Fables, &c. from other Authors, for Lessons for Children; wherefore I advise such little Books to be used by themselves; and, at proper Times, to prove their Judgment of this Grammar on the Parts of Speech, in whatsoever *English* Book you shall be pleased to open. Farewell.

F I N I S.



